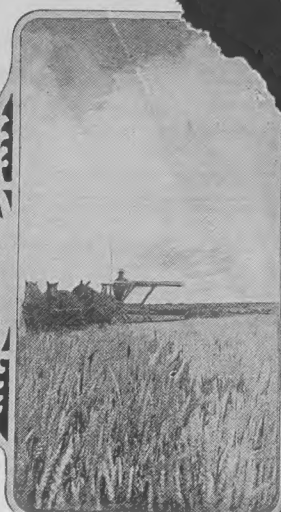


Vol. 30

The NOR-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH



No 24

THE PIONEER FARM PAPER OF WESTERN CANADA.



WINNIPEG, CANADA

Nor'-West Farmer Limited, Publishers.

DECEMBER 20, 1911

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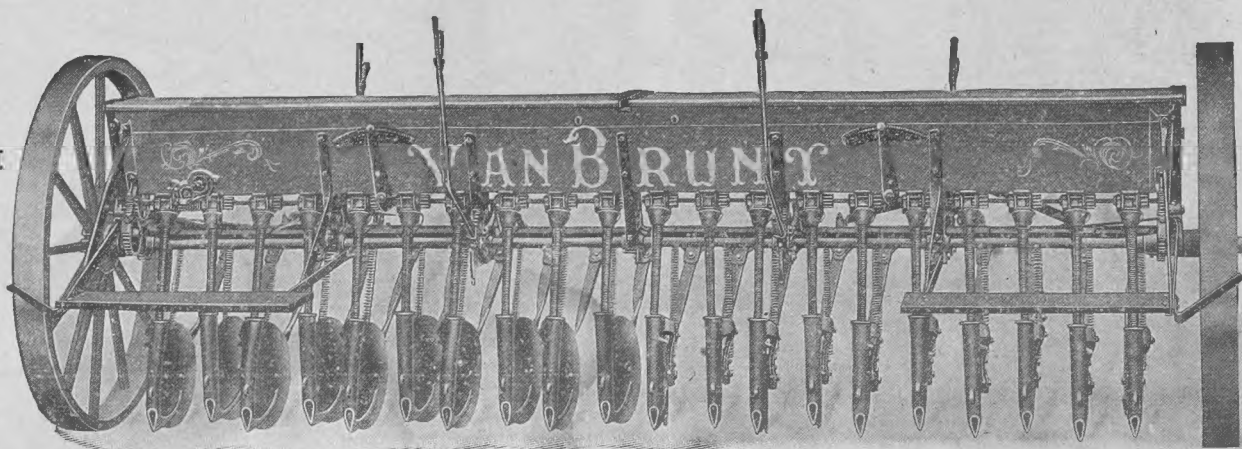
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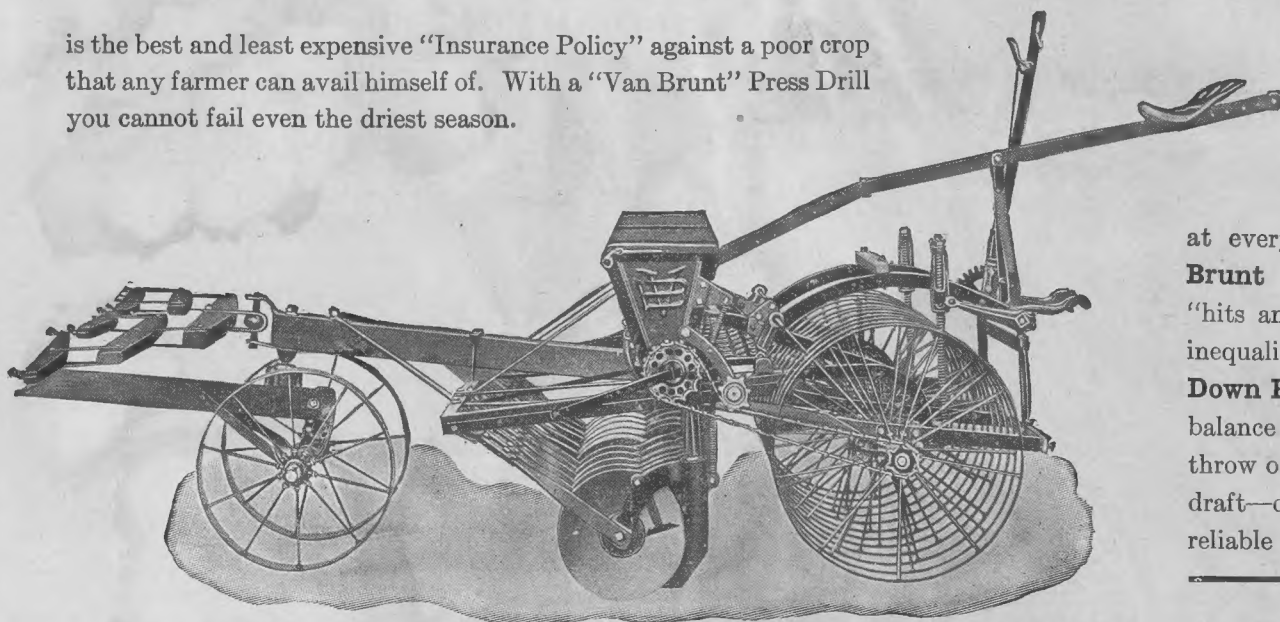
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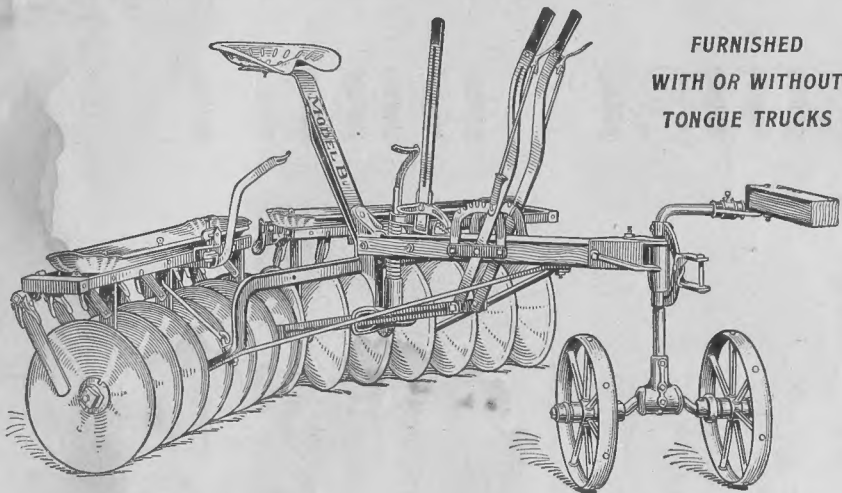
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THE FATE OF THE CROP LIES IN THE SEED BED. THE CHARACTER AND CONDITION OF THE SEED-BED IS FIXED MORE THAN BY ANYTHING ELSE BY THE CHARACTER OF YOUR DISC HARROW AND THE QUALITY OF ITS WORK.

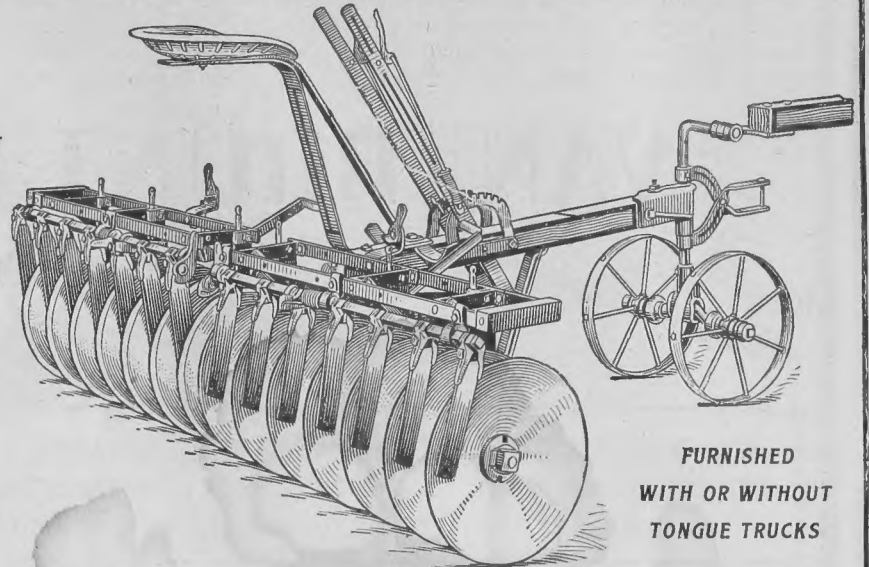
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The DEERE MODEL B OUT-THROW DISC HARROW is a perfect implement for any service, and is peculiarly adapted to work on uneven or stony ground. Its flexibility enables it to conform to any surface and to cultivate it evenly. The gangs act independently and every movement is under perfect control. When either gang of a MODEL B passes over an obstruction, it rises while the other remains at work, as though nothing had happened. The gangs may be set at any angle or each at a different angle to suit conditions. There need be no skipping rough places in the "middle." Other special features of MODEL B are;—Easy double spring seat; high frame out of dust; adjustable disc scrapers, lightest possible draft.

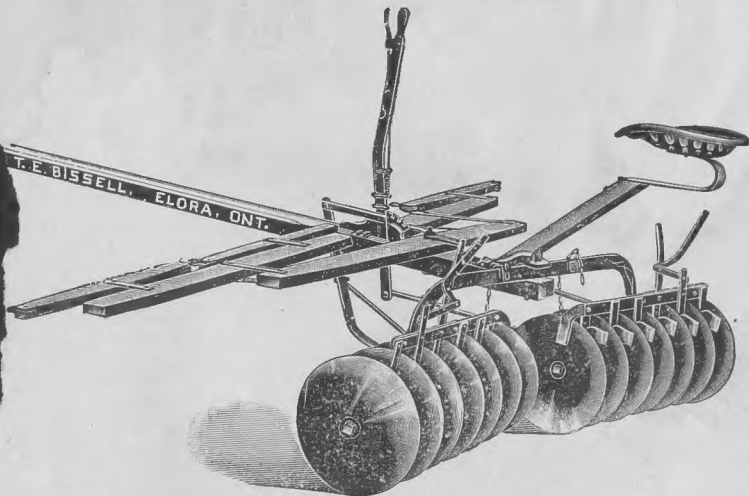
Deere Model K Disc Harrow



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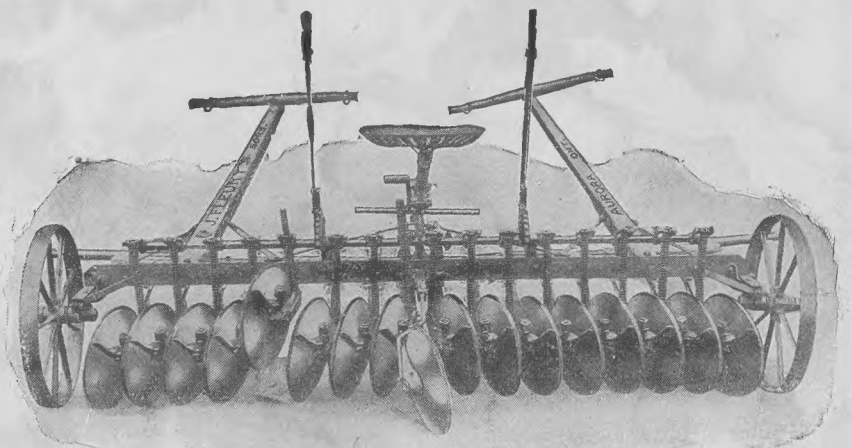
The DEERE MODEL K OUT-THROW DISC HARROW is an unusually substantial tillage tool, slightly lighter than Model B but still possessing many of its distinguishing points of superiority. Frame is made from a single piece of heavy steel. Frame bars, crosstrees and braces are all steel securely rivetted and bolted together. Made in 6, 7 and 8-foot widths, this is one of the most efficient two-lever harrows at work to-day. Hard Maple oil-soaked bearings are used on this harrow. The Disc Blades are of the very finest steel, and the Double Angling levers make it one of the most successful machines for lapping lands or hillside work.

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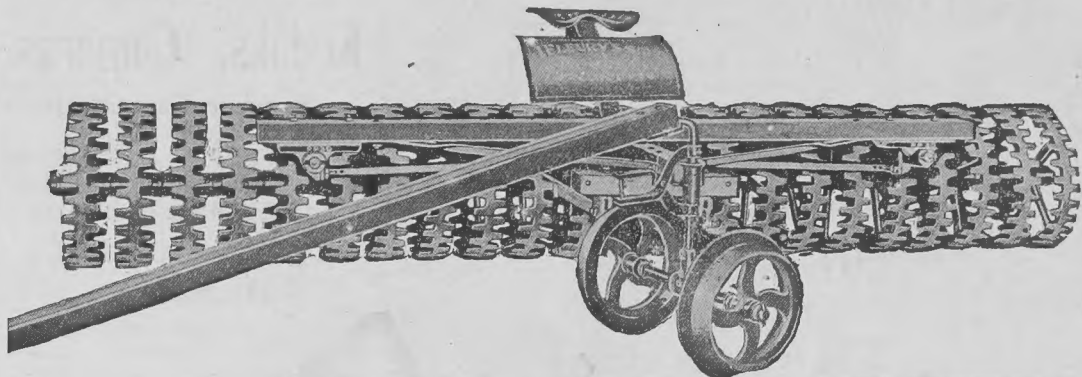
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Light Draft John Deere Gang Plow

HOW TO SELECT A PLOW. THE RULE OF FOUR.

Plow quality does not improve with age.

An inferior plow does poorer work, is harder to pull, and costs more for repairs every year it is in use.

Because certain things about a plow cannot be changed for the better **after** you buy it, care and study **before** buying is important.

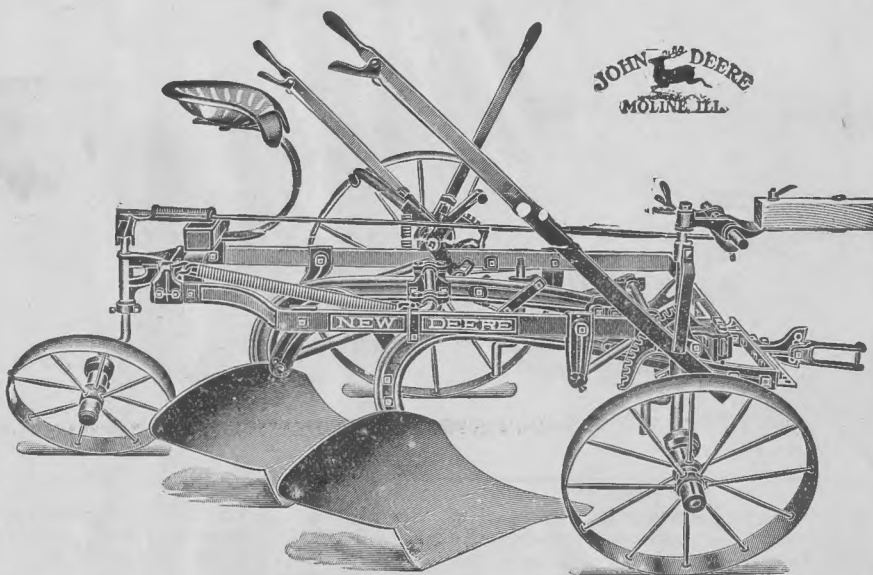
Judging the real worth of a plow is not difficult if four things are kept in mind.

First—Quality of work.

Second—Ease of management.

Third—Lightness of draft.

Fourth—Strength and durability.



WHY THESE FOUR QUALITIES ARE THE TEST.

First—Nothing takes the place of good work. Unless a plow does perfect work you cannot afford to sell it, no matter what the price.

Second—Have regard for your own comfort—that pays. Get a plow that is easy to ride, and that can be operated with little effort on your part.

Third—Never work Horses harder than necessary. Horseflesh and horsefeed cost money. An extra one-eighth horsepower added to the draft will cost you the price of a plow—very soon.

Fourth—Repairs are expensive—a good plow lasts longer than a poor one.

The Light Draft New Deere—Why it Pulls Easy

Consider five things when judging the draft of a plow. **First**—the shape of the bottom. **Second**—Material out of which it is made. **Third**—Equal weight on all the wheels. **Fourth**—Proper adjustments. **Fifth**—Staunchness of the plow.

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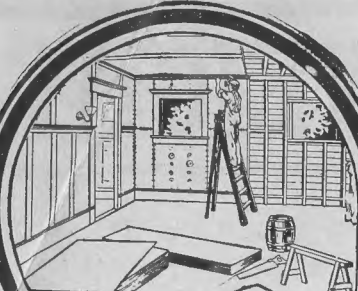
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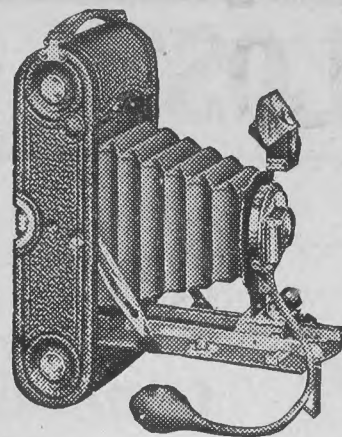
STUDY AT HOME FARM BOOKKEEPING

See Nor'-West Farmer of Dec. 5.

F. E. WERRY'S SCHOOL OF FARM ACCOUNTING
BRANDON, MANITOBA

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The Nor'-West Farmer

"Civilization begins and ends with the Plow."

Vol. 30. No. 24.

Winnipeg, Canada, December 20, 1911.

\$1.00 a Year in Advance.

The Holstein-Friesian Cow at Home.

By W. J. Tregillus, Calgary.

Being an admirer and breeder of the Black and Whites I have for several years had a strong desire to see them in their native land and environment, but it was not until the summer of 1911 that the opportunity came, and, answering to the request of the editor of the Nor'-West Farmer, I will give a brief account of my trip, and the impressions formed.

The Quaint Dutch Landscape.

I would like, first, to say what a striking contrast there is between Holland and the Western prairies. The quaint Dutch scenery was most interesting. Gazing across what seems to be an unbroken stretch of flat pasture land, it is a unique experience to see the sails of large boats gliding—wind driven—along, the boats being so heavily freighted as to be invisible from the distance, but it is necessary to see this to fully realize the effect of the vari-colored sails against the verdant pastures. Another characteristic of Holland is the old-world wooden wind-mills dotted thickly all around. After watching one of these grand old landmarks, with its great sails floating leisurely but majestically through the air, we were invited by the miller to go over his mill, and what a surprise it was to learn how dependent the Hollanders are on the wind for the manufacture of the flour for their daily bread.

On the farm the boat largely replaces the waggon and is used for carrying the hay to the stack, the milk from the fields to the farm dairy, and the vegetables and produce to the city markets.

The crops in all directions were good, and the cattle in many cases were grazing in pastures of the best quality up to their knees, consequently they were in magnificent condition—smooth and sleek—and gave evidence of being profitable producers.

Dogs as Beasts of Burden.

Amsterdam was the first city we visited, and the mode of transportation in that city, as well as in Rotterdam, was as novel to the prairie farmer as was the boat on the farm. Here it is the dog that to a large extent does the work of the horse, the latter being employed for heavy work. The streets are so level that the dog teams can handle light carts with the help of the driver,

and in some cases quite heavy loads are taken, the only difficulty being found on the bridges, which, having to be opened continuously through the day to allow the boats to pass to and fro, are slightly curved in the centre, but any person passing along, seeing the necessity, gives a helping hand, and I had the pleasure several times of helping a Dutchman with his load. The dogs seem ever willing and very keen on the collar, and once I saw three dogs, a man, a boy, and a girl taking a load of coal, which must have weighed a ton. The general use of the dog, however, is in the delivery of milk, bread, vegetables, and



Residence of W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, and his Holstein herd going to pasture. The Black and Whites are "good doers" not only on the lowlands of Holland, but also on the elevated areas of Southern Alberta.

yet it is feared there will be difficulty in completing it by the required time.

In the neighbourhood of The Hague we visited some dairy farms, but the

photos I took of the market are not a success, and I am unable to reproduce them.

The Home of the Great Breed.

From Rotterdam I was taken by Mr. Geo. L. Boer, the representative of the C.P.R. in Rotterdam, through the midland provinces, north to Friesland, which is the home of this great breed of cattle.

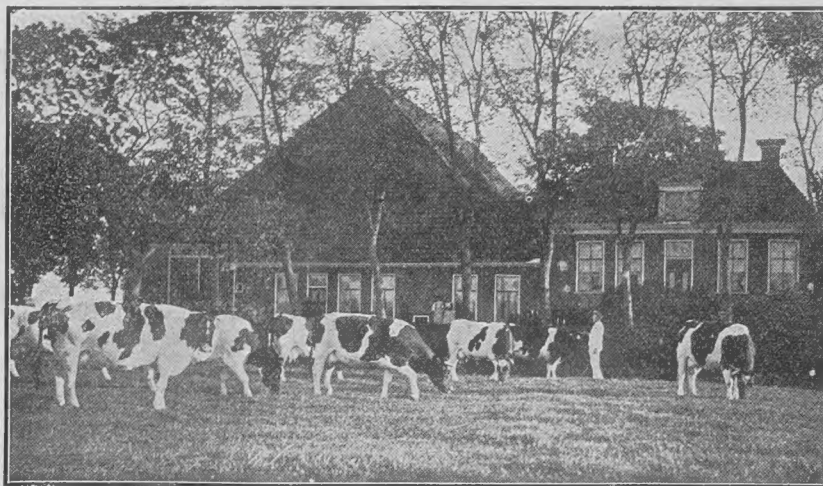
We made Leenwarden our headquarters. This being a good centre, we were able by motor to visit a number of the oldest established and most important herds. We found the owners most willing to show their herds, and to give any information we desired relating to this ancient breed of cattle, which, according to history, have for 2,000 years been bred in direct line, and laid the foundations of the dairy industry of Holland.

Farm of a Famous Breeder.

We first visited the famous Marssum Farm of K. N. Kuperus and Sons, who are breeders and exporters of the Friesian herd-book cattle. Mr. K. N. Kuperus, the founder of the firm, has retired from active interest in farming operations, and now resides in Leenwarden, and his son lives at and manages the farm.

The farm at Marssum being a typical one, I would like briefly to describe it. I was unfortunate in not seeing Mr. Kuperus, junior, who had gone to the fair at Leenwarden, but his man in charge showed us everything of interest, and later we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Kuperus, senior, at his town residence. We found him most interesting, and having had correspondence with him in the past with regard to purchasing cattle it was like renewing an old acquaintance.

The area of their farm is one hundred



Friesian Farmhouse and Cattle.

groceries, and for these purposes they are hitched to light carts or barrows.

The Peace City.

We next visited The Hague, and there saw the palace where the first "Peace Conference" was held, also the building where the second "Peace Conference" was held, and also the building now in construction by the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, where the third "Peace Conference" is to be held in 1913. This building was being pushed as much as possible, and although I never saw so many men working so closely together, on a building,

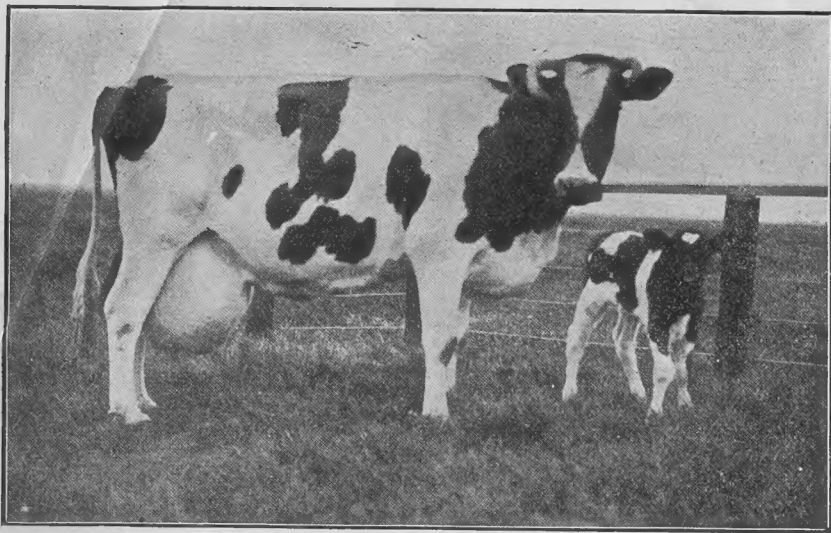
cattle, although good heavy producers, and of the dairy type, were not registered Holsteins, and I was disappointed.

Convenient Transportation.

I was fortunate in being in Rotterdam on the day of the cattle market. Many of the cattle were brought to the city in boats from the farms, and I could not help thinking how handy it would be to us on the prairie if we had as convenient a method of transportation. At this market there were hundreds of Black and Whites, and I shall ever remember this impressive sight. I regret that, owing to the dull weather,



Friesian Cattle on their native pasture.



A Prize-winning Friesian Cow and Calf.

and ten acres, and the land, which is a heavy clay soil, is all under grass, and the whole of the farm is divided by ditches into sections of from two to ten acres.

Two-thirds of the farm is devoted to the production of hay, the remainder for pasture, and all the land pastured after the hay has been mown in early summer, unless some of the aftermath is required for hay or ensilage, when it is mown a second time.

The usual stock kept on this farm during the summer is 34 milch cows, 10 yearling heifers, 24 calves, and 2 service bulls, all magnificently bred animals and grand individuals. It was a rare treat to see a herd so near perfection. The farm requires only three horses for all purposes. A small flock of about 20 Friesian sheep is also kept, and these seem great pets, following us around, and looking for notice and cheerfully answering to the call of their shepherd.

How the Cattle are Cared For.

Being the middle of July, we found

or mixed with an equal quantity of earth-nut's cake daily, according to the quantity of milk they are producing.

The heifer calves are fed on hay and linseed cake whole and some meal, mixed with whey and water, but the bulls have more of the concentrates, especially as they grow older, and the winter advances.

The calves are taken from their dams immediately after birth, and rubbed dry with straw. When an hour old they are given a little of the dam's milk, and for the first three days are kept in large covered chests upon clean straw, kept warm and fed three times a day on their dam's milk. After the first three days they are fed whole milk twice daily until three weeks old. During the next four weeks whole milk and butter milk; after this some whey is added to the mixture; and this is their ration until turned to pasture. The quantities fed are according to the judgment of the herdsman, who studies each individual, to guard against over or under feeding, and from the appearance of these healthy youngsters they



In a Dutch Pasture Field.

the cattle out except one cow and the small calves. The cattle are turned out to grass early in May, and not stabled again until the beginning of November. If the weather should be cold during the first two weeks after coming from the stable, the cows are blanketed and the calves put in the barn at night. Cows and yearling heifers are principally bred in May and June, so that they may freshen in February and March of the following year, when the heifers will be about two years old.

The cows and heifers get nothing but grass during the summer, and judging from the luxuriance of the pastures nothing more would be necessary. Great care is used in the rearing of the calves. They are fed twice a day with a ration which consists of whey, butter-milk, and whole milk mixed with some linseed-cake meal. The whole milk is omitted from the ration of the older heifer calves after the middle of June, but the younger calves and all bull calves continue on the full rations, and when available some Friesian sheep's milk is added.

From early November the cows are stabled and kept there continuously until May, and are fed a generous supply of hay and linseed cake, either alone

are generously and wisely fed.

Have Averaged Over 10,000 Lbs. Milk Each.

The milk from the cows on this farm has been weighed and tested for butter-fat content since 1897 by a milk controller once every two weeks from both morning and evening milkings, and since that time all the cows and heifers have averaged over 10,000 lbs. of milk per head for every lactation period, giving an average of butter fat close to 3.5 per cent. But it is difficult to maintain this percentage of butter fat, because buyers in every case want to purchase the best animals from the herd, and in replacing it is well nigh impossible to get animals of equal merit.

Co-Operative Dairying.

There are a great number of co-operative creameries or butter factories where the milk of from 800 to 2,000 cows is converted into butter and cheese, the milk being paid for on a butter fat percentage basis. From the quantity of milk sent to the factory the patron gets back gratis 70 per cent. of whey and 12 per cent. of butter milk, but if he requires more of this for his calves he has to pay for it.

The "Friesian Herd Book Association" has appointed a head controller, who controls the many milk-control associations. These associations usually consist of twelve members each. Consequently the records in the Friesian Herd Book are official.

A Different Type.

Among other farms, we visited those of Mr. J. Van Wassenauer and Mr. W. Van Wassenauer, and at both we were shown some noble specimens of the breed. The type of cattle found on these farms was different from those we think most highly of in this country, and different too from those I have seen in the States. They are more heavily fleshed, deeper and broader, not so closely conforming to what we consider the true dairy animal, following more on the lines of the dual-purpose cow.

On each of the three farms I have referred to the matrons of the herd were truly grand specimens, and, in one case, seven of the best cows in one pasture seemed the acme of perfection, and little wonder, seeing that they were the result of the upbreeding of generations of one family of breeders who were en-

House and Stable Attached.

The farmhouse and stable on the Dutch farms are built under one roof, the front portion being the dwelling part for the farmer and his family, the cows' stable being the other portion. This part is entered from the house by a door way, which is the only division between the homes of the farmer and his cattle, and the homes of both are equally well built and cared for.

How the Cows are Stabled.

The cows are stalled on a raised platform from two to three feet above the walk behind them, and the gutters are another foot below the foot walk. To prevent the ends of the cows' tails from dropping into the gutters a wire is stretched across the stable above the cows, and each cow's tail has a leather band, and is tied to the suspended wire, and while the tail can be used when the cow is standing, the switch is prevented from getting soiled during the hours of rest. This is certainly a very wise and sanitary precaution.

Sleep Close to the Cattle.

The herdsmen sleep in the stable



Near the Hague. Showing Mr. Tregillus examining one of the Dairy Cows.

thusiasm dairy men, and had put a good deal of themselves into the work.

The Old Herdsman.

The herdsman could not have exhibited more pride in any personal possession than he showed while we admired his charges. He was an old man, and had lived on the farm all his life, and handled the cows in the open pasture as only a Friesian herdsman could. So thorough was the understanding between man and beast that while we were examining the remarkable milk veins and wells of the cows they showed their confidence in their tried and trusted friend by standing perfectly still and at ease while he stood directly in front and held their horns. He had never travelled in a train, or been more than a few miles by road. He was serving the third generation of the same family, and showed intense interest in hearing from us what wonders his favourite breed had done on the American continent, and it was hard for him to realise what a distance we had travelled to see his pets, and regarded it as a honor to his charges.

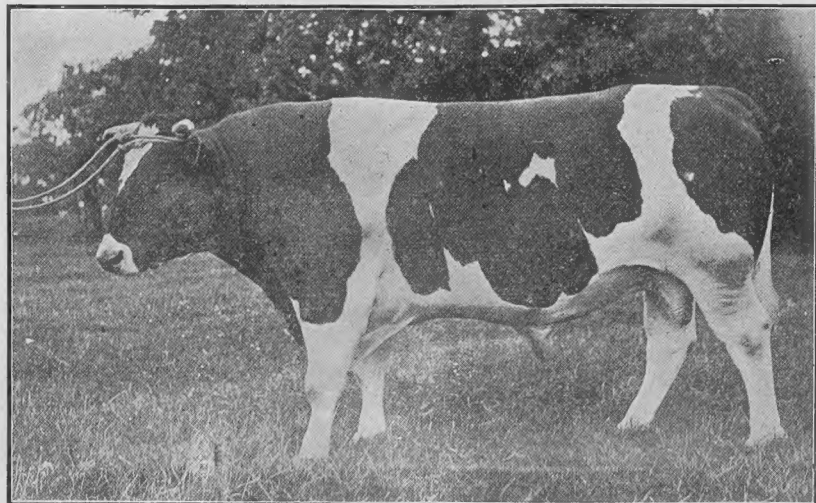
directly behind the cows, in recesses built in the walls, therefore are at hand during the night as well as by day to render any necessary attention.

It was one of the greatest pleasures of my European trip to be among these highly bred dairy people and their celebrated cattle, and it was easy to realise the time and patience that had been spent to bring the cattle to their present high state of perfection, for the whole atmosphere was redolent of dairying, and one unconsciously absorbed the spirit of the country.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

The only depressing incident was the prevalence of that terrible scourge, foot and mouth disease and, unfortunately, we saw a number of farms that were infected. The law compels the farmer where this disease exists to exhibit a notice at the entrance to his premises.

Our last visit was to one of these farms, and the owner seemed to be a fatalist, for he had his sound cattle running with the diseased, and taking no precaution to prevent the spread from (Continued on Page 1549.)



Three-year-old prize-winning Bull, photographed near Leenwarden, Friesland, Holland.

Farm Methods in Egypt and Palestine.

As Seen by a Moose Jaw Boy. By W. C. Gibbard.

Last spring my grandfather and I, who had left Moose Jaw two weeks before, sailed from New York on the ocean liner "Konigin Luise," bound for Naples. We had excellent weather and a very smooth sea, which made the voyage more pleasant than we expected. We spent our time mostly on the deck in our deck chairs, reading and sleeping. There were many games to play, so we did not want for amusement, while the band gave us music every evening. On the sixth day we passed the Azore Islands, and on the ninth entered Gibraltar where we spent a few hours. In three more days we were at Naples, where we boarded another steamer, and after a rough voyage of three days entered Alexandria, the front door of Egypt.

Egyptian Fertility.

On entering rural Egypt we were rather surprised to find the soil so rich, and kept rich by so efficient a system of irrigation, by which three crops are easily raised each year on the same land. I had learned in school that Egypt was rather a sterile country, with no rainfall, and depending on the annual overflow of the Nile river for its crop. In ancient times the crop in the lowlands did depend on the annual inundation, while the higher land was irrigated. At present, however, a great part of the lowland is also irrigated, to make possible the growing of three crops a year.

Egyptian Irrigation.

The irrigation ditches mark the boundaries of the fields and are simply two ridges of earth a foot or more apart, the water flowing between them. When a field is to be watered a break is made in the ditch, allowing the water to run into the field. The break is then repaired.

Machinery for Elevating Water.

To raise the water to a higher level there are two machines commonly used; the "sakkieh," operated by oxen, and the simpler "shadoof," operated by one man. The shakkieh consists of a large rudely constructed wooden cog-wheel, placed horizontally, so that when it revolves it turns a very large vertical wheel with buckets or pots tied on its rim. The lower part of the latter wheel dips into the water, and the upper part is at the height to which the water is to be raised. An ox, blindfolded, is hitched to the horizontal wheel and walks in a circle turning the large wheel. One by one the buckets come up full of water, which runs into a trough leading to the irrigation ditches.

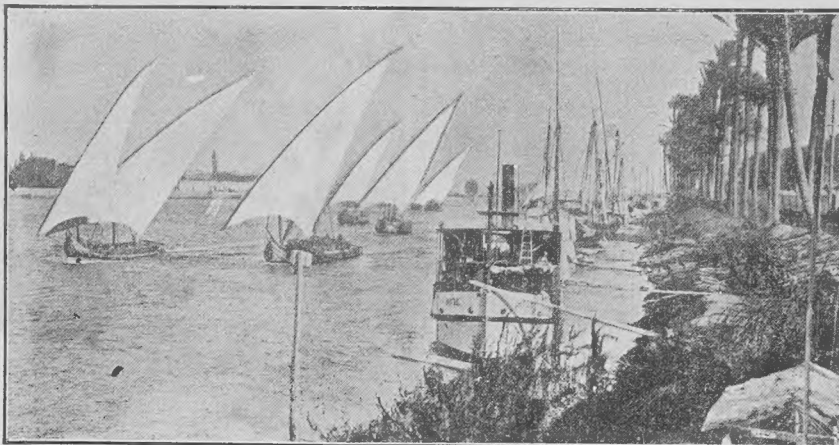
The shadoof is simply a long pole resting across a beam, supported by columns of stone or mud bricks. On one end is a weight, while on the other is a pot or bucket, suspended by a rope. A man standing beside it pulls the pot down into the water, and the weight aids him in raising it, and there he works all day long irrigating the soil.

The land each side of the Nile is very level, much of it being lower than the banks of the river, but it is higher at a

distance. When the water is low it has to be raised out of the river, or one of the many canals throughout the country for the irrigation. Occasionally a steam pump is used by a European, but the natives generally use the simple and cheap machines described. Towards the month of June the river begins to rise, and is at its greatest height about October. Instead of allowing it to pour over its banks, canals are dug through the banks leading the water to where it is needed, perhaps several miles from the river. When the water begins to fall the mouths of the canals are closed, and the water kept on the land. This soon evaporates, or is absorbed by the soil, leaving as a layer over the land a deposit of very rich mud brought down as sediment from Upper Egypt. Thus the land is renewed year after year, and improves with age.

Primitive Cultivation Methods.

In cultivating the soil the Egyptians use the same kind of wooden implements that we read of in the Scriptures, except that the plows are improved by an iron point. On a walk through the country



Banks of the Nile at Ghezireh, Egypt. Wheat Boats on the Nile.

near Cairo with some friends we saw, in a little field which we were passing, a man with a team of oxen plowing, while his wife, I presume, walked behind, carrying a tin of corn, and dropping the grains about six inches apart in the furrow. On seeing this our party trooped into the field to make a closer examination of the outfit. The natives did not seem very pleased at a dozen Americans and Canadians standing around watching them, but their fears were allayed by a few coins dropped into the woman's pail. We then examined the plow, and one man more ambitious than the rest, seized the handle, while another opened his camera to take their picture. The oxen, however, still had their doubt about us, and dashed off to the far side of the field, narrowly missing our photographer. A few more coins dropped into the pail partially checked the man's flow of language, and we hurried off and left

them. The plow consisted of a pole, curved at one end, bound to a piece of wood pointed with iron, which served for a share. A stick stood up from the share, with a cross piece at the top, which was used as a handle. A team of oxen or of camels, or an ox and a camel, or any other combination that may be convenient, is used for motive power. I have heard that in ancient times the women sometimes did the pulling, but we did not see them at it on our visit.

Three Crops a Year.

On the irrigated land the seeding is usually done three times a year that is three crops are usually grown each year. The crop for the winter season, sown about the beginning of November, is usually wheat or barley. It is harvested in April or May, and the summer crops sown, which are usually cotton, but varying in different districts.

Sickles for Cutting.

In their harvesting operations, so far as we could see on our short expedition, the Egyptians have apparently made no advancement. We saw no implements used, other than the sickle, and for carrying the grain camels or donkeys



Skadoof or Water Elevators.

put in a heap, and another layer of sheaves thrown down off the stack.

An Ostrich Farm.

Except goats and cattle for home use, we saw no stock raising among the natives, but a company of French capitalists have a large ostrich farm several miles from Cairo at Matarieh. The farm is divided into paddocks or pens of different sizes, surrounded by walls of mud bricks, eight or ten feet high, with lanes between the enclosures. We saw in many of these paddocks, the mother ostrich sitting patiently on her eggs in the broiling sun, while her mate kept guard, and if any stranger entered the paddock it was at great risk of an attack from the easily excited birds. There are said to be about fourteen hundred birds on this farm, and there is a small store, where plumes, souvenir eggs, and articles made from the feathers may be bought.

From Cairo we took the train to Port Said, and went from there to Jaffa by boat. From Jaffa a train took us to Jerusalem, in which vicinity we spent a week. On our journeys through the vicinity of the Holy City we saw no signs of irrigation and the country is so very hilly that it would be practically impossible, while the plains next the Jordan near the Dead Sea are affected by the salty condition of the sea.

Agriculture in Palestine.

Agricultural machinery in Palestine is about the same as that in Egypt, but the greater part of the country that we saw is too rocky and sterile to grow a crop. Near Jaffa, however, the country is richer and more level, oranges and pomegranates growing in abundance. On the plain of Sharon, which we crossed after leaving Jaffa, we saw fine large fields of standing grain, horses, cattle, and sheep, the latter with thick, heavy tails, which sometimes dragged on the ground. These sheep are raised solely for their tails, which are very valuable for the fat in them, being almost wholly composed of fat.

After crossing the Plain of Sharon, we entered the Hills of Judea. These are barren, rocky hills with but little vegetation, and were infested with robbers before the advent of the railway.

Near Jerusalem the country is very hilly and stony, but many of the hills have been terraced, the rocks piled up to form fences, and grape vines and olive trees planted. In some places we saw where the rocks had been cleared away to make to sow a little wheat.

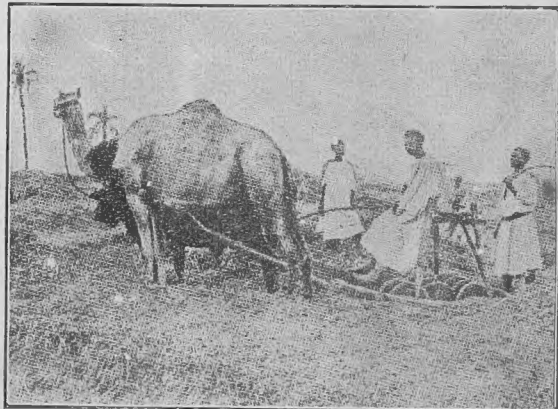
After our week's stay in Palestine we travelled through Europe, and finally returned to Saskatchewan with a much greater respect for Western civilization.

Camels for Carrying.

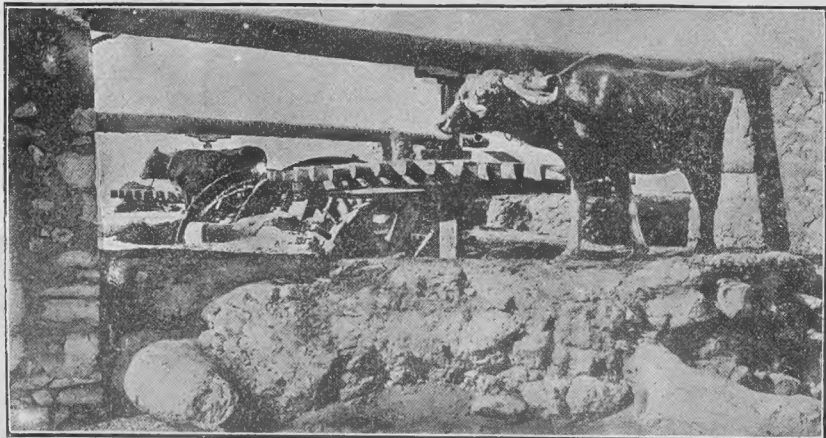
The sheaves are loaded on to camels, which are made to lie down in the field. After as much as they can carry is tied on to their backs they are practically buried under grain. When the command is given they rise slowly and, apparently, painfully, with most pitiful and almost human groans, and are led away to the threshing floor. I have seen a caravan of about a dozen camels loaded with sheaves until only their heads and legs were visible, each one tied to the next one ahead, except the front one, which was led by a man on a donkey.

Primitive Threshing.

At the threshing floor, which is a circular patch of hard ground, the grain is stacked in the middle, and a layer of sheaves put on the ground around the stack. The machine used is a sort of heavy framework, with many iron disks attached, which revolve when it is moved. This is drawn by oxen around over the sheaves, effectually threshing the grain, and at the same time the revolving disks chop the straw, and it is used for feed. The grain is then winnowed by being thrown into the air, and



Threshing with Camel and Buffalo.



Sakkieh (water drawing) for irrigation purposes. See article accompanying for explanation.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months 14 cents a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.
Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 25th and 10th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 27th and 14th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, and not to any individual."



CHRISTMAS.

This is the Christmas season, and all Christendom is called upon to celebrate the nativity of the incarnate Christ. It is now nearly two thousand years since the celestial heralds chanted forth the first Christmas greeting of peace on earth and good will to men. But the strange music has not yet died away. It has floated down through the centuries, swelling ever into a grander paean, until to-day the mysterious sweetness of its melody visits east and west, and north and south, and touches with a mystic tenderness the hearts of many strange peoples in many strange lands.

So long as this old world swings along in its course, the Christmas story will remain. The message is for all time and for all peoples. While yet there is human sin and human suffering, there will be need for divine forgiveness and heavenly benediction. When the world no longer needs a Savior, then, and not till then, can it afford to forget the story of his coming.

Let us celebrate the Christmas season in the right spirit. The very genius of the Christmas message is love and forgiveness and thought for others. It is a time when we are to make others happy, and our own hearts are to be made joyous in the reflected gladness. It should be a great day for the children. Next to a properly directed determination of our own, there is nothing more potent in holding us to the right course in life, in our later years, than a properly set childhood from which we carry away pure and happy memories. God bless the dear children! May all parents enter heartily into their enjoyments, and so make the Christmas season such a time as will send its sweet memories down through all the years.

And let us not forget the lonely ones. To many the day will be one of sadness for loved ones whose voices are hushed in the silence of death; to them all should lend their sympathies. To others it will be lacking in the festivities of other days and the scant board and the fireless hearth will tell no tale of joy. To these let each whom a better fate has awaited give a thought, and out of his or her plentiful supply spare a portion to his needy brothers or sisters.

With kindest wishes for every home into which these greetings will come, we send a hearty and sincere wish for
"A very Merry Christmas."

The U. S. cotton crop has been heavier than usual this year.

THE NEW MANITOBA TELEPHONE RATES.

Just at the present moment the public mind in Manitoba is much excited over the recent announcement regarding the coming change in telephone rates in this province. That the new rates are generally unpopular is a statement that no one will deny; as to whether or not they are just is quite another question, and the one consideration has absolutely no bearing whatever upon the other. Immediate acceptability to the public at best is an exceedingly unworthy watchword in any public business of a large, intricate and far-reaching nature.

There will be plenty of time for us all to discuss the new rates between now and April 1st next, when they come into effect, but in the meantime there are, at least, three fundamental principles that it would seem wise that everyone should grasp, and which, in the main, will, we believe, be accepted by those who think this whole matter over carefully and fairly.

1. The first we would name is that the principle of government ownership of telephones is correct. The telephone is a public utility which does not lend itself in any sense to competition. It must be a monopoly in order to be efficient and satisfactory, and as such should be removed from the domain of corporate exploitation.

2. In the second place, it should never be a burden upon the general treasury of the state. As soon as the government telephone system fails to pay its way, public funds that should be administered in other directions for poor as well as rich must be diverted to pay for a service generally unused by the poorer classes and generally used by the richer ones. That is unjust. The telephone service should not declare large dividends, but it should pay for operation and maintenance, provide for the paying of debentures on its account, and also make a very slight return to the state treasury in consideration of the financial risk always attendant upon the carrying on of such an enterprise.

3. Each part of the system—each exchange and each individual 'phone—should, so far as it is possible to arrive at the matter, be made to pay its own way. No system of charges that saddles upon one part of the province or one subscriber the expense of giving service to another part of the province or another subscriber is sound.

The three principles set down above may be submitted as practically unassailable. That the changes proposed are mainly in keeping with these principles we believe to be true.

In the city of Winnipeg, with close to 20,000 telephones in use, there is to be a measured service in future. That is to say, a limit of 30 free calls per month will be allowed on payment of \$1.50 per month for a residence 'phone, and beyond that number of calls two cents per extra call is added. Business 'phones will cost \$4 per month, with 100 free calls allowed, and two cents per call beyond that number. Leaving aside for the moment the question as to whether or not these rates are excessive, we have no hesitancy in saying that the principle of a measured service is correct. There is no more justification for a "flat rate" for family use of telephones in places where a measured service is practicable than there would be for a flat rate charge for families on street cars or at grocery stores. Each customer should pay for what he gets—no more, no less. At present in the city of Winnipeg there is a very great abuse of telephone privileges, and the province is paying too much for this abuse. The new system will put an end to the abuse of telephone privileges in Winnipeg, and that will be a good thing. Anyone who "does not care two cents" as to whether he makes a call or not should decide not to bother "central" at all. The experience of American cities that have installed the measured service has been that its substitution for the old "flat rate" system has tended to increase the number of telephones, on the one hand, and, on the other, to reduce the number of calls per day from each 'phone to considerably less than one-



Housework Drudgery

Housework is drudgery for the weak woman. She brushes, dusts and scrubs, or is on her feet all day attending to the many details of the household, her back aching, her temples throbbing, nerves quivering under the stress of pain, possibly dizzy feelings. Sometimes rest in bed is not refreshing, because the poor tired nerves do not permit of refreshing sleep. The real need of weak, nervous women is satisfied by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

It Makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.

This "Prescription" removes the cause of women's weaknesses, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures those weaknesses so peculiar to women. It tranquilizes the nerves, encourages the appetite and induces restful sleep.

Dr. Pierce is perfectly willing to let every one know what his "Favorite Prescription" contains, a complete list of ingredients on the bottle-wrapper. Do not let any unscrupulous druggist persuade you that his substitute of unknown composition is "just as good" in order that he may make a bigger profit. Just smile and shake your head! Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cures liver ills.

half. From the standpoint of widespread availability of a public utility and of its protection, at the same time, from abuse, both of these results are to be desired.

Notwithstanding its greater equality, the measured service system will not be installed outside Winnipeg. This is simply because a measured service is not as practicable in small exchanges as in large ones. Giving a "flat rate" and unlimited service in the small exchanges is not at all a matter of principle, but of not finding the other plan feasible.

Taking up only the question of rural telephones, we find that under the present arrangement those attached to Brandon and Portage la Prairie exchanges now pay \$25 per year, while all others pay \$20 per year. This is a universal charge, irrespective of the size of the exchange, the distance from town, the number of parties to whom connection is given, or whether there is a 24 hour service or day service only. Under the new rates, after deducting the 10 per cent. discount allowed, the rates will vary from \$18 for rural 'phones up to \$32.40. This graduation is self-acting; that is to say, each subscriber pays according to the extent of the service put at his disposal, and with the emergence of any exchange from one condition of service to another the change in rate will of itself become operative. The telephone business is an anomaly. In most lines of enterprise the cost of serving each is reduced as the number to be served is increased. It is just the other way about in telephoning. It costs more per telephone to equip and operate a one thousand 'phone exchange than a five hundred 'phone exchange; more per 'phone for a five hundred exchange than a two hundred; and so on, both down and up. The new rates are graduated in sympathy with this fact. There are 53 exchanges in Manitoba where the rate will be lowered \$2 per year, but there are very many others where it will be raised. The general effect will be strongly in the direction of increased charges, though just what the average cost per rural 'phone in the province will be we cannot say. That there should be a graduated scale of rates according to the size of the exchange and the kind of service given is certain.

In all that we have said above, we have dealt only with the principles upon which the new scale is worked out, and we say that, in the main, the principles are right. The biggest discrepancy we see lies in the higher rates charged for service over a business telephone in Winnipeg than over a house 'phone that takes just the same number of calls. This affair, however, is local and of very little interest to our readers.

As to whether or not the rates are excessive, is quite a different question, and one that would require a great deal of data to warrant final conclusions. The answer will depend upon the consideration of four points. These are as follows:—

1. Is the system over capitalized?
2. Is it properly and economically managed?

3. Is the administration honest?
4. Will the new rates create an unwarranted surplus?

We do not pretend to be able to answer these questions off-hand. At the same time we believe that general comparison between the new rates and those obtaining outside this province will show that they are not excessive. This opinion necessarily is more or less tentative. When all the facts come out—if they ever do—all our readers can judge this matter for themselves.

In the meantime, one or two other facts may be of interest. One of these is that farmers' 'phones in Manitoba have increased from 1500 in 1908, prior to the purchase of the system by the government, to 12,000 at the present time. This growth of the rural 'phone system we believe to be without a parallel in history. In the next place, the government investment in rural lines (including the instruments) is approximately \$200 per 'phone. This is aside from the building and equipment at the exchanges, and does not include charge of operating. Anyone who figures interest and depreciation on this amount will see how it alone must make quite a part of the charge imposed.

PUBLIC SPIRIT AMONG THRESHERMEN.

It is opportune just now to say a word in appreciation of those threshers who this season have continued to operate their machines in the face of great difficulties in order to give relief to farmers, who, in many cases, if the threshermen had considered their own convenience only would not have been threshed out this year. Word has come to us of several cases in which threshing machine owners have been operating their machines, not for the profit returned to them, or for the pleasure (?) of working through the winter season but rather for the benefit of neighbors who otherwise would not have been able to realize on their crops this year. In some cases threshing outfits, owned by public spirited men, who take a practical interest in their neighborhoods, have been running all around during the coldest part of the season, finishing up work left by other machine owners. It requires a considerable amount of public spirit to do this sort of thing, and the thresherman who does it should receive the appreciation that he deserves.

The Russian wheat crop for eight years (1901-1908) ran close to 570 million bushels per year.

We would again repeat the advice to the shippers of grain that they should not put more than one grade of grain in a car without dividing it by partitions. When different grades are put in together, the shipper is very likely to be suspected of having tried to "plug" his car and to be given the grade for the poorest quality contained.

THE NEW MANITOBA TELEPHONE RATES

(Effective April 1st, 1912).

Winnipeg Rates—

Installation charge when telephone is erected, \$2.50.

Residence—

\$1.50 per month, with 30 free calls allowed; excess calls, 2 cents each.

\$4.00 per month for unlimited service.

Business and Professional Rates—

\$4.00 per month with 100 free calls allowed; excess calls, 2 cents each.

No unlimited service rate.

Cities, Towns and Rural Districts outside Winnipeg—

Exchanges with Subscribers—	Busi- ness.	Resi- dence.	Rural.	Rural Net.
Under 100, with day service only	\$25.00	\$15.00	\$20.00	\$18.00
100 to 200 and under 100 with continuous service	31.00	18.00	25.00	22.50
Two hundred to three hundred	32.00	19.00	26.00	23.40
Three hundred to four hundred	34.00	21.00	27.00	24.30
Four hundred to five hundred	36.00	23.00	29.00	26.10
Five hundred to one thousand	40.00	24.00	31.00	27.90
One thousand to five thousand	45.00	27.00	36.00	32.40

Ten per cent. discount for prompt payment of half-yearly accounts in advance.

BETTER THAN GOVERNMENT AID.

Some of the newspapers of this country already have been suggesting that the government should take hold of the task of seeing that there is available for each district of the West a sufficient quantity of good seed grain for next spring's sowing. It is claimed that there are some districts where large quantities of seed grain will be needed next spring, and one of the papers that has been urging that the government should take up the seed question says: "The percentage of 1 Northern in this year's wheat crop is so small, and the inducement to sell it so much greater than usual, that it would not be surprising to see a shortage of good seed, unless some steps are taken along the line herein suggested."

We have no idea whatever as to whether or not the government, either Dominion or Provincial, may be prevailed upon to do anything in the way of bringing in supplies of seed grain, but we have very little expectation that any move of this sort will be made.

Even though the government should assume this task, it is not at all likely that, after having gathered so large a crop, the farmers of this country would be given seed grain at anything less than the cost at which the government could afford to lay it down. Were grain brought in from outside points for distribution, it would be necessary, at the very lowest estimate, to charge the buyer more for it than he would need to pay to growers of good seed in his own district. With the increasing amount of interest in good seed production that has sprung up in Western Canada within the past few years, there is scarcely a district in which there are not a number of farmers who are specializing in the production of good seed, and who will have good, clean, sound seed for sale even this year.

If the exchange from which we have quoted believes that farmers who are now shipping out their best quality grain, taking no precaution to provide themselves with seed, should expect the government to replace it when seeding time arrives next spring, we think that it has an altogether wrong conception of the functions of a government.

There is no better advice that we can offer our readers than that which we have already offered to them, namely that they shall now make provision for seeding in the way of saving the very best seed they have for next spring's sowing, not being tempted by the prices being offered at elevators, that they shall as soon as possible have this seed tested for germination at the Seed Branch at Ottawa or elsewhere, and that they shall spend a few days during the early winter in close co-operation with the fanning mill, getting this seed into the very best shape for next spring's sowing. This would be a very much more wholesome and independent programme than to send

the best wheat out of the country, and then look to the government to bring in something very much like it to take its place for seed next year.

Poultry Show at Medicine Hat Jan. 24, 25 and 26. A. J. N. Terrill is the secretary.

The car shortage is very acute. One of our field men writes us from a C.N.R. main line point that the car order book at the station has accumulated 125 names while only 3 cars have been supplied. Loads of grain on wagons and sleighs have been standing around for days waiting for a chance to unload at some of the elevators, while these latter are all filled up. The situation is a grievous one.

The Saskatchewan Agricultural College is to be commended for the energy with which it is taking hold of the short course programme that is being offered to the farmers of Saskatchewan this winter. The different points at which the short courses will be offered are well scattered over the province, and the staff of lecturers and speakers that have been selected will be able to give a great deal of variety and interest to the programme furnished. Each of the speakers has platform ability and also have a message that is well worth hearing. We are glad to notice also that a programme of addresses and demonstrations is being arranged at each place for the ladies.

The Whitewood Herald, of recent date, gives an account of the annual meeting in that town of the Western Canada Horse Shoers' and Blacksmiths' Association. This association includes membership from a number of towns in Saskatchewan, lying along the main line of the C.P.R. The object of the association, as reported, is "to regulate and bring about a more uniform scale of prices, so far as it relates to blacksmith's work, and also to create a feeling of fellowship among the trade." There is no adequate reason why blacksmiths should not organize, nor why they should not work for a more uniform scale of prices, so long as the general level of these prices is kept in the right place. But when associations of this kind announce that they are working for more uniform prices it almost always means that they are trying to elevate all prices that seem a little low, without any equally strong corresponding movement to bring the unduly high prices down to the right place. Incidentally there is something suggestive in the fact that the blacksmiths are able to maintain an organization. The isolation of blacksmiths one from the other, and the general environment of their trade, would seem to suggest this as one of the callings in which organization would be the most difficult. But it appears as though almost every interest is to-day organized.

THE FINEST SEED BUILDINGS IN CANADA



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TO-DAY.

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EVERY VARIETY IS GROWN from INHERITED STOCK SEED, SELECTED YEAR after YEAR from the STRONGEST TYPES, PUREST STRAINS, MOST PERFECT SEEDS, GROWN FOR SEED PURPOSES for the WEST. McKENZIE PEDIGREED SEED GRAINS COMPRISE EVERY ESSENTIAL necessary for BEST RESULTS and are as PURE as NATURE, EXPERIENCE and SCIENCE can make.

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HIGH QUALITY, HIGH LIFE and CONVINCING RESULTS are the PRIME FACTORS that have made McKENZIE'S HIGH GRADE NEW CROP GRASSES and CLOVERS FOREMOST in DEMAND and MOST UNIVERSALLY USED to-day throughout Western Canada.

EVERYTHING IN POULTRY SUPPLIES

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL, CHICK FOOD, CRUSHED POULTRY BONE, MICA CRYSTAL GRIT, DRIED BLOOD, MEAT MEAL, Clover Meal, Conkey's and Lee's Remedies, etc.

A. E. McKenzie Co.

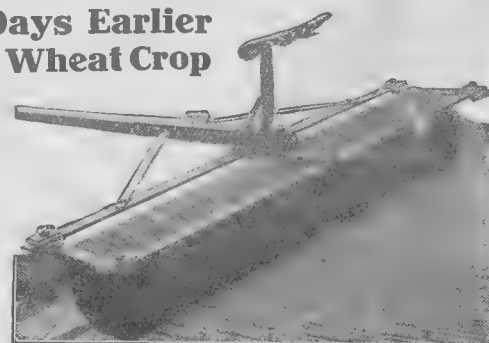
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Brandon, Man. Calgary, Alta.

WESTERN CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE

Seven to Ten Days Earlier Maturing of the Wheat Crop

in Western Canada in 1911 would have made thousands of dollars for the farmers. This could have been secured if they had all used the



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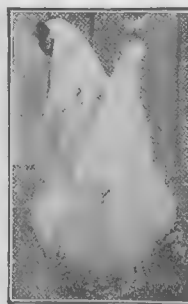
at Seeding time. For further information address all correspondence, until April 1st to

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Utility Flock at Maple Creek, Sask.

200 bushels of Early Player
POTATOES FOR SALE.

We have some Choice

COLLIE PUPS

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and are now booking orders for spring delivery.

Enquiries from Morse and West on the main line, address J. F. MONCK, MAPLE CREEK, SASK.; East of Morse, address

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Brammer Model.



Clydesdale Stallion, Frisk Prince, Champion International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

International Live Stock Exposition.

Each year's International Live Stock Show has come to be an improvement over the preceding ones. During the first week of December the twelfth International was held this year. In point of interest, number and excellence of exhibits, and attendance of farmers and stockmen, no other Chicago International has ever equalled it.

It is most difficult to review such an exposition in a short space. A few features of it, however, perhaps stand out with distinct impressiveness.

In the first place, the visitor is impressed with the fact that Chicago is an ideal place in which to hold such a show. In no other place in America, nor in the world, could there be found another home for such a mammoth show where so many interests connected with the live stock industry could be assembled. Chicago is the headquarters for the largest packing interest in the world, and the amount of commercial live stock which passes through the Union Stock Yards is exceeded at no other place. In December the best animals of the various breeds are assembled there. Judges pass their opinions and the best animals in America are sorted out. The animals which are shown at the International are those which have survived the state, district, provincial and national fairs in the United States and Canada, so that the winners at Chicago are champions among champions.

The fat cattle classes this year were the strongest that they have ever been, with the Aberdeen-Angus taking a strong lead, the breed winning both the grand and reserve championships. This breed also won the two-year-old and yearling championships, with the Herefords taking calf championship.

In the carload lot exhibits a Hereford pen won first and championship. It was a revelation to the crowds of visitors to see the exceptionally well-covered bullocks out in the stock yards. The animals in these carload exhibits were good enough to go into the individual classes where they won prizes well up to the top. The breeding classes of cattle were also strong. A. C. Binnie, of Alta, Iowa, won the championship for Angus bull. White & Smith, of St. Cloud, won first on their Shorthorn bull, Ringmaster, which has been seen at Winnipeg fairs. In the Hereford classes, Giltner Bros. won first for aged bull with "Columbus."

In swine sections, the breeding classes were well filled, with a comparatively meagre showing of fat hogs.

The sheep were excellent, a goodly number of the prizes going to Ontario and Quebec breeders. The championship for Southdown wether went to Huntley-Wood Farm, of Quebec; Oxford wether, R. J. Stone, of Illinois; champion Lincoln wether, L. Parkinson, of Ontario; champion Leicester wether, A. W. Whitelaw, of Ontario.

In the horse sections, the Percherons took the lead. Perhaps the greatest improvement was noticed in the Belgian classes, where there was shown the finest lot of Belgian animals that we have ever seen. In fact, it was stated on good authority, that the exhibit at this year's International was the strongest that has ever been made, which perhaps indicates somewhat the growing popularity of the Belgian breed in the U.S. Clydesdales were probably no stronger than usual, the absence of Ontario breeders being most noticeable.

In the Percheron classes, a ring of 50 or 150 stallions was no uncommon occurrence. It seemed that an improvement in quality and action was the

(Continued on Page 1551)



Champion Aberdeen-Angus Bull, International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

All Point the Way to Success



Name over the farmers you know that own good Fanning Mills. Aren't they the prosperous (progressive) men in your neighborhood? Aren't they the men who are making a success of farming? Haven't they good bank accounts? Don't you think they are able to point the way to success?

The Improved 1912 Model

NEW SUPERIOR

is the best of All Good Fanning Mills

Ask any of your neighbors who own one. Find out if what we say is so when we say that the New Superior is the best built machine. The most thorough in its separation of any kind of grain, and is the King of Wild Oat Separators.

"The Prosperous Farmer is the Farmer to follow."

Why don't you follow the way these farmers have taken?

We want to send you our booklet on our IMPROVED machine. OUR 1912 MODEL, fitted with our non-clog attachment; We have improved our mill, increasing the capacity fully 35%. Our new wind adjustment makes it so you can separate by weight, which is the proper system you want in grading your seed oats. We have lots of other things we want to tell you about, which is to your interest. Write now. Be sure and see the improved New Superior before buying any Fanning Mill and then judge for yourself.



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182 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man.

Forest Home Farm



Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Barred P. Rocks

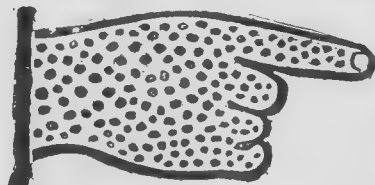
20 Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies. Our Clydes won more prizes at Winnipeg and Brandon, 1911, than won by any other exhibitor.

A splendid lot of March and April pigs, both sexes. A grand lot of Rock Cockerels. Order early and get the best.

EVERYTHING FOR SALE.

Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham.

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.



COUNT THE DOTS

\$100.

GIVEN AWAY

TO THE PERSONS COUNTING THE DOTS IN THIS HAND, and many other prizes according to the Simple Conditions of the Contest (which will be sent).

This is a chance for clever persons to WIN CASH and other PRIZES with a little effort. COUNT THE DOTS IN THE HAND and write the number that you count on a sheet of paper or post card and mail to us and we will let you know at once if you are a winner. AN EXTRA PRIZE of \$10.00 will be given for the neatest correct count.

MENTION
THIS PAPER

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Two New Yearly Subscriptions.

Send us \$2 and the names of two new subscribers and we will renew your own subscription FREE.

The Genesis of Western Farming.

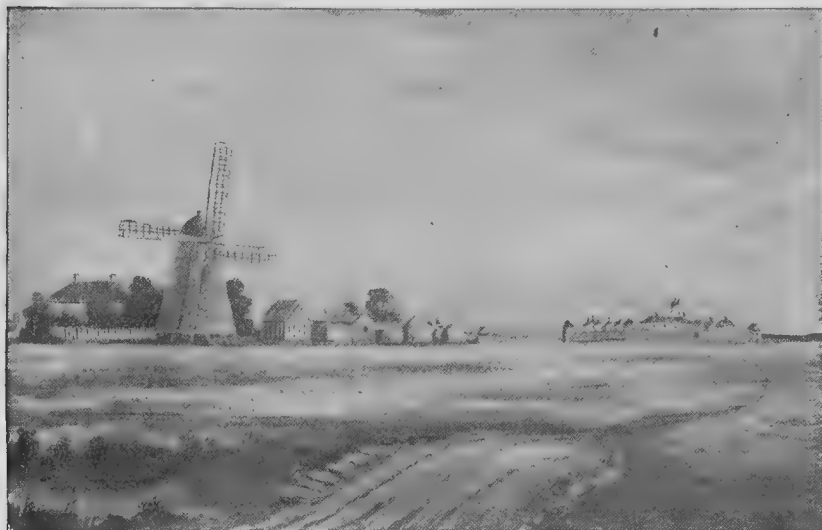
Compiled by Isaac Cowie, Winnipeg.

"Not the railway, not the cattle trail, not the path of the forward-marching empire purposing a way through the Wilderness, opened the West. It was the fur trade that found the West. It was the fur trade that explored the West. It was the fur trade that wrested the West from savagery."—Miss A. C. Laut, in "Pathfinders of the West."

Antiquarians have reason to think that, long before the intrusion of the first whites, the Indians, probably the Mandans, cultivated maize in the Red River country. The Stony (Assiniboine) tribe, which next occupied it, was a fishing and hunting people, too proud to be come "disturbers of the ground" — as they contemptuously called those who tilled the soil. The first records of crops being taken are those of the success of the fur trader, Henry, somewhere about Pembina. And wherever permanent posts were established by the Canadian and Northwest traders, in all suitable locations, at least small gardens, and, in better places, fields of potatoes and barley were found necessary to supplement the fish, fowl and flesh upon which the whites mainly and the Indians entirely relied for subsistence, with the addition of wild fruit in season.

Great as were the dangers of travel

the honor accorded only in those days to crack hunters and voyageurs, who gardened and farmed during the summer, and fed the cattle and hauled firewood with them during the winter. Very frequently such a man would be left as "summer-master" of the post, while the gentleman in charge was away with the brigades taking out furs and bringing back supplies. In the case of the "French" company, as the North West was called, this good, old standby would be a French-Canadian, who understood farming as it was practised in Quebec; while in the "English" — Hudson's Bay company—he was generally a native of the comparatively fertile Orkney Islands in which the art of husbandry was generally more advanced than in many parts of the Highlands in those days. These fine, old Orkney men, descendants of the Norse sea kings, with a strong dash of the dour lowland Scot in their blood, had com-



The McDermot Homestead, copied from a painting made by the artist, Paul Kane, who visited Fort Garry in 1846. The bridge in the foreground was within a few yards of where the Winnipeg City Hall now stands, directly in front of the large Union Bank building. The homestead where the large windmill is situated was close to the Red River, just across from St. Boniface, and Fort Garry Enclosure is seen on the right side of the picture.

and 'traffic among the wild warring tribes, a mightier foe to the fur trader was famine, to guard against which his life was one long struggle. Laying up in time of plenty provision for the surely following time of want, he stored not only for himself, but for the improvident Indian, who passed from times of wasteful feast to those of woe-ful famine alternately, hospitably sharing his plenty with the friendly trader and rushing to him in his poverty for relief. So the wise and provident trader was forced to be the first farmer in the West.

The success or failure of these specks of tillage in the lone wilderness, of course, depended largely upon the man behind the hoe. In 1778 Peter Pond had a fine vegetable garden on the Athabasca near Fort McMurray. At Rainy River (where the North West Company had funds subscribed to form an agricultural settlement of their retiring employees), Fort Alexander and, in fact, as far as Peace River, the North West Company had these small farms, which, in the hands of old French Canadian habitants, had passed the experimental stage years before Lord Selkirk, through hearing of their success, conceived the idea of planting an agricultural colony in a country whose capabilities had been thus tested beforehand.

At every fur trading post where live stock was kept and ground cultivated there would be stationed as a fixture a steady reliable man, hankering not for

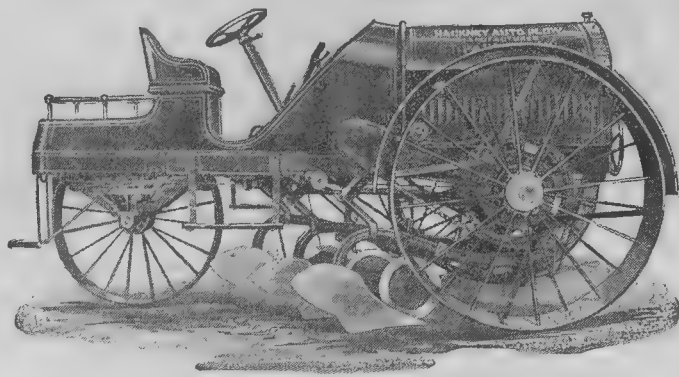
menced to enter the Hudson's Bay service in 1740, and formed the majority of its permanent employees.

Our Agricultural Forefathers.

These plodding French and Orkney men, then, were the forefathers of farming in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Red River Settlement owed much to the number of them who came, with other veterans of the fur trade, and settled there, upon the reduction of forces occasioned by the Union of the North West and the Hudson's Bay Companies in 1821. Such experienced men, coming with money sufficient to start well, soon made the pursuit of St. Andrew the most progressive and prosperous part of the colony, whilst they lived and their influence abode with their descendants. Many of these, however, inherited from their maternal ancestry the roving and hunting spirit so incompatible with the routine of farming; and the exclusively Scotch parish of Kildonan thereafter took the lead.

Lord Selkirk's Experimental Farm.

We know that good farmers when they first came from Ontario to the Northwest had much to learn before they attained the experience with which they now so profitably carry on their calling. Many of the original emigrants from the Highlands had little knowledge of the best practices in their native land, and to supply that deficiency their landlord sent out an experienced Lowland Scottish agriculturist, Mr.



Hackney Auto Plow

"THE ONE MAN OUTFIT."

Greatest Labor Saving Machine on earth to-day for the farmer.

Just the machine for the average farm; a tireless worker, day or night; simple to operate, at small expense, and sold at moderate price.

Will do all the plowing, harvesting, haying, hauling, feed grinding and all other work where a power machine is needed on a 120 to 640 acre farm.

Performs the work of 10 horses and 3 men plowing and does away with the labor and expense of caring for them.

Has 40 horse power engine; three 14 or 16 inch plows; automatic steering device; rotary harrow and road grader attachments.

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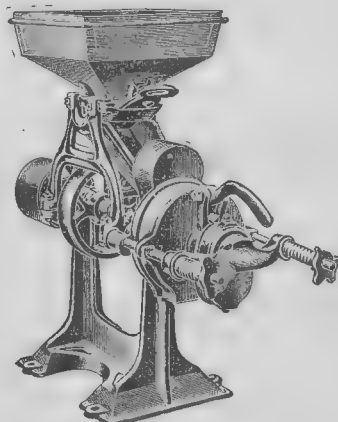
Reference:—Any bank or business house in Twin Cities.

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This Grain Grinder only \$24.00.

We sell direct to the farmers at wholesale prices, and as a guarantee of good faith ask you to send us only 10% of the price of any article, and we will send it for your approval. It will pay you to get our prices.

We handle such goods as Gasoline Engines, Grinders, Pole Saws, Wood Saws, Bob Sleighs, Cutters, Wagons, Farmers' Handy Truck, Gears, Feed Cutters, Blowers, Siding, Roofing, etc., etc.

Cedar fence posts or lumber supplied in car load lots direct from the mills at wholesale prices.

Get our Catalogue A, and remember you get goods wholesale when you buy from us.

Farmers' Supply Co. - Winnipeg

Big Money in a Potato Crop WHEN HANDLED ECONOMICALLY

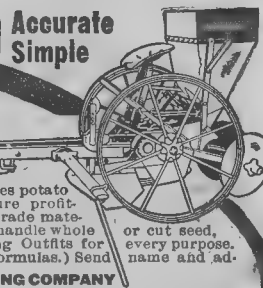
You can handle your crop economically—and properly—by using the Aspinwall planter, the first and best self-operating Potato Planter in the world—without an equal anywhere.

The Aspinwall Potato Planter No. 3 makes potato culture profitable. One man can run it. Built on honor, of highest grade materials. Works perfectly under all circumstances. Will handle whole large or small. (We also make efficient Spraying Outfits for Ask for our Sprayer catalog including valuable formulas.) Send dress now.

ASPINWALL MANUFACTURING COMPANY 502 Sabin Street, Jackson, Mich., U.S.A. — Canadian Factory, Guelph, Ont. World's Oldest and Largest Makers of Potato Machinery, Cutters, Planters, Sprayers, Diggers, Sorters

Write for descriptive circular of the entire Aspinwall Line, and FREE BOOK— "The Potato"

Accurate Simple





Barn of Ed. Mollard, Balmoral, Man., winner of the silver cup in the Good Farming Competition in 1909.

William Laidlaw. This gentleman was sent out with a number of men and maid-servants of the farming class, and of good character and habits. The first site was around Fort Douglas, where a considerable area had been brought under cultivation, but this was given up in 1817 to the De Meuron soldiers guarding the fort, and the "Hayfield Farm" was started higher up on the Red River.

There a fine dwelling house, considered "a princely mansion" at the time, was erected, with spacious barns and outbuildings. The "mansion" was soon after destroyed by fire. For several years, after this building and other great preparations and outlay, however, there was neither an ox to plough nor a cow to give milk. Disgusted with this characteristic want of prevision on the part of the Earl and his agents, Mr. Laidlaw entered the service of the American Fur Company on the Missouri, where as commander of Fort Pierre he entertained the famous artist, Carlin, and is mentioned in his book.

Another dwelling was erected at Hayfield and the experiment of dairying, stock raising and grain growing in Red River, as an object lesson, was carried on at a loss till 1824, when the whole land and stock was sold for \$2,000, after having cost \$10,000, much to the financial edification of the farm pupils of the period. (See Gunn's History.)

The Fur Trade Experimental Farm.

The magnates of the fur trade in Council assembled at York Factory in July 1830, ordered:—

"That Chief Factor McMillan be directed to establish an experimental farm at or near Red River, for the purpose of rearing sheep, and the preparation of tallow and wool, and of flax and hemp for the English market; and that the necessary means be afforded for that object."

Alexander Ross (Red River Settlement, page 133) amplifies the object of this "New Experimental Farm," by saying it was to teach the settlers, particularly the native born, whatever might interest the farmer, and ensure him a market. The site was a fertile spot on the Assiniboine. To follow the Selkirk precedent a fine dwelling house was first erected, followed by barns,

stables and enclosures. A splendid stallion, "Fireaway," was purchased in England, costing three hundred pounds, and brood mares were brought from the United States at great expense. Cows of the best breed were procured. No expense was spared in importing seed and every kind of agricultural implement. Servants, both male and female, were provided to fill every station.

Thus provided for, the undertaking ought to have succeeded, but its management was entrusted to a gentleman who knew nothing whatever about conducting the smallest agricultural operations, although active and zealous in the fur trade. His servants also were mostly half-breeds, who had simply seen grain and potatoes raised in the rudest manner. Dairying was absolutely new to them. System was never dreamt of.

Flax and hemp grew luxuriantly, but were never harvested. Other crops were inferior in every respect to those raised by the poorest Scotch settler. Mocked by the settlers, especially the natives who were to have been taught, after six years' trial, the experiment was abandoned, with an acknowledged loss of three thousand five hundred pounds (\$17,500) to the company.

One important and lasting benefit was derived, however, from the attempt, in the prepotency of the breed of "Fireaway," from which all the best buffalo runners all over the prairie were descended. This, according to the critical Ross, was the sole and only benefit Sir George Simpson's pet scheme conferred on the settlement.

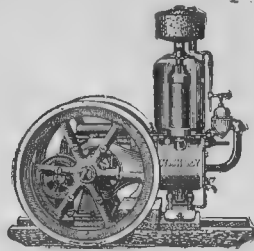
The Governor and Committee's Experiment.

While the sting of failure was still fresh in the minds of Sir George Simpson and his councillors in the country a despatch from London came before them at the council held at Norway House in June, 1836, when it was resolved—"That agreeably to the second paragraph of the Governor and Committee's despatch of 9th March last, the necessary measures be taken to form an agricultural establishment on a large scale for the purpose of rearing sheep, and for the growth of flax and hemp (with a view to an export trade), under the management of Mr. Cary; and that Chief Factor Christie concert measures with Chief Trader Hargrave for the conveyance of the gentleman and

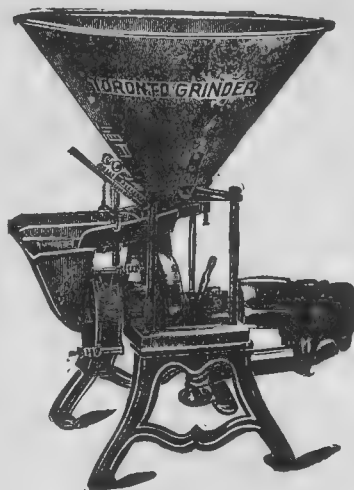
THE STICKNEY GASOLINE ENGINE

Stationary or Portable.

Our whole business in Gasoline Engines is built by each Engine selling others. Their simplicity, the price, the freedom from trouble, appeal to all men who **KNOW**—and the result is that the STICKNEY is outselling all others. A masterpiece of mechanism. The name "STICKNEY" is one thing you should look for before you buy an Engine, and a thing you would not have to think about after you get it.



Write for Catalogue, it's a Guide to Engine Satisfaction: it states 57 reasons where the Stickney excels all others in its outside Igniter, straight line valve motion, perfect cooling system, automatic mixer, ball-bearing governor, in the quality of its material, the way it is built, the accuracy of its workmanship.



THE "TORONTO" GRAIN GRINDER

There are many good Grain Grinders made nowadays, and any good Grain Grinder is a good Investment. Yet, we honestly believe that the TORONTO GRAIN GRINDER offers the

best value for the money of any on the market.

Compare them with others—comparison has sold more Toronto Grain Grinders than all our advertising.

Hammered out through years of experience by people who have faced—a thousand times—the same kind of grain-grinding problems that now confront you.

Write for Catalogue.



THE AIRMOTOR WOOD SAW

IS NO EXPERIMENT. It has been on the market many years and has quickly superseded other types of wood saws wherever introduced. We have still to receive the first real complaint. Whatever merit other makes may possess or lack, the Air-Motor Wood Saw possesses the virtue of being able to render the highest grade of service in the way of hard work, year in, year out, at surprisingly little expense. Teeth are hard and tough, hold their set and sharp edges for years. Perfectly tempered blade. No wood saw ever built excels it.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited
Winnipeg Toronto Calgary

ESTABLISHED 1883.

HAVE YOU A HIDE



or Skin to be tanned for a coat, robe, gauntlets or rug? Send it to us, and we will make it as soft as a glove. We use no acid in our tanning, only the purest and best bark and mineral extracts.

Our total charges to tan and line an average sized hide, weighing about 50 lbs., with the best of lining, and double row of felt trimming, is \$9.50.

Smaller hides less in proportion, and we pay freight one way.

We have been tanning hides for robes and coats for fifteen years in the West, and our reputation is one of the best. Ask your neighbor.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE.

BRANDON TANNERY

SUCCESSORS TO

GAMILLE & COMPANY

Tannery, BRANDON, Man.



Threshing timothy on the farm of Alex Morrison, Homewood, Man.

the people who may accompany him to the settlement, and for providing the ironworks and implements of agriculture, etc., for the object noticed in that despatch."

In the council of the year following, among the appointments made was that of George Cary and 15 men to the Red River Experimental Farm; and by the councils of 1839 and 1840 the men under him are reduced to 11 and 6 respectively; while thereafter the names of farm, master and men disappear from the records of that important body.

Again Ross relates, with evident enjoyment, the history of the third failure in the crop of experimental farms. "The plan was now dictated by a committee in London . . . whose order had to be implicitly obeyed. To prevent the ruinous results . . . of appointing a fur trader manager, they sent out from England, at a high salary, a half-pay army officer, accompanied by people of little, if any, experience in agricultural pursuits.

"At a point of rich alluvial soil where the Assiniboine enters the Red River, adjoining the site of old Fort Garry," Captain George Marcus Cary, with 20 men and women from England commenced operations. "Here a grand establishment was got up. . . . The most costly implements were imported. Nothing was wanting that money could procure."

Everything hitherto done in the

show us no more—and they kept their word.

"The dairy experiment proved a complete failure. For a year or two a few quarters of flax seed were cultivated, but, as in the former experiment, it grew up to rot without further notice. Hemp was equally a dead letter. During a year or two a flock of some 200 or 300 sheep were attached to the farm; but they soon dribbled into the hands of the settlers; and the wool, not allowed to rot, got into their hands at one shilling a pound. A herd of swine was also kept, but the poor creatures were generally so famished as to render it prudent in the wayfarer to keep at a respectful distance from them. Geese, hens, and turkeys also adorned the princely farm during its days of sunshine. All this profusion of good things was consumed at the farm establishment."

Ross scorchers the hands employed, thus:—

"They were awkward, ignorant and stubborn. The most simple of Tusser's 'Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry' they had yet to learn, and they also forgot that they were in Red River; for they could neither work nor eat without the beer pot at their lips; they slowly moved at the sound of the bell. Before six in the morning and after six in the evening they would scarcely budge had the house been on fire about their ears. Seed time and harvest time, summer and winter, were



Where there is room in the barn to drive a horse, the manure sled is a very satisfactory manure conveyor, in cleaning out the stables. Easily loaded and easily unloaded, it can be made to reduce the hard work considerably.

settlement was to be cast in the shade by the prodigies to be performed by the skill and system of the newcomers, according to their boastings. The Captain himself was full of theory and big projects. It was to be the dawn of a new era, and the settlers awaited it in premature admiration and expectations aroused to the highest pitch.

"The whole area enclosed little exceeded 80 acres, of which 20 were brought under cultivation during the first two years, and not an acre more during the succeeding eight of the 'farm's' existence."

"On this contracted spot," says Ross, "Captain Cary and his operatives exercised their agricultural talents in raising wheat, barley, potatoes and turnips, which everyone in Red River had for sale, and for which there was no market." However the market was not further glutted by their productions, for," adds Ross, "they barely succeeded in feeding themselves, and had no spare produce." The one lesson they taught the old settlers was that of cutting grain with the scythe instead of with the sickle, and Ross remarks that their practise of raking instead of tying the swath in sheaves was beneficial in keeping the grain lost by this slovenly process off the market. "This was the first, the last and the only experiment they exhibited for our benefit; and because we would not follow their example they swore that they would

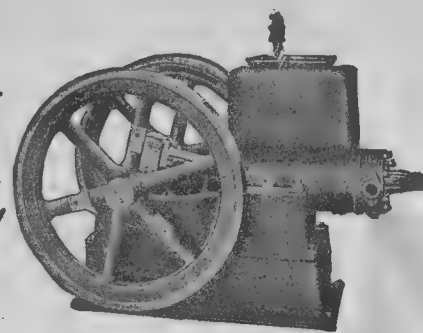
all one to them. Take the following as an example:—

A Hay Making Picnic.

"Hay was very scarce in the neighborhood one year, so the Captain had a place examined some ten miles off, where it was to be had in abundance. Hither our model farmer despatched seven of his best mowers, provisioned for a month. Of course, these pampered gentlemen were not disposed to go hay making as the settlers do, with a piece of dry pemican for their food and swamp water their only beverage. No, indeed, they must have their douceurs, their tit-bits, their dainties; and the Captain, being an indulgent master, fitted them out with all the luxuries of a more favored country — their beef, their mutton, their cheese, tea, coffee and something stronger into the bargain, with all the apparatus and cattle necessary for carrying on their work to the best advantage. After some days of preparation, the hay party, along with a squad of settlers, took its departure. It was on a Monday as we recollect.

"The latter (squad of settlers) got to the ground at nine in the forenoon, and before night had averaged five loads a-piece of cut hay, while the experimental boys, who only reached the fields of their labors at one in the afternoon, spent the rest of the day in putting up their tents, and making themselves

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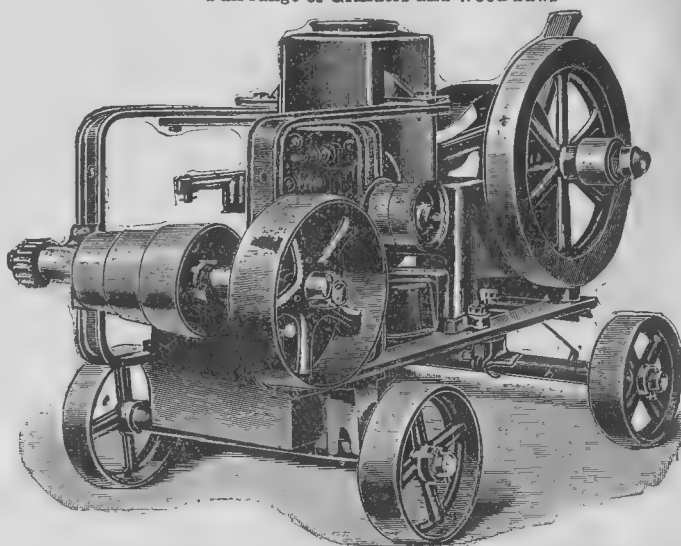
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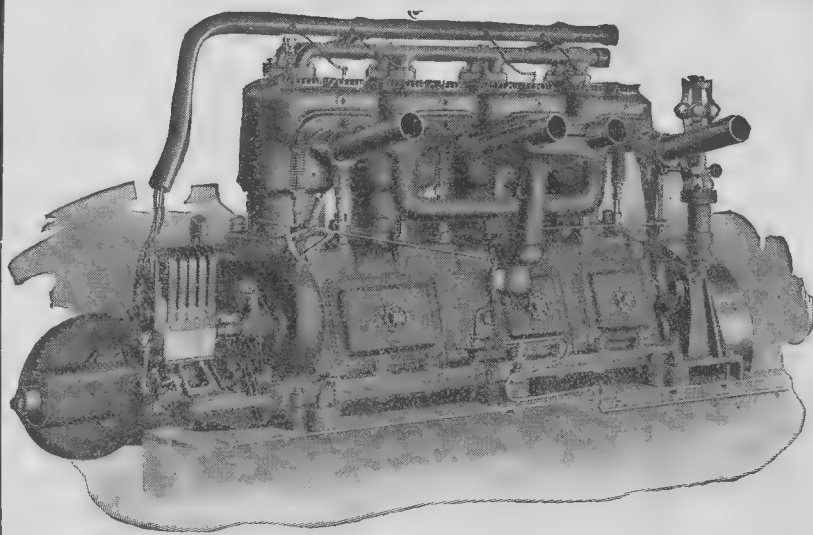
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comfortable. Tuesday they spent the day in gossip, boasting of what they could do. On Wednesday they did not like their encampment, shifted to another, and prepared for the following day. Thursday they commenced work. Friday their oxen strayed away, and they spent the day in getting them together. Saturday, they turned their faces towards the settlement, and resolved on home. Two of them returned there late in the evening, but the other five made for the beer shops, where the mortified Captain had hard work to find them out, and only got them home on the following Tuesday. Various were the reports they made to their disappointed master, but, when the truth became known, the seven experimental lads had, during the week they were absent, cut the enormous quantity of ten loads of hay."

The Usual Wind Up.

"After dragging on for about ten years without advancing a step or doing a farthing's worth of good to the colony," the prodigal experiment was wound up, and the stock, implements, etc., being sold, left the experimenters minus five thousand, five hundred pounds (\$27,500)."

Captain Cary.

This gentleman had retired from the Rifle Brigade. Of him personally Mr. Ross testifies—"That he was of active business habits, sober, intelligent and prepossessing in manner, in all respects a gentleman of amiable qualities, a theorist without practice, a florist rather than an agriculturist, well read and informed." Disgusted with failure, the Captain left the colony and removed to Canada.

Oliver Gowler.

The farm hands, I understand, all became good and successful farmers when they set up for themselves. Notably, Oliver Gowler, of whom that reliable annalist of Red River, Hargrave, bears witness in 1861. "Not far from the parsonage at Headingly stood the farm house of another local celebrity, named Oliver Gowler. This was an English laborer who came to the settlement in the company's service in the year 1837 in the capacity of farm servant. His experience in England had been considerable, and his intelligence and perseverance enabled him, on his retirement from the service some ten years subsequently, to turn it to good account. He obtained possession of a piece of land at Headingly and soon brought it to a high state of cultivation.

"His commodious farm house, with its well-arranged, substantial out-houses, gained him the reputation of being one of the most successful farmers ever resident in the colony. His operations were eminently profitable to himself, and their extent would have been much enlarged had the market for his produce been greater. After the death of Mr. Gowler, which occurred in 1865, his farm was valued at five hundred pounds."

Other Ventures.

The scope and limits of this article do not admit of more than a passing reference to other trials of plausible schemes which failed, of which, to quote Hargrave again, "Efforts have been made again and again to establish certain manufactures for exportation, and the 'Tallow Company,' the 'Buffalo Wool Company,' the 'Woollen Cloth Company,' 'Flax' and 'Beetroot Sugar Companies,' after being successively patronized by eager friends, have passed away leaving nothing but their names and their debts."

Gunn's Statistics.

These are contained in a letter dated 6th March, 1857, from the Mr. (afterwards the Honorable) Donald Gunn to the President of the Executive Council, Toronto.

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Your Spring plowing is the first operation of the year. Start the year right. Do your plowing well and reap the benefits at harvest time. You can plow best with a FAIRBANKS - MORSE OIL TRACTOR.

Built to run on kerosene or lower grade distillates, or will use gasoline to advantage. The difference in the cost of these oils makes this feature a big money saver in some localities. The Fairbanks - Morse Oil Tractor is not an experiment. The principle covering the use of heavy oils is fully covered by patents. Driver has lots of room, a clear view ahead and all operating devices within easy reach. Powerful brake on differential shaft for use on hills. Another brake on belt-drive pulley prevents it turning when clutch is out. Both brakes operate by foot pedals. Forward or reverse motion and belt pulley single lever control protected by our patents. Fairbanks-Morse Oil Tractors are comparatively light and will not pack the land. This is made possible by our employing exclusively high grade steel in trucks, transmission and all vital parts. Fewer small working parts than any other tractor on the market. Fairbanks-Morse Tractors are operated by their owners. No experts needed to run them. Our 15-30 is adapted to moderate sized farms. For large tracts we recommend our 30-60 Horse Power Machine.



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A Pretty Harvest Scene near Arcola, Sask

Red River Census of 1849:
Population.

Men	Women	Sons	Daughters	Total
Married and Widowers	Married and Widows	Above 16	Above 15	
873	877	382	1292	*5391
Unmarried	Unmarried	Below 16	Below 15	
145	135	1314	15	

7 Churches, 12 Schools, 2 Water and 18 Windmills.

Live Stock.

Horses	Mares	Oxen	Bulls	Cows	Calves	Pigs	Sheep	Houses	Buildings	Barns
1005	900	207	155	2147	1615	1565	3096	745	1066	335

Implements.

Ploughs	Harrow	Carts	Canoes	Boats	Acres of Cultivated Land
492	576	1918	423	40	63924

*Note. Only about 500 of these were Selkirk Settlers, I.C.

"Wheat, weighing from sixty-four to seventy pounds per imperial bushel. The yield per acre is often as high as 60 bushels, and has occasionally been known to exceed that; and, when the average returns fall below 40 bushels to the acre, we are ready to complain of small returns. Some patches have been known to produce 20 successive crops of wheat, and that without fallow or manure; but in general we exact no more than four or five successive crops; then we put in one of barley, and then fallow for one year. Barley grows well here if the ground is not too rich, or the season too wet, when it throws up too much straw, lies down, and does not mat. It weighs from 48 to 55 lbs. per imperial bushel. In 1829 the company reduced the price of produce to what suited its own interest. It was resolved that 3s. 6d. should be the legal price of wheat, 1½d. for good beef per pound, 7d. for butter, etc.; but there was a still greater evil than the low price, and that was the limited market."

"From 1829 to 1835, the company bought annually from the owner of a lot eight bushels of wheat. Four bushels were taken from a hunter or a tripman. These few years past the company has taken larger quantities—thirty bushels last year." . . . "The

price of goods varies from 100 to 400 per cent. on prime cost" (in London). . . . "We pay an import duty of 4 per cent. on all goods imported into the settlement. This money is expended in paying the police, and for bridges and roads . . . and to keep up a gaol and a functionary called secretary to the governor."

Regarding the state of reciprocity, restricted by the duty of 4 per cent. only, with the United States, he estimates the goods brought in by the settlers by their 300 carts from Minnesota at \$45,000, purchased by \$9,000 in cattle and \$36,000 in cash or Hudson's Bay bills of exchange on London. "This intercourse," Mr. Gunn goes on to remark, "creates a strong American tendency in the minds of our young people, which, if not diverted, will lead to a more intimate and extensive intercourse."

Chronological Notes.

From "The Selkirk Settlement and Settlers," by Mr. C. N. Bell, of Winnipeg (a valuable compendium, full of reliable data, which, being now out of print, might be republished and amplified by the knowledge Mr. Bell has since treasured up to the edification of all interested in the old history of Manitoba), I take the following notes:

1801.—The first Red River cart made at the North West Company's post at Pembina.

1806.—Fort Gibraltar was built, after which date seems that a number of French-Canadians settled on the Red River.

1807.—An Orkney woman, who had followed her lover in disguise as a boy, gave birth to a child at Pembina.

1813.—"In the spring of 1813 Governor MacDonnell procured from the Northwesterners potatoes, barley, oats, garden seeds, four cows, a bull, pigs, fowls, etc., articles which the traders could ill afford to spare, though at each of their posts on the Red River a quantity of vegetables was raised for their own use." Further on Mr. Bell also mentions the negligence of Selkirk to provide the settlers with horses, which were plentiful in the district. "But the settlers were compelled to break the ground with hoes, and clear away the ground as best they could."

1823.—There being few ploughs, hoes were mostly relied upon by the tillers of the soil.

Travelling Farm Experts in North Dakota.

There has just been organized in North Dakota a somewhat ambitious propaganda looking to the improvement of the agriculture of that state. Quite a number of business men of North Dakota have organized into what is known as the "\$100 an acre club," and they have decided to spend \$300,000 to pay for the services of travelling farm experts who will co-operate with practical farmers in the state in an attempt to improve the class of farming generally carried on. Thos. Cooper, who has been associated with the Minnesota Experiment Station, and has also had to do with the demonstration farms in that state, has been engaged at a salary of \$5,000 a year to take the leadership of the new movement in North Dakota. An official statement as to the plan of the work is given as follows:—

"The plan of the work, as far as organized, is to place a farm in a coun-

ty, to co-operate with these farmers who desire to help solve the problems of the farm. This is to be accomplished through demonstrations in tillage, crop production, rotation of crops, stock feeding, dairying, poultry, etc., right on the farm; through bringing the best information that the experiment stations and agricultural colleges have worked out; applying it, demonstrating it on the farm, with the farmer, by men who are trained in the science of farming and skilled in applying this knowledge to the farm under farm conditions."

The occasion for the organization is set forth officially in the following terms:—

"The vast difference between the results secured by farmers in the same locality. The fact that the yields have been doubled on the state demonstration farms. The fact that the farmers are sticking to wheat, which "lays down" in an unfavorable season, when corn and alfalfa, which are sure and more profitable crops, can be grown. The fact that stock raising and dairying are proving very profitable in the state. These facts have led the bankers and business men to see the need of introducing these more profitable lines of farming, of supplementing the work of the experiment stations and the agricultural college, of doing the work which they cannot do from lack of funds. The association has its own organization, but will co-operate with the experiment station and agricultural college, which institutions it depends upon for a good deal of its information and methods. In short, it will take the best that has been worked out there and at other experiment stations and take it to the farmers in person."

The province of British Columbia is rejoicing considerably in the capture of the Stillwell trophy offered for the best exhibit of potatoes at the big Land Show in New York. The British Columbia Government gathered a collection of potatoes from quite a large number of different agricultural districts in that province and was successful in winning the \$1000 cup with this exhibit.



Nova Scotia is estimated to have had a million Barrels of Apples to export this year, mostly high grade. Whole Trainloads of these have come to our Western Provinces. The Interior of a Nova Scotia Packing House at Middleton, N. S., is here shown.

Uncle Zed on the Laying Contest.

By W. I. Thomas, Munson, Alta.

Pete Lothwick strolled through the barnyard on his way to the post office while Uncle Zed was finishing his evening chores.

"We are in a fair way to find out at last which is the best laying breed of poultry, Uncle Zed," he said; "this contest down in Connecticut ought to settle that."

"I suppose, after it is over, you will be buying a pen of the winning breed," said Uncle Zed.

"No, I don't think I'll go in quite that strong; but I think I'll try a couple of settings of eggs."

"Going to get them from the man who bred the winners?"

"No, I'm afraid he'll be too high-priced for me; but there will likely be breeders of the same breed handy where I can get some eggs at reasonable figures."

Uncle Zed smiled, but said nothing.

"I suppose you will stick to the Reds, whether they win or not," Pete went on.

"Certainly," said Uncle Zed. "There is no question but the Reds will make a good showing in the contest, and if they do not take first place I wouldn't better myself any by changing to the breed that wins."

"Wouldn't a little improvement in the egg yield of each hen make quite a difference in the profit of the flock?"

"Certainly, if I were sure of the improvement, but I wouldn't be."

"Of what use is the contest then?"

"Oh, it will do good; but the people will have to learn to understand laying contests, before they profit much by them. Before I selected my breed I heard of the contests in Australia, and subscribed for the "Australian Hen," the leading poultry publication of Australia. I thought that it would be a cheaper way of finding out which was the best laying breed than experimenting with many breeds. Fortunately for me, they have a laying contest in each of the provinces or states or whatever they call their political divisions. Most of the egg men over there raise White Leghorns or Silver Laced Wyandottes or Black Orpingtons. Sometimes the White Leghorns take first place in one province, the Silvers take first place in another, and the Blacks in another. In a contest where the Silvers win there are Silvers all the way down to the bottom of the list of contestants. I read a report of one contest, in which the winning pen and the pen with the lowest laying record were of the same breed."

"I don't see what good the contest will do if one breed is as good as another."

"There is nothing which does more for utility fowls than a laying contest. In the first place you will notice that the breeders who make the big noise in the poultry shows will not be heard of in the contest; most of them will not enter pens at all. If people who wish to start in pure bred poultry get their stock from strains which stand high in the egg records of the contest they will be much better off than when they buy from men with fine show records. The best thing which this contest would do would be to get up enough interest in laying contests so that an annual contest would be conducted in each state of the United States and in each province of Canada, so that people would learn who are breeding the hens that lay in their own climate and near enough to them to make purchase of stock or eggs easy. In Australia there are many men whose hens always stand high in the contests. They are the men from whom farmers buy their breeding males. Here fanciers with big show records advertise utility cockerels at a reduced price. When a pen properly mated for producing show birds produces 25 per cent. of good show birds, it is doing remarkably well. The other 75 per cent. are culled from a show standpoint. They are from exactly the same blood as the show birds; they are all line bred, often di-

rectly inbred, and are of as much use on a farm as a dancing master in a corn field. The contest is all right, but there should be many instead of one, so that inexperienced persons, by comparison could correct the misconceptions likely to grow out of reading the report of a single contest."

"Inexperienced persons, eh?" snorted Pete.

"Yes, it would help them most, and old hands, like you and me, can always learn a little more, you know," said Uncle Zed.

Winnipeg Poultry Show,

The Winnipeg poultry exhibition has been set for the week from Feb. 15 to 22, 1912. For several years past, the local association at Winnipeg has held a first-class exhibition, and plans are being arranged to have the 1912 show eclipse all previous ones, both in accommodation and entries. The John Kent building on Main street has been secured for the exhibition and affords plenty of room to accommodate the exhibits. All information and prize lists may be obtained by writing to the secretary, W. Martin, 267 Toronto St., Winnipeg.

Poultry Show at Medicine Hat.

Arrangements are being made for the holding of the three days poultry show at Medicine Hat during the month of January. Last winter a poultry show was held in that city and considerable enthusiasm was created in favor of having this an annual event. This year breeders from outside points are to be invited to exhibit. A. J. N. Terrill is secretary-treasurer, and from him particulars of the coming show may be had.

Saskatoon Poultry Show

Saskatoon can now claim the distinction of having been the headquarters of the record poultry show for Saskatchewan both in point of entries and in prize money offered. Altogether, 1200 birds were on exhibition at the show held there on Dec. 6, 7 and 8, and \$2,500 in cash was put up in addition to ten silver cups valued at \$600, other prizes donated and valued at \$250, and 20 medals worth \$125. The showing of dressed poultry was also worthy of special mention. Birds were sent to the show from Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw and Edmonton, and all the Saskatoon exhibitors had in a goodly number of entries. The Plymouth Rock entries outnumbered the others considerably, with the Wyandottes and Orpingtons second.

Arrangements were proposed to hold the next year's poultry show on the same dates as the seed fair and include prizes for live stock, thereby making a beginning for a local winter fair.

On the last day of the show, Dean Rutherford delivered an address on fitting and dressing poultry for market.

Good Prices for Eggs.

"The demand for fresh ranch eggs continues and is greater than the supply. Eggs of the fresh variety are now selling for fifty cents per dozen, while base eggs are quoted by the merchants of the city at forty cents."

The above is quoted from the News, of Lethbridge, Alta., under date of Nov. 30. Looks as though some of that Alberta Red could find a good market through the egg basket.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

S.C. White Leghorns

Wolfrum's Strain, 300 young birds for sale, April and May hatched, all sired by my first prize pen, Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1910, and also first pen March, 1911. Prices are very reasonable. Please send for Catalogue and price list and take advantage of my guarantee. J. J. Funk, Box 287, Winkler, Man.



TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS—EGGS—Utility Breeds. Write for free Poultry and Supply catalog giving valuable advice. Maw's Instant Louse Killer easily applied on roosts kills lice instantly. 1/2 lb. postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure easily given in drinking water prevents and cures disease. 1/2 lb. postage paid, 50c.—Poultry Netting, Leg Bands—Tested Thermometers—Poulterers Mills—Maw & Sons, Poultry Farmers, Armstrong, B.C.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. My Busy "B" Barred Plymouth Rocks are the leading winners at the leading Western Shows. This means utility, excellence as well as standard quality. If you want anything in bred-to-lay or bred-to-win Barred Rocks remember that I have the finest lot of cockerels this season I ever raised, and would advise you to buy your show or breeding birds from a Specialist whose stock is farm raised and bred from the most noted strains in existence.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—The undisputed champions of Western Canada are right in my yards. My winnings at the Provincial and Winnipeg Shows place my birds in this enviable position. I have a large number of choice birds for sale, large blocky cockerels, from \$3 up; pullets from \$4 up. Exhibition stock at right prices. Write stating just what you want, I can deliver the goods. John McLean, Glenboro, Man.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man., breeder of prize-winning Barred Rocks. Pen No. 1 headed 1st prize Provincial cockerel, 1911, mated with daughters of 1st prize Provincial cockerel, 1909. Cockerels from pen No. 1 \$3.00 each; sons and grandsons of the 1909 bird \$2.00 each and up, after December 15th from \$3.00 and up. Also females for sale. Make all orders payable at Franklin.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Pen No. 1 headed by an imported cockerel, \$5.00 per setting; pen No. 2 headed by a son of first Cockerel at Brandon, 1910; pen No. 3 headed by a grand-son of first Cockerel at Neepawa, 1908. Eggs from pens 2 and 3, \$3.00. All females are sired by first prize birds. G. H. Grundy, B. P. Rock specialist, Virden, Man.

R. D. LAING, Stonewall, Man. Having won all the 1st and 2nd prizes on S.C.B. Minorcas, Toulouse Geese, Pekin and Rouen ducks at Stonewall Show in hot competition, proves that I have the goods to offer you this year. I have Minorca cockerels that weigh 5 1/2 lbs. in four months. Some good ones for sale. Also a few M.B. Turkeys. Write your wants, I have the goods.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahms Barred Rocks, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineaes, Toulouse and Embden Geese and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons. Eggs in season and stock for sale.

H. H. WILLIS, Saskatchewan Poultry Farm, Boharm, Sask. I breed only the best Barred Rocks. Purity is my aim, yet a good egg strain, my winnings have proven at Moose Jaw, Regina. Pure bred stock from \$2.00 each. Show birds at reasonable prices.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—A few choice cockerels and yearling hens for sale at reduced rates, to make room for young laying stock, at \$1.50 to \$2.50 each, 240 egg strain, Chas. A. Gardner, Cayley, Alta.

MRS. J. WOODS, Brandon, Man.—Buff and Black Orpingtons for sale. 1st pen Brandon, \$10. Three yearling cockerels, all winners, \$6 each. Six buff, six black hens \$2 each.

MRS. W. W. HOFFMANN, Borden, Sask. For sale—Barred Plymouth Rock, S.C. White Leghorn, Buff Orpington cockerels, \$1.50 each. Eggs in season.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS—A few nice cockerels for sale, bred from my Winnipeg and Brandon winners. \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. John Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—My birds have won over 100 prizes in the last three years. Stock and eggs always for sale. Rev. T. E. Taylor, Glenboro, Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose comb only. Young stock now for sale at moderate prices. Non-related pens supplied. G. H. Nichol, Manitou, Man.

C. G. GOLDING, Churchbridge, Sask. B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Cockerels from prize-winners at Provincial Exhibition, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.

IRVING JONES, Meridian, Sask.—Buff Orpingtons. Choice young cockerels for sale. Moderate prices.

HIGH-CLASS ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cockerels for sale at \$2.00 each. John Duff, Mekiwin, Man.

20 S.C.B. LEGHORN COCKERELS—April hatch, from first-prize stock, at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. D. Hiltz, Rocanville, Sask.

M. B. TURKEYS \$2.50 to \$3.50. S.C.B. Leghorns 50c., B.P. Rocks 75c., Toulouse geese \$2.00 up, for quick sale. T. H. Wilmet, Clanwilliam, Man.

S.C. BROWN AND WHITE LEGHORN, R.C. and R.I. Red Cockerels \$1.50 each, three for \$4. A snap in year-old Brown Leghorn hens at \$1.00 and 2-year-old at 75 cents. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Bred from a strain of A1 laying birds, beautifully barred, \$1.00 a piece. Also a few hens, two years old, at same price. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask.

THE SUCCESSFUL POULTRY BOOK—A simple and comprehensive treatise on care and culture of domestic fowls. We will send either French or English edition on request. O. Rolland, sole agent for Des Moines Incubator, P.O. Box 2363, Montreal, Que.

MY ENTIRE STOCK—of S.L. Wyandottes, also some good White Wyandotte Cockerels at easy prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Duncan Vipond, Killarney, Man.

100 BRONZE TURKEYS—of the choicest breeding strains for sale at reasonable prices. Also a number of Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese and registered Jersey Bulls for sale. D. Smith, Gladstone, Man.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Special bargains for December: splendid trios of two hens and cockerel, \$5.00. F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Manitoba.

MRS. S. E. CLARKE, Minnedosa, Man. Prize winning B.P. Rock cockerels \$1 to \$5, from large blocky birds. S.C.B. Leghorn cockerels, from 242 egg strain, \$1 to clear.

S.C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—A few good utility Cockerels for sale, \$2.00 each. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man.

MAKE MORE MONEY

Out of your Poultry by raising Rhode Island Red. One farmer had a pullet laying at 4 months old Cockerels have reached 7 1/2 lbs. in 5 months. Our Reds have won prizes both as layers and Show Birds. Cockerels that will be the envy of your neighbours, \$3 each.

Henry H. Pearson

Box 148

Stonewall, Man.

Mountain View Poultry Farm

The Home of the Champions of Alberta. Barred P. Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and S.C. Brown Leghorns. A large number of utility Barred P. Rocks and Brown Leghorn hens and pullets to be cleared out, all good laying strains, price \$25 to \$30 per dozen. Single birds \$2.50 to \$3 each. Cockerels of all three varieties \$3 each upwards. A few breeding pens to spare. Can supply winners reasonable. Prices on application. Joseph Shackleton, Box 268, Olds, Alta.

Rose Comb White Leghorns

Good enough to win. First on Cockerel, first on Pullet, first on Hen, third on Cock, at the Great Dominion Exposition, held at Regina, 1911. Also S.C. Rhode Island Reds, winners at Winnipeg and Regina, 1911.

F. H. Wieneke, Stony Mountain, Man.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets, about 200 for sale at reasonable prices. Three Scotch Collie bitch pups, beauties, at \$5 each.

W. J. LUMSDEN, MEADOWS, MAN.

LEG BANDS, fit any fowl, 12, 20c 50, 60c.; \$1.00, 100 postpaid. Roup Cure, one 50c. package makes 2, gals medicine. Money back not cure. Humphrey's Bone Cutter \$17.50. Barred Rock Cockerels.

FRED BRADSHAW, Regina, Sask.

FOR SALE

Cockerels, Pullets and year old hens from winners at Moose Jaw and Regina. Buff and Silver-Laced Wyandottes. Best paying breeds in the West.

Price \$2 Up

H. S. Ross

Box 1057 **Moose Jaw, Sask.**

COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES

BIRDS FOR SALE

Look up prizes won at Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina. To make room will sell cockerels at from \$2.00 to \$5.00, hens and pullets \$2 each. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. & R. PICKARD, HOLLAND, MAN.

Black Orpingtons

If you want winners for the winter Shows, write to headquarters and get the best. I have a fine lot of cockerels and pullets, also a few yearling hens for sale.

WM. ABBOTT HOLLAND, MAN.

The B.C. Egg Laying Contest.

The province of British Columbia has something rather ambitious in the way of an international egg laying contest held under the joint auspices of the B. C. Poultry Association, the Vancouver Exhibition Board, and the B. C. Provincial Government. The first monthly report covers the period between October 20 and November 20, and during that time the largest number of eggs laid by any one pen was 35, laid by a pen of Silver-Laced Wyandottes. The management of the exhibition report the average price given for the eggs laid as being 72½¢ per dozen. Of course, the contest has just nicely commenced, and it will not be possible to know which breeds win the best prizes for some months yet.

Moose Jaw Assists Poultry Show.

The Moose Jaw Council has authorized the purchase of 400 poultry coops to be used in connection with poultry exhibitions at that city. They have also given a grant of \$200 towards the sixth annual provincial poultry show, which will be held in Moose Jaw on January 24, 25 and 26, 1912.

See Official announcement of the exhibition on this page.

What is the Correct Poultry House?

D. W. Morden, breeder of B. P. Rocks and S. C. White Orpingtons, Pilot Mound, opens a discussion on this point.

In looking over your valuable paper of Nov. 6th, 1911, I noticed an article on poultry houses, written by Mr. Pott, condemning some three kinds of poultry houses, commonly found on the farms of the western farmers. While this article condemns these houses, very little enlightenment is given in regard to the proper construction of a poultry house to overcome the defects pointed out by Mr. Pott, and I, for one, would like the writer to give us information as to how to build a poultry house right from the ground up, that will be satisfactory in this country — one not too warm, and still not too cold, and, at the same time, free from frost gathering on walls and ceiling.

I have been in a great number of differently constructed poultry houses, and have never yet seen one that can be kept perfectly dry and have no frost inside. I have tried the cotton front houses, and can say from my experience that they are a failure in the extremely cold weather. The house gets too cold, and yet frost would gather on the inside of the house, and with only one hen to every six square feet there is almost sure to be frozen combs and feet, which is everything but satisfactory.

At present I am using a house with no cotton whatever, double boarded and double tar papered inside and outside, and filled in with dry sawdust with double glass windows, and the building is well ventilated. I find that my hens are comfortable and reasonably warm, but still some frost will gather on the inside, but it is the most satisfactory house I have had yet. My hens feel well and get down in the morning and go to work and dig and scratch in the straw litter as if they meant business, instead of standing on one leg with neck drawn down nearly out of sight in order to keep warm, as they did with me when I had the cotton front house, and I maintain it takes more feed to satisfy birds where they are kept in cold quarters than if kept warm. Therefore, I prefer the warm house with good sized ventilators, so they can be opened and closed according to the weather, and in this way the house kept pretty nearly one temperature all the time.

I have written this letter purely from personal experience, and am not trying to set any standard, and I trust and hope it will be the means of drawing out some other letters from poultry men giving their ideas, and in this way

some valuable information might be given to those who are desirous of making suitable buildings to house poultry properly and profitably in the forty and fifty below zero weather of Manitoba and the West.

Egg-Laying Contest and What It Proved.

Some Facts Brought Out at the Canadian Industrial Exhibition.

The following paper was read by Geo. Chambers before the Winnipeg Poultry Association recently. Mr. Chambers had charge of the laying competition at the 1911 Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg. He said:

"We who are interested in the poultry development of Canada, realize only too well the lack of general public support which is given to such an important industry. Even any outside person can easily see this industry is not getting a square deal when he examines the facts and recognizes the amount of eggs and dressed poultry which is consumed in our own city.

"We feel it is the work of this association to interest itself more in our great summer show and to insist that the poultry industry should be given the position which it deserves.

"The egg laying competition at the Canadian Industrial Exhibition was a great success. Many interesting facts were revealed. The medium-sized hen, 4½ to 5 pounds, proved the best layer. She was the first to eat, the first to lay, and the last to roost.

"The pen of Barred Rocks must have been of a great laying strain, for the six hens averaged five eggs a day in the middle of summer, when weather conditions such as dampness and excessive heat were adverse.

"The Buff Orpingtons were present in three pens, two pens of which were too fat. They proved to be heavy eaters and became lazy and broody, and demanded more attention than the other breeds.

"The simple feeds proved the best. Each day a mash of ground oats and shorts was given and two feeds of wheat under a straw litter tended to keep the birds busy all day. Fresh water, grit and oyster shell were before the birds at all times. For green food, lettuce and dandelions were used; while bone and cooked beef were provided for animal food. There are many facts regarding both fancy and utility poultry culture which are yet to be learned, and it is by demonstrations of this kind that facts are to be spread. We hope that at future exhibitions the egg laying competition will be held on a broader scale."

Geese Require Good Range.

Says E. T. Brown, the British poultry expert:—The goose is essentially a farmer's bird, for it requires plenty of space, and thrives badly in confinement. Those who have little land available should certainly not attempt keeping this class of stock, for it they do they are almost certain to fail. Suitable conditions are necessary to success. Many times I have seen geese living amid the most unfavorable surroundings, with the inevitable result that failure ensued sooner or later, generally sooner. Geese cannot be kept successfully in confinement; they must have a free range and plenty of land over which to roam. Their manure is extremely rich, and if they are confined in a small area the soil speedily becomes tainted, with extremely harmful results. Unless it is possible to give geese an abundance of space, it is far better to leave this branch alone, since otherwise the venture is bound to end in failure. Size plays such a vastly important part nowadays in determining the price of any class of poultry produce that no effort should be spared to have the birds as large and heavy as possible when killing time arrives. It is true large size is often at the expense of quality, and poulterers tell us that the former is considered more important by the great bulk of the purchasing public.



Loading carriers with asphalt at Trinidad Lake

Genasco

the Trinidad-Lake-Asphalt Roofing has the life that only natural asphalt can give roofing to make it lastingly resist all kinds of weather.

The Kant-leak Kleet makes the roof-seams watertight without cement, and prevents nail-leaks. Ask your dealer for Genasco with Kant-leak Kleets packed in the roll.



The Barber Asphalt Paving Company

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

Philadelphia

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Caverhill, Learmont & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Gophers Robbed You of 3 to 5 Bu. of Grain Per Acre This Year

Don't let them do it next year. Spend 75¢ for a box of Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick now and save \$200 in crops next fall. Kill the gophers, squirrels, field mice and prairie dogs before they get started.

Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison

has an attractive odor and taste. Ask your druggist for Kill-Em-Quick, but send postal now for facts that mean big money to you. Address Aston Mickelson, President, Mickelson Kill-Em-Quick Co., Dept. G, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

Saskatchewan Provincial Poultry Show

The Sixth Annual Poultry and Pet Stock Show of the Province of Saskatchewan will be held at

Moose Jaw, Wednesday, Thurs., & Friday January 24, 25 & 26, 1912

in the

NEW CITY MARKET BUILDINGS.

Price Lists and Entry Forms may be had on application to the Secretary

D. Stamper,
Box 793

Moose Jaw Sask.

Bronze Turkeys

200 Mammoth Bronze Turkeys for sale. Large boned and bred from my prize-winners. Also Barred and White Rock Cockerels.

Catalogue Free.

A. C. MUNRO,
Plumas, Man.

The Empire Market C. L. CHARREST PROPRIETOR

296 Main Street, Winnipeg

Deals direct with producers and saves them Commission on Poultry, Butter, Eggs, etc

Ask for Quotations on Dressed Pork, Veal and Spring Lamb

Brother Chicken Raisers

Hatch More Chicks

We have thousands of customers who are making big money with Cabinet Incubators and Breeders. These users have proved that Cabinet Incubators brings best results—they hatch more chicks, which means more money

Accept One Hatch Free

Test the Cabinet in your own home at our expense. We want you absolutely satisfied with the results.

OUR BIG NEW CATALOGUE IS FREE

A very interesting book to poultry raisers. Dozens of letters from satisfied customers. It is free for the asking. Write for it today.

BRETT MANUFACTURING CO., Erie St. WINNIPEG

FRESH EGGS WANTED

We will pay highest price for strictly Fresh Eggs.

Ship us what you have weekly, also choice DAIRY BUTTER.

Reference—Nor'-West Farmer.

Treleaven & Campbell, 328 St. Mary's Avenue, Winnipeg.



Constitution in a dairy sire means almost everything, no matter what the breed or breeding. The above illustration shows this quality well emphasized in very typical individuals of the three leading dairy breeds, Holstein-Friesian, Jersey and Ayrshire.

Constitution in Dairy Sires.

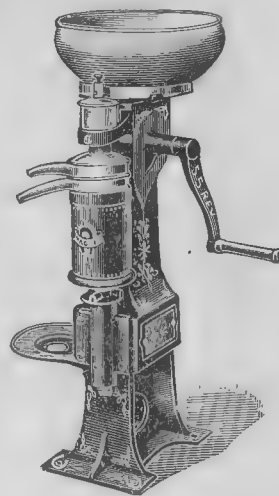
No one point in the physical makeup of a dairy sire is of more importance than constitution. The importance of ancestry pedigree is often emphasized but without constitution this is of little value. Constitution means almost everything. A bull with constitution will be strong in his power of transmitting his other good qualities. In dairy stock, constitution is of even greater consequence than with other classes of live stock. It means a large chest capacity which insures good heart and lungs. Along with these qualities may be expected an extensive digestive system, the dairy cow's stock in trade, for the value of a dairy cow depends upon how much food she can convert into milk. If the forebears have been good milk producers, it is safe to conclude that any cow with good heart, lung, and digestive capacity will also be a good milker. Such cows are sired by bulls of strong character. Dairy men are anxious to get possession of calves from good milking cows, believing that they are also likely to develop into pro-

fitable producers. The bull calves from such cows are also sought because of the fact that in their breeding they will reflect the qualities of the dam which mothered them. The degree to which these qualities are reflected depends, however, much on the individual animal. It is in this regard that pedigree alone is not a sufficient guide for selecting dairy sires, or any other kind for that matter. There may be the strongest kind of breeding behind the dairy bull, but if he is not individually strong this will not help his progeny a great deal. Constitution means strength, it means the power to beget, for every function of the body is working as it should when there is a strong blood circulation and a big middle to take care of large quantities of food. Select the dairy bull that has the deep chest and strong body. With the right kind of ancestry he will give a good account of himself as his heifers come into milk, if the cows are of the right sort.

Nanton, Alberta, is organizing a creamery association.

EVEN a WORM has it's PART to play

in the economy of nature a WORM like a BUCK SAW, is a fine thing in it's place, but as a Buck-saw is a bad shaving tool so a



WORM GEAR in a CREAM SEPARATOR

is an unhappy omen in the life of that great dairy utensil. There are no worms in the

"MAGNET"

There is not a weak bone or a loose joint anywhere in its whole anatomy. Not one little thing in it's constitution that wriggles or squirms or coughs—a fact which

Distinguishes it from all others:

The SQUARE GEAR—the STRONG and RIGID FRAME—the DOUBLE SUPPORTED BOWL—the ONE PIECE SKIMMER of the "Magnet" are all absolute necessities to a perfect and permanently reliable Separator. These are only a few of the "Magnet's" possessions and the end of it all is that it is the one Separator on the market that Skims Clean.

We will prove every point we claim for the superiority of the "Magnet" on your farm—at our own expense.

The Petrie Mfg. Co., Limited

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A General Banking Business Transacted.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL - \$5,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL - \$4,762,440
REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS 3,591,792

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GENERAL STATEMENT.

October 31st, 1911

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up Capital	\$ 4,762,440.00
Rest and Undivided Profits.....	3,591,792.42
Notes in Circulation.....	4,875,098.00
Deposits.....	44,379,680.54
	\$57,559,010.96

ASSETS.

Gold, Silver, Dominion Notes.....	\$ 4,582,195.63
Notes of, and Cheques on Other Banks.....	3,071,749.40
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation	100,000.00
Balance due from Other Banks ...	1,263,589.89
Government and other Debentures	1,566,211.53
Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.	4,771,367.29
Other Loans and Discounts.....	39,165,422.55
Real Estate, Mortgages, Bank Premises, and other Assets.....	2,208,474.67
	\$57,559,010.96

R. S. BARROW,
Manager Winnipeg Branch

D. S. NEEVE,
Asst.-Mgr.

Milking Machines in New Zealand.

The following interesting letter with reference to the use of milking machines in New Zealand, was written by Vice-Consul H. D. Baker to the State Department at Washington:

"The dairying industry in New Zealand is constantly gaining in importance, and milk cows, next to sheep, are the greatest source of prosperity to the country." In several important provinces it appears to pay farmers better to conduct dairies than to follow any agricultural or pastoral pursuit. Many large sheep and cattle runs, under the present tendency to closer settlement, are being split up into dairy farms, the herds of cows on each usually ranging from 40 to 100 in number.

"The one serious drawback to the dairying industry—scarcity of labor—is being overcome to a great extent by the milking machines; in fact, milking machines have revolutionized the business. More than any other one thing, they are contributing to make it the most successful operation that can be pursued by a small landowner, and they account in large measure for the appreciation in value of good grazing lands, which now sell up to \$200 an acre. Before milking machines were in vogue, dairying was not a promising undertaking for any settler, unless he had a large family who could milk the cows. If the owner of a herd of, say, 80 dairy cows, was obliged to depend on labor outside his own family, he would probably have to hire at least three hands, who would be given about \$7 per week and board, the cash wages amounting to over \$1,000 a year. A milking-machine outfit that can be worked by the owner of the cows himself, assisted perhaps by one small boy, saves the trouble and expense of hiring outside labor, and as such an outfit, including a motor for running it, costs probably about \$1,500, the expense is covered within two years.

"Wherever dairying is carried on in New Zealand, milking machines are given credit for overcoming the labor difficulty and thus rendering the industry profitable. Dairymen are not entirely of the opinion that machine milking is so good for the cows or so sanitary as hand milking, but despite disadvantages that may arise, chiefly from insufficient care of the machines, every dairy farmer seems anxious to have milking-machine equipment as soon as he can afford it, as it not only saves a large labor cost, but also prevents serious inconvenience at times when farm hands suddenly leave their work and no substitutes are immediately available. Such troubles with farm labor in New Zealand appear to occur again and again. In fact, these machines owed their invention in this country a few years ago to the difficulty in securing farm hands."

Soldering.

By A. Brooks.

Solder is the name given to several different alloys used for the purpose of making joints between different metals, which, if properly done, do not consist merely of sticking the metals together, but form a real weld or a fresh alloy.

The composition varies very much. Every solder should, and must be more fusible than the metal to be united or joined together; therefore, hard solders can only be used on metals that will stand a high temperature without melting. Soft solders melt at a low temperature, and may be more generally used.

In preparing to solder, the surfaces to be united must be perfectly clean and lie close together, and the surfaces so cleaned must be protected from the air by a coating of suitable flux. The usual flux for iron and tin is muriatic acid, more commonly called "spirits of salts," which is weakened or killed by adding water or zinc.

The necessary tools required are a soldering iron, about 1 lb. weight; a

block of sal ammoniac; a small brush, usually made of horse-tail hair, bound in a piece of tin as a handle; a glass or earthenware pot to hold the spirits of salts; an old flat file; an old pocket knife; and a fire-pot. The last-named should have a few holes in the bottom, and, say, three holes about 2 inches square in the sides, near the bottom, through which to pass the irons while heating. Wood and coke are the best fuels to use.

The iron should be drawn out to a point (not sharp), about a quarter of an inch, and slightly rounded off. To prepare it for use, it must first be heated to a dull red heat, and the point for about 1 inch back filed clean while hot; then rub it on all sides on the sal ammoniac; lay a little solder on it, and dip it into the killed spirits. This will tin the point of the iron, and unless it is over-heated in the fire when reheating, it should keep the tinning for some time. The use of the sal ammoniac is sometimes dispensed with; but the tinning is not so good a job. Each time it is heated (not a red heat, but just enough to melt the solder easily), it must be wiped off on a piece of bag, or similar material, and the point dipped into the spirits. It is then applied to the joint in such a way as to heat the metal and the strap of solder, placed against the point of the iron, runs into the joint and forms the weld. Never use the iron if not hot enough to melt the solder easily.

To make your own solder is the surest way to have the right sort. Melt down, in an iron pot, 2 parts lead and 1 part block tin; and when melted, the pot being red hot, skim off the refuse that floats on top. Then with a ladle, first slightly heated, pour the solder into the hollows of a sheet of small corrugated iron, making long or short sticks as required. This mixture will do for ordinary work on galvanized iron or heavy tinware, such as dairy cans. —Agricultural Gazette of New South Wales.

Industrial Training.

Year by year industrial training is finding a larger place in the Canadian and American system, and rightly so. Although we are not so far advanced as they are in the older communities, still even in our most progressive western cities, teachers are now engaged to give instruction to the older girl classes on matters pertaining to the duties of the home, and agricultural colleges and manual training school work are coming well into evidence for the boys and young men.

Speaking of what has been done at the school under his charge, John Munroe, Superintendent of the Associated School of Agriculture, at Cokato, Minn., in a recent address said:—"The introduction of the industrial subjects, cooking, sewing, carpentry, blacksmithing and agriculture has had a potent influence on our school. The enrollment has been increased from forty-five to a hundred in two years. In the past two years we have carried over into the high school every eighth grader except two. Prior to the introduction of this work we lost about thirty per cent. School work has taken on a renewed interest and the question of discipline has almost disappeared. In the cooking, the girls go into the kitchen, do all of the janitor work, cook every ordinary dish and once in a while feed from fifty to six hundred people. In the sewing they do their own janitor work, make many of their own garments and do most of their own mending. In the carpentry they make everything from a library table to a stock rack or a wagon box. In the iron work the boys do general farm repair work and make what they want. In the agricultural, material and records are collected from adjoining farms and the subject is taught always with a view to local conditions, using such material as will be of most value to the student after he finishes the course. Pupils who take the work will be well able to handle any ordinary farm work when they finish."

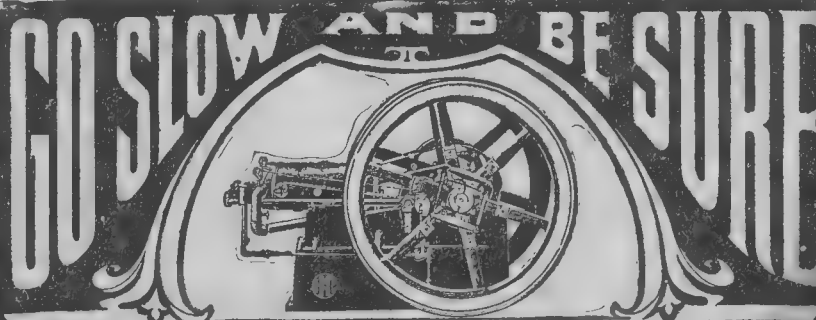
In 1910 there were 1928 cheese factories and 1,005 creameries in the single state of Wisconsin.

De Laval Cream Separators

are absolutely guaranteed to skim cleaner, and faster, run easier and quieter, last longer and earn more than the next best separator of any other make offered at a corresponding or higher price.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Winnipeg



It's wise to decide that you need an engine. But don't spoil your good intentions by buying a cheap one. Don't be blinded by a low price or by wild claims. Go slow and be sure. Buy an engine that has proved its worth, from a concern that has proved its integrity. You can't afford to make a mistake—it's much costlier than the price of an engine.

I H C Gasoline Engines

are in use on thousands of farms throughout the country, running the many farm machines, such as the cream separator, churn, feed grinder, pump, fanning mill, thresher, washing machine, electric light plant, etc. They guarantee you reliable power for every requirement at a surprisingly small cost.

I H C gasoline engines are marvels of simplicity, strength, economy, reliability, and durability. They run steadily and smoothly, year in and year out. They make and save money every time they are used, and if, by accident, you should need repairs, you can get them promptly with little trouble or delay from the I H C dealer in your locality.

Don't you think it would pay you to investigate an I H C engine before you buy any? They are made in so many sizes and styles that you

can select just the right size and style for your work: Vertical type—2, 3, 25, and 35-H. P.; horizontal—1 to 50-H. P.; semi-portable—1 to 8-H. P.; portable—1 to 25-H. P.; traction—12 to 45-H. P.; sawing, pumping, spraying, grinding outfits, etc. Built to operate on gas, gasoline, kerosene, distillate, or alcohol—air-cooled or water-cooled. Ask the I H C local dealer for catalogue and all information, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
CHICAGO (Incorporated) USA

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizers, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.

WINNIPEG TANNING COMPANY

Leather Manufacturers—Custom Tanning a Specialty—Ship your hides, pelts and tallow to us and receive highest market prices.

GENUINE GALLOWAY COATS AND ROBES

A Galloway coat and good fur robe are indispensable on the cold winter drives. From now until Jan. 1, 1911, we are making special prices on coats and robes. All farmers know that

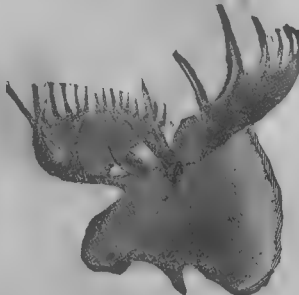
A Galloway Coat

Considering cost is the best appearing coat worn. In pliability it rivals the coon and is by far its superior in wearing quality.

Black Robes at \$17.50. Red Robes at \$15. Black Coats at \$25

Winnipeg Tanning Company Limited, 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg
N.B.—We will exchange a first class robe or coat for hides, allowing the best possible price.

SPORTSMEN



Moose Head,
Mounted by Jno. Ambrose.

Some Reasons why Ambrose gives by far the greatest satisfaction in

He is the only Advertiser with a practical knowledge of Whose entire time is given to

Whose personal attention is given to every order in

Buyer of RAW FURS, Big Game Heads, Scalps, ELK TUSKS, Horns, Fur Animal Skulls, etc.

Awarded for Merit 12 Silver Medals, Diplomas and First Prizes, 1909—10-11.

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Oak Bluff Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs



Oakland Star

Grand Champion Bull
at Interprovincial Fair,
Brandon, 1910
Heads the
SHORTHORN HERD
at Oak Bluff



OAKLAND STAR



College Model Masterpiece

Junior Champion at
Chicago International
Live Stock Exposition
and Grand Champion at
Brandon, 1911
Heads the
BERKSHIRE HERD



Orders are now being booked for spring pigs. We also have some gilts for present delivery; some are bred and some are not. A few bred sows that are for sale will be an additional attraction for the prospective buyer in visiting Oak Bluff. In Shorthorns, we have a selection of four or five good young bulls, suitable to head any herd, also heifers and cows. The heifers offered are an attractive lot.

H. L. EMMERT

Oak Bluff, Manitoba

OR 275 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Alberta Provincial Spring Shows And Sale Of Bulls.

Including the

**ELEVENTH ANNUAL HORSE SHOW
EIGHTH ANNUAL FAT STOCK SHOW
TWELFTH ANNUAL AUCTION SALE**

in the

New \$50,000 Horse Show Building, Calgary.

April 9th to 12th, 1912.

The Live Stock Event of the Year.

Under the auspices of the Alberta and Dominion Departments
of Agriculture, and the Alberta Provincial
Live Stock Associations.

Prize List, Entry Forms and Information from

E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary, and Managing Director,
Victoria Park, Calgary.

Imported Clydesdales

Read what they think of these Horses in Scotland.

THE Scottish Farmer in noting this shipment, says:—"Thomas Usher, Carman, Man., had an exceptionally high-class shipment of 30 head, the whole making up one of the best lots shipped this season." The Glasgow correspondent of the Canadian Farm, writing about this shipment says:—"It is not often that such a lot of handsome and choicely-bred young animals are taken away from Scotland by a Canadian breeder."



Referendum, Imp. [12603] (16011), 2 years old.
Sire, Royal Edward. Imported by T. Usher, Carman.

Intending purchasers should make an early selection. I
conduct my business personally and can quote lowest prices
Come and inspect this importation at my
barns in Carman, or write for particulars:

THOS. USHER - CARMAN, MANITOBA.



Maple Grove Ranch

Home of Imported and Homebred

**CLYDESDALES, HACKNEY, and
STANDARD BRED HORSES**

SHORTHORN & HEREFORD CATTLE

Stallions and Shorthorn Bulls for sale. Work horses and beef
cattle can be supplied in carload lots. Write. Farms for sale
in this district. **JOHN LAWRENCE, Maple Creek, Sask.**



English Shire Horses, Hackneys and Shetland Ponies

This stud includes, Champion, Gold Medal and First Prize horses. Have
been exhibited at leading shows in the West. Prize winners from the Shire and
Hackneys at London and Dominion 1911. Never defeated in England or Canada.

Homewood Farm, Grenfell, Sask.

P. B. Ross, Prop.



Central Saskatchewan is a Large Producer of Cattle. This Bunch were Photographed at Radisson.

To Improve the Quality of Stallions.

Showing what Wisconsin, with Similar Legislation to our own, is doing.

The state of Wisconsin has a stallion enrollment act modelled after the laws dealing with this matter that are in vogue in Western Canada. In Wisconsin it is required that every stallion standing for public service shall be designated either as "pure bred," "cross bred," "non-standard bred," "grade," "mongrel or scrub." The provisions of the law in Wisconsin are very similar to those of our laws in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Dr. A. S. Alexander, who is in charge of the department of horse breeding at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, has just issued a circular in which he proposes the organization of county horse breeders' associations. He claims that with an association in each county it would be possible to have the law very much better understood and also to give much more support to the owners of the best sires. Speaking of this matter, he says:—

"We have no hesitation in stating that all violations of the law occur with the aid and abetment of the owner of mares. If this is not the fact, how comes it that an unlicensed stallion is patronized? The owner, in some instances, merely has to "cut prices" and be a good fellow and accommodating in order to get the trade. The mare owner who patronizes an unlicensed stallion, or a stallion whose license certificate is not recorded with the registrar of deeds in the county, or printed and posted up conspicuously as required by law is as guilty as the owner of the stallion. The law can only be made perfectly operative by the aid and co-operation of the owner of mares. He ought absolutely to refuse to have anything to do with a stallion that is used in violation of the law. Were this the rule, horse breeding would make rapid progress everywhere and desirable, pure bred stallions predominate in each breeding district. All of the horse

breeders in each township in each county of the state should seek to have the law observed and enforced. If the county horse breeders' clubs are organized and acquire a large energetic and influential membership, observation of the law may readily be brought about. Violations of the law may be reported to the secretary of the county club and the executive committee can act in conjunction with the department of horse breeding for adjustment of the case, or

Insuring Foals to "Stand up and Suck," etc.

In connection with a related question, Dr. Alexander says further:—

"The subject of stallion service fees and their collection should be earnestly discussed with the object, in each county, of agreeing to uniform terms of service and uniform methods of collection. The absurd and unfair practice of insuring a foal to "stand up and

assume the risk. The abandonment of the unfair guaranty system in question and the general adoption of a just, fair and reasonable service fee system, would do much to encourage the introduction of larger numbers of high class stallions. Such horses mean the investment of considerable sums of money and their use must be made profitable to the owners if they are to compete successfully with the cheap, gad-about, scrub "studs." An equitable fee system would also do much to induce proper methods of working, feeding and housing brood mares, and caring for new born foals."



Perpetual Motion, the famous Clydesdale Sire at the head of the stud of Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon, Sask.

its prosecution by the district attorney. Individuals do not care to act as complaining witnesses in effecting such prosecutions, but an organized body, such as a county horse breeders' club, can afford to make and back up a complaint. By so doing, it will not only succeed in actions taken into court, but quickly bring about such general observation of the law that prosecutions will soon become unnecessary."

suck," should everywhere be abandoned. While it is the duty of each owner to so manage and use his stallion that a proper percentage of strong, robust foals is begotten, the responsibility of the stallion ceases when the mare conceives. After conception is an established fact, weakness or loss of the foal may be due to so many different causes and influences in no way blameable to the stallion, that the mare owner should

Hired Men Not Liable for Ordinary Breakages.

Rather an important point in connection with the responsibility of the hired man was raised by a Brandon farmer recently when he was charged with having held back some \$24.00 from his employee to pay for breakages to machinery, etc., during the time he had been working.

The farmer claimed that it was customary in that locality for hired men to make good for all such breakages, but strong evidence was given to disprove this contention. The court decided that the hired man was not liable for ordinary breakages and gave its finding accordingly.

This is quite in account with legal advice given through this paper for years past. The hired man is always liable, to some extent at least, when the evidence proves that he was guilty of wilful or inexcusable negligence, but in all ordinary cases the risk of the property is with the owner, unless it is specifically arranged as part of the agreement that it shall be otherwise.

It is stated that there are 6026 farmers' telephones in Saskatchewan.

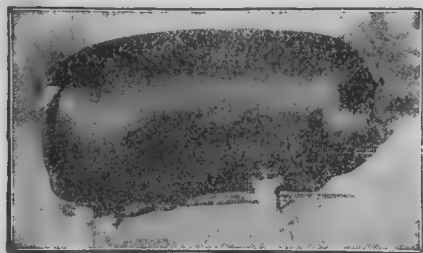
The hen not only lays all she can but shows a desire to help work in the garden.



The mule is a hard worker and he meets with the most appreciation on the part of our American Settlers, who know him better than the rest of us.

1910 Poland China Champions 1911

Winning all the 1911 Championships,
THREE MEDALS AND ALL FIRSTS
At Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina



I show my breeders, breed my winners,
carry the swill pail and keep a correct
date of the breeding myself, no guess work.
Imported and home bred stock for sale.
F. H. Wieneke, Stony Mountain, Man.

Sunnyside Stock Farm

Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn Cattle,
Suffolk Down Sheep, and Tamworth and
Yorkshire hogs. Stock always for sale.

JOS. RYE & SON, RR NO. 2 Edmonton, Alta

Fairlight Stock Farm

Yorkshires - Berkshires - Tamworths

Herd includes champion and first prize winners
at the large Western Fairs. Stock for
sale. Farm adjoining both C.N.R. & C.P.R.
stations.

W. H. Mortson, - Fairlight, Sask.

Holstein Dairy Farm

Home of Faforit 10th Beauty.
Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Farm
8 miles from Winnipeg and 5 1/2 miles
from Bergen Station, main line C.P.R.
Correspondence solicited and inspection
of herd invited.

HOMER SMITH Winnipeg, Man.
P. O. Box 1894 Phone, Ft. Rouge 1200 R.

Holstein Cattle For Sale

Several two-year-old and one-
year-old heifers, heifer calves
and bull calves. Prices to suit
the times.

JAMES HERRIOT, Box 144, Souris, Man.

Shorthorns For Sale

From the bull King Lavender by
Prince Gloster; I have for sale
several heifer and bull calves, also
two yearling bulls of excellent type

W. J. HOLLAND HOLLAND, MAN

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness and
remove the bunch without scarring the
horse—have the part looking just as it did
before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)
is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid
blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin,
Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither
a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy
unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't
be imitated. Easy to use, only a little re-
quired, and your money back if it ever fails.

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket
Veterinary Adviser**

describes and illustrates all kinds of blem-
ishes and gives you the information you
ought to have before ordering or buying any
kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
39 Church St., Toronto, Ontario



DEHORN YOUR CATTLE

Wonderful how it improves them.
Heifers develop into better milkers.
Steers fatten quicker.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER

does it. Cuts clean—hurts little
—does not bruise flesh or crush
bone. Write for free booklet.

R. H. McKenna,
Late of Picton, Ont.

219 Robert St. Toronto



Grade Aberdeen-Angus cow from the herd of J. D. McGregor, Brandon, that won
for grade dairy cows at Brandon Fair, Holsteins, Jerseys and Ayrshire grades competing.

Lectures Delivered to French Farmers.

One of the most successful lecture
circuits arranged by the extension de-
partment of the Manitoba Agricultural
College has just been completed among
the French-speaking farmers around St.
Genevieve, St. Anne, La Broquerie and
Thibautville. The speakers were I.
Villeneuve, instructor in dairying at the
Manitoba Agricultural College and L.
A. de Montbel, son of the French Con-
sul in Winnipeg, and proprietor of the
Green Meadow Stud Farm at St. Rose
du Lac, Man. Mr. de Montbel is now
in his third year at the Agricultural
College and spoke on the breeding of
draft horses, upon which branch he
specializes on his own farm.

The average attendance at these
meetings was over 30, and the increas-
ing interest taken by the French settlers
is very encouraging to those in charge
of agricultural improvement in Mani-
toba.

Demand for Horses Begins Early This Winter.

We have made mention in our past
two issues that everything pointed to
high prices for horses next spring.
Scarcely a day passes but we have
practical proof that this statement is
true. Dealers in Winnipeg realize that
farmers and others, who have awaken-
ed to conditions, are anxious to get hold
of several farm horses of the right kind
and are buying rather extensively, and
turning them over quite rapidly. It is
very seldom that the horse trade is
quite so brisk at this season of the
year. Any horse that shows the ap-
pearance of fitting into a good one by
spring is readily picked up at a high
figure. At an auction sale on the
Winnipeg market recently, among sever-
al medium horses offered, three teams
were bid up briskly and sold. These
horses would average about 1,400
pounds, were from 7 to 10 years of age,
and not too correct in conformation, al-

though sound. The price per team
averaged slightly over \$500, and the
surprising feature was that two out
of the three teams were bought by a
farmer who does not require the horses
for farm work, but was buying them
on speculation, with the hope of sell-
ing them at a profit next spring.

Now, here is a point to set some
farmers thinking. These horses were
bought off a Manitoba farm this fall
by a dealer in Winnipeg. He sold these
(at a profit, of course), to another
farmer in Manitoba. Undoubtedly,
these will again be bought by a dealer
and again turned over, at a profit, to
a farmer just before seeding next
spring. If all these middlemen are to
have a slice of profit, what prices must
these horses reach before they are final-
ly put to work on the land in April?

Surely there is not the least room for
doubting that horses will be very high
in price by next spring. If farmers have
the feed, they can make some money in
buying up a few extra, promising
horses and fitting them for the spring
trade.

To Enquire into Agricultural Needs.

A recent despatch from Ottawa says:
"The Evening Journal says: The appoint-
ment of a commission to investigate the
agricultural status of the various pro-
vinces and to ascertain what are their
most pressing needs, so that the agricul-
tural grants which the Government in-
tends giving will be expended on definite
lines, is the comprehensive scheme, which
Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agri-
culture, is understood to bet at present
engaged in working out."

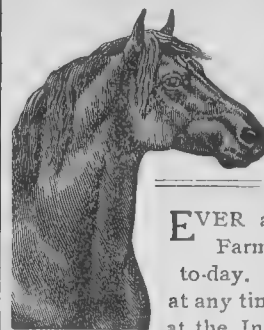
"This means that the new Minister
of Agriculture is losing little time in
carrying into effect a policy outlined
in the speech from the throne, with
regard to the encouragement to be ex-
tended by the Federal Government to
scientific agriculture."

"In order to prepare the way for the
granting of these subsidies and to as-
certain just where the money can be



The First Prize Grade Dairy Cow at Brandon Fair was a grade Aberdeen-Angus owned by James
Bowman, Guelph, Ont. She competed with grade Holsteins, Ayrshires and Jerseys.

The Greatest Percherons



EVER at Oaklawn
Farm are there
to-day. See them
at any time, there or
at the International
Chicago, where we display the
best average lot of horses we have
ever shown.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

DUNHAM'S

Wayne, Du Page County, Ill.

PERCHERONS
BELGIANS
SHIRES

ONE OF THE
OLDEST AND
LARGEST
IMPORTERS
IN
AMERICA



Our
horses are
big, smooth
flat-boned fel-
lows, with great quality style
and conformation. Will please
the most critical. Prices reason-
able. Satisfaction guaran-
teed. Letters from hundreds of
satisfied customers and big illus-
trated catalog mailed free.

Watson, Woods Bros. & Kelly Co.
Box 13 LINCOLN, NEB.

BROWNE BROS.,
ELLISBORO SASK.

Breeders of

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Herd headed by

BLACKBIRD BRILLIANT 3141

Families:

Drum Lucy's.

Ballindalloch Lady Fanny's.

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Interpreters--Breeders--Agents

Vladslloo near Dixmude, Belgium

TO importers of Belgian, Percheron,
Bowlonais, Clydesdale and Hackney
stallions and mares, we will meet you any
place in Europe and can save you money,
since we are living in the main breeding
districts. Annually 800 of the best mares
breed to our Provincial, National, Cham-
pion and Brussels prize winners. Hence, let
us give you some valuable information. We
know all about shipping, pedigrees, etc.
Lifetime experience. Reference Bank,
Boert & Hosten, Dixmude, Belgium

TRAPPERS WE BUY FOR CASH

And pay highest prices for Fine
Mink, Martens, Fox, Lynx, Wolves
and all other Hides, Furs and
Ginseng. Best facilities in America.
Send for Free Price List and Ship-
ping Tags. No commission charged.

ROGERS FUR COMPANY
323 N. Main St. St. Louis, Mo.

REMEMBER

that all the festive preparations so lavishly planned at this Season of the year are unsubstantial **UNLESS CHRISTMAS-TIDES TO COME** are provided for—so far as human forethought can arrange.

Life Insurance makes this sure provision.

Ask for information

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Head Office - WINNIPEG

SACRIFICE PRICES

12 YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS

mostly fit for Show Ring

2 Two-year-old GLYDESDALE COLTS

SHORTHORN DAIRY COWS
YORKSHIRE PIGS

J. BOUSFIELD,
MACGREGOR MAN.

SAVE-THE-HORSE



SAVE-THE-HORSE BOOK is an encyclopedia of practical and complete references. It is the latest, most reliable and highest authority. It is scientific but not technical. Takes in every scope and character of diseases causing lameness.

Tobias, Nebr., June 4th, 1911.
Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y.—A year and a half ago I had a bottle of your spavin remedy. I cured my horse with it and then gave what I had left of it to a friend who had a mule with a spavin, which veterinarians had failed to cure. My friend today says, "It's certainly a sure cure." Find \$5.00 for another bottle. Very truly, T. J. R. R. R.

When discriminating, cautious, hard-headed bankers, farmers and business men write for information and then select "Save-the-Horse" from the mass of remedies presented, and these are the kind of men our testimonials are from, is there need to ask why? **EXPERT ADVICE FREE** Describe case. We'll advise a bottle, with a contract to absolutely and permanently cure Bone and Bag Spavin, Thoroughbred, Ringbone (except low), Cart, Spint, Caped Rock, Windpoll, Shoe Nail, Injured Tendons and all lamenesses or refund the money. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual.

\$5 at all Druggists or Dealers and Express Paid.

Troy Chemical Company, 148 Van Horn Street, Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton, N. Y.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
39 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Book 1 E free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 252 Lyons Bldg., Montreal, Can. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg & Calgary; and Jenderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

most effectively expended, a commission composed of appointees of the Federal Government will be created to whom the representations of the provincial governments and farming interests will be made.

"Although no official statement as to the personnel of the commission has been given out, it is intimated that Andrew Broder, M.P. for Dundas, may be placed at its head. The appointment would be an exceptionally good one, as Mr. Broder is a successful farmer, deeply interested in scientific agriculture."

The Work of The Ottawa Biological Laboratory.

By C. H. Higgins, B.S., D.V.S., Pathologist, Health of Animals Branch, Department of Agriculture.

The Biological Laboratory was definitely established at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, by the Department of Agriculture under the Health of Animals Branch in 1902. Work of a similar nature had been conducted in a small way at Montreal for four years previously.

The aim of this laboratory is primarily directed toward lessening the losses among domestic animals of the country from preventable disease through the

diagnosis or detection of glanders in horses (mallein), and tuberculosis in cattle (tuberculin), used for the control of these diseases, comprises an important feature of the work. Mallein is prepared from cultures of the germ causing glanders, and tuberculin from the germ causing tuberculosis or consumption. Both products are glycerinated extracts, sterilised during preparation, and do not contain therefore the living germs of any disease. Mallein is used by inspectors of the Department under the Contagious Disease of Animals Act, and its use has resulted in the almost complete eradication of glanders from Canada. Tuberculin is used by inspectors under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act and by veterinary surgeons under proper restrictions for the detection of tuberculosis in cattle. The use of either mallein or tuberculin requires care and experience, in order that a proper interpretation of the effect on individual animals may be made.

We prepare vaccines as preventives against anthrax or malignant pustule, and against back-leg, black-quarter or quarter evil. For the protection of animals against anthrax two vaccines are used. The first is a very weak germ which protects against the second, while the second protects against direct infection with blood from an animal dead of anthrax. There is an interval of twelve days between the administration



Grand Champion Wether at the recent Live Stock Show at South St. Paul. Shown by the North Dakota Experiment Station.

furnishing of expert information for the guidance of the Department and of stock owners. This is accomplished (1) by determining from material, supplied by inspectors of the Department and persons losing animals or by veterinary surgeons caring for them, the nature of the malady from which they suffered; (2) by preparing products for the diagnosis or prevention of contagious diseases; (3) by furnishing technical information regarding conditions met with in the meat inspection service that can only be secured by minute microscopical study; and (4) by original research.

In the determination of the causes of death from material supplied by owners of animals either direct, through their veterinarians, or through inspectors of the Department, our efforts are mainly directed to the securing of evidence of contagious diseases or of affections due to error in feeding. Examinations in suspected cases of malicious poisoning are not undertaken, as such properly come within the purview of public analysts who are in a position to give evidence should civil action be brought to recover damages. For purposes of diagnosis we give the necessary directions to be observed in forwarding material for our examination. The laboratory has been able to render valuable assistance, not only with respect to the larger animals but also in disordered conditions among poultry.

The preparation of products for the

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England

Exporters of

Pedigree Live Stock

of all descriptions.

Draft Horses a Specialty

We buy from the breeders in Europe and ship direct to our clients, who thus obtain what they require at anything from 30 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can obtain in any other way.

Our Mr. Hickman will be at the International, at Chicago, and also at the Mid-Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont., and may be reached by letter care of La Salle Hotel, La Salle St., Chicago, or Wellington Hotel, Guelph, Ont. All those who are ever likely to want imported stock should take this opportunity to interview Mr. Hickman, as it may mean a saving of thousands of dollars in the future.

PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM



Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires

Hold on Mr. Farmer, we have some choice young bulls and heifers, some great long even boars and sows, breeding age, some younger ones, one shearing ram, one ram lamb left, all on the market at reasonable prices for quick sale, all choice breeding. Can ship any line in Western Canada. Write or come and see. F. W. Brown & Sons, Box 58, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Pleasant View Clydesdales

Clydesdales of excellent breeding and splendid quality for sale. Sired by such famous horses as Woodend Garry, Show King, Refiner and Evergrand. Write

W. E. BASKIER Napinka, Man.

Clydesdales For Sale

Mares and fillies of choice breeding, also 5-year-old stallion British Cheer, by Revelanta, for sale. Write

R. E. FOSTER MELITA, MAN

Tantallon Farm

Home of Choice Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Leicesters

Some choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale

J. M. DOUGLAS & SON, Tantallon, Sask.

Sunnyside Stock Farm YORKSHIRES



Largest display of Yorkshires at Brandon Fair. Twenty breeding sows. One hundred pigs for immediate sale. Write now.

A. D. McDONALD & SON, Napinka, Man.

Braeside Holsteins

Champion Cow, Champion Bull and Champion Herd at Calgary Exhibition, 1911. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale, singly or in carload lots.

T. LAYCOCK & SON, Calgary, Alta.
P.O. Box 1994

Fairview Farm Yorkshires

I am now offering several choice boars and a few sows for sale at tempting prices.

Also a 3-year old Clydesdale stallion and a choice Ayrshire bull. Write Wellington Hardy, Roland, Man.

case. The only means of removing this doubt is a careful microscopic examination. Such examinations are undertaken at this laboratory. By this means we have been able to show danger in comparatively slight alterations and an absence of danger from an apparently very suspicious lesion,—usually an unimportant abnormality.

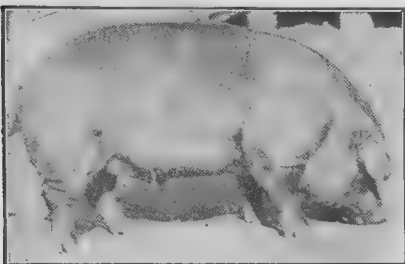
Original research, the most fruitful source of benefit to any industry, has not been wholly neglected with respect to live stock. Recently we have confirmed the results of other workers that hog cholera is due to a virus that cannot be detected by the most powerful microscopes, but is nevertheless able to pass through the finest porcelain filters known to science, which absolutely exclude microscopically visible organisms.

We have shown that tuberculosis among poultry is a serious disease and



Growthiness is more desired in a young boar than a matured and finished appearance. A Yorkshire winner at Edmonton Exhibition shown by F. T. Shaw.

the cause of great loss to the poultry industry. We have also been able to demonstrate that it is possible to carry turkeys over an acute attack of enterohepatitis or black-head by placing before them, on the first evidence of the disease, water to which muriatic acid in the proportion of a teaspoonful to the quart has been added. While this treatment is not all that can be desired, it is an



John Maurers' first-prize aged Duroc-Jersey Boar at the Edmonton Exhibition.

advance step in the right direction; further investigation will doubtless throw more light on this serious affection.

Other phases of our work could be mentioned, but the above is a brief summary of what the Biological Laboratory is doing for agriculture in Canada.

Buy a few good agricultural books and read them this winter.

J. H. Macey, Rosetown, Sask.—“Enclosed find renewal for The Nor'-West Farmer for year 1912. I would not be without it. It has a little advice for almost every trouble the farmer meets with.”

The weekly payment plan in connection with the Canadian government annuities affords wage-earners an easy and sure way of making provision for the time when their earning powers have ceased. For example, if a man at present aged forty years were to deposit with the Canadian Government \$1 a week until he was sixty-five, for the purpose of buying a Canadian government annuity, he would receive \$261 a year for the remainder of his days. And if he died before he was sixty-five, what he had paid in accumulated at 3 per cent. compound interest would be refunded to his heirs. Full particulars concerning the scheme may be had by any one over the age of five years if he or she will apply to the Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities, Ottawa, stating age last birthday, the age at which annuity is desired to begin, and the amount which it is desired to pay each week.



PINK, 24765 [47513]

The most famous Percheron Stallion of the present day. Twice champion at the International, Chicago, imported by W. S., J. B. and B. Dunham, of Wayne, Illinois, whose stud he headed for many years.

The Unequalled Pink

Grand Champion Percheron Stallion, Lethbridge Fair, 1911.

Realizing the fact that Canada wants the best of Percheron horses, I have purchased this the greatest stallion of the breed, winner in nearly every prominent show in the United States, and twice champion at the International, Chicago, for use at the head of my stud. I am also making an importation of the very best that is obtainable, both in stallions and mares, and can suit the most exacting purchaser at reasonable prices. Any one in need of a first-class stallion can get same from me at a reasonable price. My horses have been at the head in Alberta, and my last importation cannot be surpassed elsewhere in America. Write before you buy.

R. W. BRADSHAW, Magrath, Alberta.

Cattle Raising on a Saskatchewan Farm.

Good Methods of a Good Farmer.

A lively discussion took place recently among some half dozen shrewd farmers in the general store of a busy little Saskatchewan town. The topic of discussion was the advisability of keeping stock on the average Western farm. A noticeable feature was the fact that the group was equally divided for and against the live stock proposition, but the men who argued against stock appeared to be having the better of the argument mainly on the issues of labor, buildings, market facilities, etc., etc. On the opposite side an enthusiastic stockman said: "I tell you, a man who does not figure on keeping plenty of stock on his farm is no more a farmer than the man who keeps a livery or sale stable filled with horses in a town. He does not deserve the name of farmer, and the day will come when we will find this out. I ignore the term 'mixed farming,' because it means nothing, and the man who is a farmer in the true sense of the term is the man who looks to the future and returns the fertility to his land from year to year that is being taken out by the constant growing of grain crops. This can be done cheapest and best by keeping stock and utilizing the manure on the farm."

Is there not a good deal of truth in this statement? Science backs up this theory, and so do many prosperous farmers throughout the West. Herds of well bred cattle are by no means as scarce as they were a few years ago, and a noticeable feature is that among well-to-do farmers and prosperous communities, cattle, horses, sheep, or hogs are a very common sight around the farmstead.

Practical Application.

A splendid object lesson came before the writer on a visit to the farm of J. H. Reid, Moosomin, Sask., where a choice herd of registered Hereford cattle have been bred and raised for some years. Everything about the farm bears a prosperous appearance, but no extra outlay of capital has been made in the way of buildings or shelter than could be made by the average farmer. The accompanying photograph shows the open shed and straw rack where the cattle can come at any time and feed. This is made of poles and straw is piled on top to keep the snow off the cattle, while the rack holding the straw is filled with fresh straw whenever necessary. The cattle are never put in the stable, and when asked regarding the stabling of cattle in the winter, Mr. Reid said, "My experience has been that cattle are healthier and make greater gains outside than inside, but, of course I have plenty of bluff for shelter. This may not be as true on the open prairie as in this bluffy country. Feeding cattle inside makes it a slavish job, while the cheap shelter and outside feeding reduce the expense considerably and increase the profits."

The writer asked Mr. Reid what direct benefits he has derived from keeping cattle as a side line, to which he replied, "I can grow, on an average, five bushels more per acre of grain than my neighbors, due to the use of manure and the work of the cattle in pasturing and tramping my summer fallow. I get two crops per year instead of one, as in grain growing, and I can make more money with less labor than I can in growing wheat." Now this is the opinion of a man who has been a successful farmer and has had extensive experience. He has had to hire all his labor, and has kept cattle through all the market fluctuations of the past ten years.

Steer Feeding.

"More money can be made by fattening steers than growing wheat," said Mr. Reid. "I run off about 15 or 20 every spring, and they paid when I sold them at four cents a pound. I keep them out during the day, and feed them straw and grain twice a day. I found a gallon of chopped grain (one-third barley and two-thirds oats), twice daily, gave best results. It is true that it is cheaper to buy cattle in the fall and



Mr. Reid raises thrifty calves by keeping them outside during the day and running them in a shed at night.

feed them for spring than to raise them, but the trouble is in getting good feeders in this country. So much poor, scrub stuff is bred that it is almost impossible to get feeders of the right kind to make economical gains, and one has to breed his own feeders to make feeding a success."

Summer Fallowing.

Mr. Reid has a clean farm and he works it well. He has found that plowing summer fallow twice and allowing the cattle to run on it is a good method of keeping down wild oats and conserving moisture, much better than plowing once and giving shallow surface cultivation. The harrow is the only implement used after the plow.

Live Stock Men Fight for New Shipping Contract.

At Toronto, on Dec. 9th. for the first time, Canadian representatives from almost every province and from the varied interests connected with the movement of live stock from one point to another met in one place and for one purpose—that of laying before the representatives of the railway companies their objections to the new live stock shipping contract as we outlined fully in our issue of Oct. 20. In a subsequent issue we mentioned that representatives from the provincial live stock breeders' associations, and all men interested in the transportation of live stock, would meet the representatives of the railway companies in Toronto and lay before them their grievances in connection with the said contract.

On Monday, Dec. 11, a committee composed of one representative from each province and one from each interest connected with the shipment of live stock met the railway representatives and presented the following resolution: "That the conditions of the general merchandise bill of lading should apply for the transportation of live stock, adding thereto such further conditions as counsel may think proper in regard to the nature of the traffic. Coupled with this it should be made clear that the carriers must exercise due care in the handling of such shipments, or, in other words, counsel to see as far as

possible that the railways are not relieved from liability in the case of negligence." This resolution was unanimously adopted, the committee having found on going over the criticisms of the contract, that practically every allied interest of live stock shipping asked the one question, "Why should a special contract be necessary to ship live stock?"

Counsel was appointed by the live stock men in the persons of M. K. Cowan, K.C., and P. White, K.C. The different clauses objected to were then taken up in order and discussed. The western provinces, as might be expected, were well to the front. From Alberta, there was George Lane, Pekisko, Live Stock Commissioner Stevens, and Mr. Hotchkiss, Calgary; from Saskatchewan, Commissioner P. M. Brett, R. J. Phin, Moosomin, and John Mooney, Regina; from Manitoba, S. Benson, Neepawa, John Graham, Carberry, and A. J. McKay, Macdonald. Among the more important matters brought up—and up to time of writing not fully settled—were, the fact that the companies were relieving themselves of all responsibility for damage to stock or attendants while in transit; also responsibility placed upon the owner to feed and care for animals at feeding points and in transit without any guaranteed facilities for obtaining feed and water; also, the determination as to responsibility for the care of stock at destination if no yards were provided; and the absolute necessity of an attendant to accompany live stock on any journey requiring more than a 24 hours run at 15 miles an hour.

The stockmen strongly rejected the first clause and Mr. Cowan said, "If everything else we have asked for were conceded and the railway company still want that paragraph in, I would advise them to reject it. Gentlemen, our backs are against the wall, you ask that the shippers literally pay you for negligence. It cannot be done." At the end of the conference it was agreed that Mr. Cowan embody the objections of the shippers in writing and that the railway company secure from their counsel a statement on the matter and that there be no delay. The last report was to the effect that so united are the efforts of stockmen, both east and west, to do away with the contract submitted and obtain



This feed place was being fitted up to shelter a bunch of steers that Mr. Reid will feed off this winter. The poles were to be covered with straw to keep the snow off their backs. The crib is daily filled with fresh straw, which serves both as feed and shelter. Grain is fed twice daily in the barn.

a new one, that their efforts will quite probably be successful.

American Percheron Breeders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Percheron Society of America, was held in Exposition Hall, at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, December 4, 1911.

The number of breeders in attendance was estimated at about 600, so many in fact that the hall was filled to overflowing. Breeders were present from all parts of the United States, and manifested keen interest in the proceedings.

President McMillan delivered his annual address. He reviewed in a masterly manner the original organization of the Percheron Horse Breeders' Association in 1876, the subsequent organization of the Percheron Society of France in 1883, and the rise and development of the Percheron breeding industry of the United States. He explained fully the difficulties under which the pure bred horse industry had labored in the "90's," the great handicap former secretary Thompson labored under for funds, the sale of the original records sold at Sheriff's execution sale, and purchased by Mr. Thompson, and the later sale of the original books and records in May, 1904, to the present Percheron Society of America. He brought out the fact that the men who organized the Percheron Society of America had been obliged to go down into their pockets to pay \$10,000 for the running expenses of the association for the first two years. Secretary Dinsmore's report followed, and was an extended one, covering the work during the past year. As this will be presented in detail in the annual report, it was thought sufficient to submit just a brief outline of the work handled in the office and the number of registrations made during the past year. The routine work of receiving applications and issuing certificates has been complicated somewhat by the taking over of the Percheron Registry Company, and the renumbering or re-writing of many of the animals recorded therein. Inasmuch as this involves substantially the same work as an original registration, these cases have been grouped with regular registrations. 7,608 animals have been recorded during the year ending October 31st, 5,571 of which are American-bred, and 2,037 imported. American-bred mares numbered 3,287, American-bred stallions 2,284, imported mares 764, imported stallions 1,273. These totals are for eleven months only, and show a slight gain over the preceding year, when 8,161 animals were recorded in twelve months. There has been a decrease in the number of imported animals, and an increase in the number of American-bred animals recorded. Tabulated, the figures are as follows:—

	Registration for 11 months ending Oct. 31, 1911	Registration for 12 months ending Nov. 28, 1910.
American-bred mares	3287	3313
American-bred stallions	2284	2490
Total American-bred	5571	5803
Imported mares	764	1053
Imported stallions	1273	1305
Total imported	2037	2358
Grand total	7608	8161

The decrease in the number of imported animals recorded is in line with the decrease in number that were imported to this country, the records of importation at port of entry, where inspection is now maintained, showing a decided decrease compared with a year ago.

Of the animals recorded during the past year, a considerable number are Percherons that heretofore have been recorded in some of the minor associations. Such registrations involve a great deal of extra work and correspondence, and invariably are much delayed on account of the necessity of

Percherons, Shires, Clydesdales

IMPORTERS -- BREEDERS -- DEALERS.



Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, Manitoba

The PIONEER HORSEMEN of Western Canada.

We import, breed and deal in none but the big kind—Stallions and Mares that are capable of producing the draft geldings which top the world's horse markets today.

Our New Percheron Importation consists of
Twelve Stallions and Three Mares

The horses that we handle are practically all in the ton class and with breeding that cannot be excelled. Our experience of over twenty-one years in the horse business has given us an understanding of the trade that cannot be learned in any other way. We know what is wanted, what will develop into money makers, and that is the kind you will find in our stables. The breeding of nearly all our Percherons traces back to Brilliant and Coco, two of the most noted sires in Percheron history. Go where you will and the horses, whether purebred or grade, that are commanding the long prices are the big fellows. Our barns are full of just that kind. Fair dealing has built up our business. Fair dealing is keeping it going.

At Brandon Summer Fair this year, our Shire Mare, Lady Gray, was declared by the judge, after considerable deliberation, to be the Best Draft Animal on the grounds, in competition with all other Draft Breeds.

Colquhoun & Beattie - Brandon, Manitoba.

thorough investigation. A very large number of those offered for record, from such minor associations, have been found ineligible, and it seems clear that practically all horses in such minor associations, as are eligible, have now been recorded in the Percheron Society.

President McMillan resigned after being re-elected to that position for 1912, and after a lengthy discussion his resignation was accepted. The following officers were elected:—President, A. P. Nave; vice-president, W. S. Corra; treasurer, J. L. de Lancey; secretary, Wayne Dinsmore.

A committee was appointed to draft a suitable set of resolutions in appreciation of the work which Mr. McMillan had done for the Percheron Society of America, while acting as its president. These were presented in a very appropriate and complimentary manner for the service rendered the society and all its connected interests.

Raising Winter Hogs.

Hogs are great lovers of warmth and must have it for their most economical growth. This has been fully demonstrated by experiment stations in different fattening trials, where the cost of grain was almost doubled when feeding in cold quarters as against feeding in comfortable pens, all other things being equal.

Warmth is of prime importance to the young, suckling pig, and to obtain that warmth and still give the little fellow sufficient exercise is where the difficulty comes in. It is an easy matter to make a warm bed, but as soon as the young pig leaves the nest for exercise, it becomes chilly and soon returns to the warm bed. Not taking exercise enough to keep it from growing too fat, thumps follow and death ensues.

In raising winter pigs there are four really important things to take into consideration, warmth, exercise, suitable foods and ventilated quarters. Three of these may be obtained in a properly constructed

piggery, made roomy enough to allow the pigs to get exercise without going in the cold. A cheaper and quite efficient home for hogs can be made similar to one seen by the writer on a Saskatchewan hog farm recently. A large strawpile had been made in the hog paddock. The hogs had free access to the pile and also to the pens in the stable which were reasonably warm. The pens were well provided with clean straw and the feeding was all done inside, but still the hogs preferred the straw-pile as a sleeping place, and the owner thought the plan was a most successful one for the wintering of hogs in this country. None of the surroundings were cold and the continued running from the straw pile to the trough seemed to furnish plenty of exercise.

Some of our best authorities differ on the question of how to feed hogs in winter. Sloppy feed containing so much water is a cold ration, unless it can be cooked and fed while still warm. Dry chop dampened with warm water or swill gives better results and allows the hog to obtain the grain ration without consuming such large amounts of water. Sugar beets or mangels are splendid winter feed for hogs and, being both muscle and bone producers, are excellent for young growing pigs and brood sows.

Index to Clydesdale Stallion Records.

From the National Live Stock Records, Ottawa, we have received an index to stallions recorded in the first eighteen volumes of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada, including those numbered between 1 and 10374. This book of 175 pages gives the names of the stallions in alphabetical order, their numbers and their sires, together with the numbers of the volumes of the Clydesdale Stud book in which they are recorded. This publication is not given free to members of the Clydesdale association, as is the Stud-book, but will be sold at \$1.00 per copy, a mere fraction of the cost.

The J.C. Ranch Clydesdales

IMPORTED AND HOME BRED

Stallions, Mares and Fillies For Sale

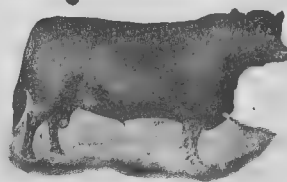
My fall importation of stallions includes such sires as Superb Favorite, by Royal Favorite; King's Jewel, by Pride of the Lothians; Bellfield Marquis, by Silver Cup, and King's Radiant, by Sir Everard.

My fall importation of brood mares includes such individuals as Lady Minnie, by Royal Blend; Polly McLatcher, by Baron Miller, by Baron o' Buchlyvie, etc.

I buy for cash. I conduct my business personally. When you hear you can save the middleman's profit, why pay \$1800 to \$2,000 for a stallion, when I can supply you with one fully as good for \$1,000 to \$1,500. Write regarding my stock. Address all correspondence to

John Clark Jr. Box 82 Gleichen, Alta.

GREAT DISPERSION SALE



Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

AND
CLYDESDALE HORSES

AT
Bonnie Brae Stock Farm.

Having disposed of the above farm, I will be offering my entire herd of Pure Bred and Grade Angus Cattle, also several Registered Clydesdale Mares by auction about the middle of February. These animals have never been over fitted for the show ring and are all in excellent breeding condition.

Watch this space for further notice.

JOHN TURNER - Carroll, Man.

Clydesdale Exportations from Scotland.

Another Record Year.—The 1911 Trade Reviewed. From our Special Correspondent.

Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1911.

The outstanding feature of the British live-stock exportations for the year just closing, as in 1910, has been the extensive purchases of Clydesdale horses by Canada. Each year, it would seem, a record in Clydesdale exportations to Canada is being established only to be eclipsed in the following season. The expansion of the trade in recent years has been truly remarkable. Last year's total shipments of Clydesdales to Canada and elsewhere constituted not only a record for the breed but for any variety of pure-bred stock in Great Britain, which is saying much in view of Britain's reputation of being "the stud farm of the world." The 1910 exportations of 1302 head to the Dominion might reasonably have been regarded as high-water mark. But this record, like others, has been short-lived.

Although the present year has still several weeks to run, the total number of Clydesdales exported up to the present date exceeds that for the whole of last year. At a glance a comparison of the trade in the two years may be given:—1910:—total exports, to all countries, including Canada, 1531 head; to Canada alone, 1302 head. 1911 (with 6 weeks still to run): Total exports to all countries, including Canada, 1557 head; to Canada alone, 1305 head.

Ontario's Large Orders.

There are several interesting aspects of the trade during the present year. If one may judge from repeated visits on the part of some of the Canadian buyers, the demand for Clydesdales on the other side must have been proportionately brisk to the home trade. A study of the various aspects of the trade is instructive. As in former years, the bulk of the animals shipped were fillies. What is of more importance, however, is the fact that during the past year or two the North-West provinces have not been buying Clydesdales in the same numbers as Eastern Canada. By far the largest buyers during the present year were the Ontario breeders. No doubt Canadians themselves will be able to supply an explanation of this circumstance. But on this side, at all events, the decline—or perhaps it would be more correct to say the halt in the progress—of the Clydesdale in the North-West is attributed mainly to the influence of the considerable number of Yankees who have crossed the line to settle there, bringing with them their favorite Percherons. A journalistic colleague of

mine who has just returned from a Canadian tour extending as far as Vancouver, has told me that the Percherons are certainly well boomed by their patrons in Saskatchewan and other parts of the West. Moreover, as an enthusiastic admirer of the Clydesdale, he was not particularly impressed with the rank and file of the representation of the breed in those parts. There were, he admitted, some splendid specimens of the breed to be seen, but he thought many of the imports he had seen were perhaps rather narrow in build—not "punchy" enough—to suit the tastes of the average Canadian. Canada has certainly considerable natural advantages over many other importing parts of the world in the rearing of draught horses. Especially is this the case in Ontario where there is plenty of limestone in the soil to go to the formation of good bone in the growing horse.

The widely scattered destinations of many of the exportations is another feature of the year's trade. Next to Canada, the United States is the best customer, with 92 head. But it is a far cry from the United States, or the Dominion, to Russia which this year has taken 44 head, an unusually large order from these parts. In no class of stock is Russia a very extensive purchaser from Great Britain. New Zealand has been particularly active of late in regard to Clydesdale interests. A new Clydesdale Horse Society has been formed with an initial membership of 128. The first meeting of the society on 28th Sept. saw a further addition to the ranks. Evidence of the advance of the Clydesdale there was afforded at a sale by auction of 12 head at Dunedin, following the annual show. There prices reached as high as 520 guineas (about \$2,600), paid for a three-year-old imported son of Marcellus, and the average for the 12 head was \$1,580. To New Zealand the number of horses exported from here this year was 39, while Australia took 32 head. South Africa—where, I understand, artificial means are resorted to in order to make good the absence of limestone in the land so as to develop the necessary bone in the horses of the country—took no fewer than 26 head; while South America, another country, which, in some parts, is not particularly well adapted to the rearing of draught horses, bought 10 head in the course of the year. The remaining customers were European countries—Hungary and Sweden, whose orders numbered 9 and 2, respectively.

Vanstone & Rogers

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF FINE

CLYDESDALES PERCHERONS BELGIANS AND HACKNEYS



Alouzit (2222) 55799, Percheron stallion, three years old, weighing 2120, sold to Wm. Homeau, Noyes Crossing, Alberta.

WE have shipped out nearly all our Belgian mares to Rosthern, Sask. Five yearlings averaged 1453 lbs. each before they left here. You never saw as good a bunch, and they are worth going a long way to see.

We have stallions of all ages. Belgians, Percherons and Clydesdales and lots of them—any of them are good enough for any community.

We have a few show Clydesdales, something extra special, and imported just because they would win in any company in Manitoba. Come and see. Fair and honest treatment to all.

Head Office and Stables: **Wawanessa, Man.**

Sask. Branch: **Rosthern, Sask.**

Alberta Branch: **Vegreville, Alta.**

Jas. Brooks, Manager

E. Pootmans & Sons

Regina, Sask.

Belgians and Percherons

STALLIONS AND MARES

SOLD 82 out of 89 this last spring. Seven good ones left. Next importation of 60 due at the end of January.

—Write for Photos—

We **OWN** our horses; we don't buy them on credit in the old country.



Pride of Kilchattan (imp). [12602] (15989), foaled April 25, 1909. Sire Ruby Pride (12344) by Baron's Pride; dam Ross of Kilchattan (23555), by Good as Gold (11733). Imported by Thos. Usher, Carman, Man.

GLENCARNOCK Herd of ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

THE PREMIER HERD OF CANADA

THE PREMIER BEEF BREED OF THE WORLD

The
BEST BLOOD
of
Scotland,
United States
Canada
has
Contributed to
the
Greatness
of this Herd.



NO EXPENSE
has
been spared
in securing the
BEST DAMS
and SIRES in
the
Angus World
for this Herd.

Glencarnock Aberdeen-Angus Herd as shown at International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. Glencarnock Isla, Edith Erica, Pride of Cherokee, Violet 3rd of Congash and Leroy 3rd of Meadow Brook.

GLENCARNOCK IS THE HOME OF THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS CHAMPIONS.

Leroy 3rd of Meadow Brook heads a herd of females not to be duplicated either in America or Scotland. Our crop of bulls for the spring trade has never been excelled, and the demand has never been greater. We can always supply females. All over Canada and the United States, as well as in the Old Country, the supremacy of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle as a beef breed is being appreciated as never before. No other breed has ever before equalled the Aberdeen-Angus in economy of beef production. Likewise no other breed has ever equalled the Aberdeen-Angus in show ring records. In addition to the Cattle, there are

19 Suffolk Down Rams For Sale 19

Catalogue ready January 1st.

Visitors always welcome.

Farm three miles from town.

ROBT. BROWN, Herdsman.

Brandon, Manitoba.

J. D. MCGREGOR, Prop.

ROBERT SINTON'S

1911

Importations of Clydesdales



INCLUDE such horses as Royal Purple, 2 years, 1st at Edinburgh and English Royal shows 1910; Ronald's Pride, 1st at Rothesay, 1911; Lord Zetland, winner of silver cup and reserve championship at Alloua, 1911; Gold Medal's Heir (Canadian bred) 1st at Dominion Fair, 1911;

London City, 3 years, twice second at Hamilton; Prince Odin (by Baden-Powell) and Sir Roger (by Hiawatha) had the Kelso and Sterling district premiums 1911. We have 10 two-year-olds, standing 16 1-4 hands to 16 3-4 hands, and weighing up to 1,720 lbs., in medium flesh, this October, 1911. Besides these we have many other Clydesdales, both male and female, of high merit; also five Percherons and one French coach stallion.

Robert Sinton - Regina, Sask.

Clydesdale and Hackney HORSES

SHORTHORN CATTLE

JOHN GRAHAM, IMPORTER AND BREEDER



Stallions to
suit all
Buyers.

Prices that
defy Com-
petition

Come and
get some of
the Plums

MASCARILLE. (imp.) 10,000 by Sir Simon, 4 years old; dam, Rachel of Balmerie by Williamwood. Imported by Jno. Graham.

My offering for this season's trade embraces a total of over 50 head, made up as follows: 27 Imported Stallions, 8 Homebred Stallions and the balance Mares. The lot includes all my last summer's show horses and some others, lately imported, that are just as good. A few: Grecian by Marcellus; Earl Roberts by Hiawatha; Dunure Nugget by Baron o' Buchlyvie; Saladin by Silver Cup; Mascarielle by Sir Simon; Queen's Royal by Royal Edward; King's Reward by Marcellus Stewart; Matchlock by Mercutio. Also the show mares Border Rosy by Hiawatha, in foal to Saladin; and Winsome by Baron Winsome, in foal to Silver Coronet. In Shorthorns, I have some choice young bulls sired by the imported Silver Cloud, for sale; Females of all ages. Many of these are top show stuff. Will be pleased to have anyone who may favor us with a visit look over this stuff.

JNO. GRAHAM - - CARBERRY, MANITOBA.

From these figures, it will be seen that the number of exports to places other than Canada up to the present is 254 head.

The Canadian Shippers.

Turning to the individual shipments to Canada, I find that the largest importers during the years were Messrs. W. J. McCallum & Bro., Brampton, Ontario, who made several visits. Their orders comprised no fewer than 102 head. Another Ontario importer, T. H. Hassard, Markham, took 78 head, while William Mehary, Russell Ont., shipped 73. Of these latter, the latest shipment comprised 50 fillies mostly for sale, I understand, in the maritime provinces. Other extensive buyers in Eastern Canada were Messrs. Isaac & George Williamson, Toronto, with 46 head; the Graham-Renfrew Co., Ltd., Bedford Park, Toronto, with 27 head; Messrs. Smith & Richardson, & Fred Richardson, Columbus, with 29 head; James Scott, Waterloo, a comparatively new shipper with 37 head; T. D. Elliott, Bolton, with 24 head; the Quebec Live Stock Importation Co., with 21 head. Coming to the Western and North-Western buyers, Messrs. Trotter & Trotter, Brandon, took 21 head; Robert Sinton, Regina, Sask., 20 head; C. W. Wilson, 6 William Buildings, Vancouver, 15 head; Thomas Usher, Carman, Man., 30 head; John A. Turner, Calgary, 23 head; Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden,

Winter Feeding and Care of Horses.

While it must be admitted that many horses do exceptionally well when running in the open all winter and receiving practically no more feed and care than the open prairie affords, there are other horses that do not so readily adapt themselves to the cold and wind, and suffer considerably if exposed to the weather. This latter is true of horses that are stabled and well-cared for during the cold fall nights and if worked down in flesh their blood is thinner and their general rugged constitution is weakened. Of course, some such horses run on the prairie during the winter and come in fat in the spring, but for the average horse, a little more care exercised and some good feed prepared will give much better results when it comes either to fit a horse for sale or for a hard spring's work the following season. If a horse does not get a reasonable amount of grain and muscle forming food into his body during the winter, it is not reasonable to expect that he will have strength and stability to withstand the hard work that comes on with such a rush in the average spring in this country.

An instance comes to the mind of the writer where horses are wintered in the best possible condition and at a very

proposition. These we could not begin to deal with in this article and many of them call for personal professional examination. The horse must be in a healthy condition to put on flesh rapidly and economically.

The Printed Letterhead.

By Prof. W. C. Palmer.

Printed letterheads and envelopes are travelling advertisers. When a letter comes, it makes a big difference if it has a printed letterhead and envelope. It looks like business and it is business of the best kind.

The farmer needs such printed letterheads. There should be something for sale on every farm, and the letterhead can be made to advertise it very cheaply. It will also be found that the printed letterhead will have quite an influence on the person himself. The more he sees it, the more pride will be taken in keeping up the quality of the articles for sale.

It is not accident that business men in all lines use the printed letterhead. They have found that it is a good business proposition. Those farmers who have tried it have found it both profitable and a source of pride. The cost



MOUNT ROYAL STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Bull Crispson Flash 2-yrs.-old, by Prince Royal for Sale, Females for sale in the spring.

H. O. AYERST
Mount Royal - Man.

Suffolk Down Sheep

Flock of 100 head. For sale, 20 rams and a good selection of ewes and ewe lambs. Special attention given to Western customers. Write early.

Elm Park Stock Farm
Jas. Bowman Guelph, Ontario

CLEARVIEW SHORTHORNS FARM

Choice animals, both bulls and females, always on hand for sale. Correspondence solicited.

Thomas Cole, Cypress River, Man.

Melrose Stock Farm. SOLD OUT OF SHEEP



SIX BULL CALVES and a few HEIFER CALVES for Sale.

FIVE STALLIONS from one to three years old.

GEORGE RANKIN & SONS, Oakner, Man.

Maple Shade Stock Farm

Sixty Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. The home of exceedingly choice Shorthorns and Clydesdales of all ages. Herd headed by imported Broadmind, a pure-bred Cruickshanks Broadheads bull, Clydesdale stud headed by the grand stock stallion, King's Heir, Apply to Purves Thomson, Purves, Man.

DR. WARNOCK'S Ulcerkure

The wound healing wonder. Heals without leaving a scar or the usual after growth of white hairs. Ulcerkure is the surest and safest of all antiseptics.

Sold in bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00

Western Veterinary Co.

Sole Proprietors

P.O. Box 2132. Winnipeg, Canada

Brookside Holsteins

Young stock of both sexes always for sale. Sir Pieterje of Riverside, champion at Alberta Provincial Exhibition, at head of herd. Our two-year-old heifer, Colanthe of Riverside, won first in the dairy competition at the same show.

Michener Bros. Red Deer, Alta

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

Stock for sale. All ages. Good strains. REASONABLE PRICES.

CHAS. ELLETT

Sandy Lake, Strathcona P.O., Alta

BEAR LAKE HOLSTEINS

We have 10 registered bull calves that are of the kind that will please you. By high class sires and out of heavy producing dams. They will grow out into excellent herd bulls. We also have 12 high grade calves that will make a foundation for a fine dairy herd. A bargain or the lot. Let us hear from you.

BEAR LAKE STOCK FARM, BUTLER, MINN.
Carl. Gaumnitz, Mgr.

Send for Free Sample of

THE "IDEAL" EAR BUTTON

CANADIAN STAMP CO., P.O. Box 383, WINNIPEG.

When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



An Old Country Pasture Field, where the Dairy Shorthorn is well known.

Sask., 27 head; W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask., almost a score. In connection with the consignment to Lumsden, it is interesting to note that these horses reached their destination, after covering a distance estimated at 4,600 miles, within 12 days of leaving Glasgow. They were shipped on the Allan liner, "Hesperian," on the 30th Sept., arriving at Montreal on 9th Oct.

Many Canadians will be interested to learn that the House of Lords, to which the case of disputed ownership of the famous Clydesdale stallion, "Baron o' Buclyvie," was appealed, has just decided in favor of James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock. This decision leaves the horse as the joint property of Mr. Kilpatrick and Mr. Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr. It will be recalled, as I mentioned in an article dealing with the case several months ago, that Mr. Dunlop alleged that Mr. Kilpatrick sold his share of the horse for £2,000. The Lords had some bad things to say about the veracity of witnesses in the case. But I shall deal more fully with the case in my next letter.

Ernest C. Turner, Tantallon, Sask.—"I think yours is the best farmer's paper in Canada."

moderate cost, on the farm of W. J. Young, Griswold, Man. Some fifty horses are kept on this farm and all are stabled at night. About four quarts of oats are given daily to each horse, none being fed at noon. Oat straw and turnips are fed at noon and the horses are turned out during every afternoon all winter. No hay is fed until the beginning of March, but all the clean oat straw that they will eat is provided three times a day during the early winter. Boiled barley and oats with a little flax added is given once or twice a week and good fresh water is kept in a trough in the stable, so that no ice cold water is given at any time. Mr. Young is known for miles around as the best horse feeder in the district and not only do his horses look well in winter, but during the hard season's work they still keep in good flesh and can handle the work very easily.

On this farm, no opportunity is lost to groom the horses, and the owner believes that grooming is half the battle in fitting a horse, whether done in winter or summer.

Exercise is an important feature, whether with young or old horses, and the best way is to turn the animals loose on the prairie for a few hours each day, and let them rustle for feed.

There are several internal as well as external troubles that often make horse-feeding a difficult and unsatisfactory

will not be much more than for plain paper. It may seem a little large but then one wants to remember that he is getting a good many sheets and envelopes at one time.

A Prolific Strain of Sheep.

A very interesting article comes to us in one of our American exchanges telling of the prolificacy of a flock of high-grade Shropshire ewes belonging to a Nebraska farmer. His flock of 62 ewes reared 94 lambs up to weaning-time. Ten ewes gave 31 lambs in nine sets of triplets and one quartette. The ewe with four lambs was successful in raising them all for a short time, but it was found necessary to feed one on cow's milk with the result that they are all living to day and will be placed on exhibition at the State Sheep Show in December.

It is officially stated that the Argentine immigration statistics show that every year a great number of people go to Argentina for the harvest, feeling sure that they will find work at the high rate of wages then prevailing. They calculate that they will work about 140 days and will return to their country and their homes with about 1,400 francs (\$270) each.

Clear Water Stock Farm

Registered Percheron Horses FOR SALE.

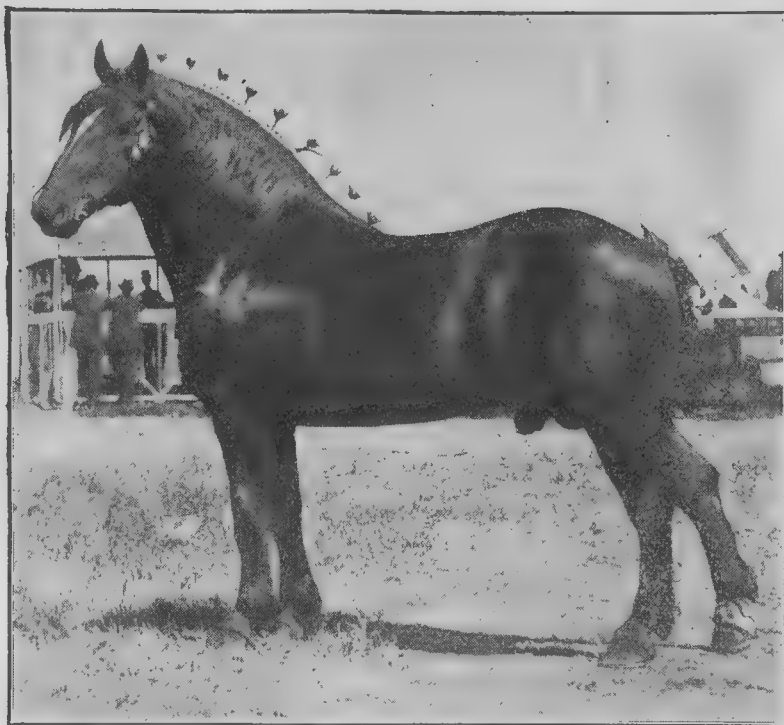
FORTY HEAD to SELECT FROM.

Our Prices are Reasonable.

Long Terms Given.

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

At the Four Leading Summer Fairs of the West this Season—Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Brandon, and the Dominion Exposition at Regina, our Exhibit won:



Imported Bijou, Champion Percheron Stallion at Winnipeg, Brandon and Dominion Exhibition at Regina

Thirty Firsts and Twelve Championships.

At the Dominion Exhibition our home-bred Romeo won second in class for two-year olds, in competition with ten imported horses of same age.

W. E. & R. C. UPPER

North Portal, Sask.

Farm three miles from town.

Calgary, Alta.



Do you want to buy pure-bred stock this year? If so, write or see me, and if the animals you want can not be found in my large herds and flocks kept at Gaetz Valley Farm, I will include the stock you want in my next importation, which will be in the early spring, 1912. All my stock are of select breeding; I never import inferior animals, and knowing the needs of the West, can cater to the stockmen here.



GAETZ VALLEY STOCK

FARM

Wm. T. Shuttleworth, Prop.

BREEDER OF

Clydesdale
and
Thorough-
bred Horses

Ayrshire
Cattle

Shropshire
Sheep



BREEDER OF

Lincoln
Sheep

Berkshire
Swine

White
Leghorn
Poultry

—and—

Toulouse
Geese



My last importation is made up of high-class animals and practically all bred from good imported stock. They are the best I ever brought to Western Canada, and comprise 40 Shropshires, 34 Oxfords, 25 Cotswolds, 21 Lincolns, and one Hampshire ram, making in all 121 sheep. I also brought in 2 yearling Clydesdale stallions, one three-year-old Hackney mare and 7 yearling Shorthorn bulls.



Correspondence solicited.

Visitors always welcome.

Wishing all my friends and patrons the Compliments of the Season,

WILLIAM T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
DELBURNE, ALTA.

Improvement of Alberta Mutton.

By an Alberta Correspondent.

Sheep-keeping is on the up-turn in Alberta. Range men have their stock in the strongest shape going into winter that they have had it for years and are building their ewe lambs. Mutton has gone out earlier than usual, with a clean-up in most cases. Great expansion is not possible for range flocks, but the sheep business, as a whole, is expanding. A good many sheep have been brought in from Montana to feed These are not always of the best type. They have been bought for low cost rather than for mutton quality. Most of them are thin quartered Merino, and a good many are old ewes, and some of the enterprises will be richer for experience than for profit, but the feeding practice has taken on a new life. When a western farmer wants to do anything he generally wants to do it on a large scale. Every farmer on the irrigated lands of the south could have been profitably running from four to eight hundred feeders each year for the past four or five years and would have known the business by this time. Now he wants two thousand or nothing.

The best feature of the business is

of providing almost throughout the year stores of Australian mutton, led to a neglect of the local producer. Now the growth of local supply and its good quality has shown the killer the wisdom of nursing the local industry along. A drive of farm weather lambs from a ewe flock of one hundred range ewes brought \$5.30 a head in August, which, with the returns from wool, left the ewes to the farmer clear in one season and fed them. The ewe lambs, which are held over, are a superior lot. The rams used were Shrop and Oxford, with the choice rather in favor of the Oxford for the small ewes in the first cross. Subsequent grading up of the flock will be by low-set, modern type, thick back Oxfords.

The type in the province is, running to a good class of mutton sheep. Killers are beginning to discriminate in favor of the nice, full-fleshed young mutton and the fat lambs, and the breeders are running strongly on the dark faces as they are not only in the best demand, but are satisfactory from the standpoint of hardiness, prolificacy and good fleshing qualities. The order of frequency is Shrop and Oxford about equal, Suffolks next, with odd flocks of Hampshires and occasionally Lincolns, Cotswolds and Southdowns. Pure bred flocks are relatively scarce yet in all but the three first-named breeds.

times criticized. Others again look for the well-bred horses and select those that are bred up "in the purple," feeling that this is the most important.

Speaking generally, we cannot do other than congratulate our importers upon the selection of the animals they are bringing to us from across the water and from the south, and are making Western Canada famous as a horse country, but there are exceptions to every rule.

We cannot get over the fact that some horses are being brought and sold to us that are neither a credit to the breed nor to the importer, and still less to the buyer. This fact was emphasized in the mind of the writer upon seeing some animals that had been sold in a western town as registered horses and with which was given a paper bearing a pedigree of some sort, of the merits of which neither seller nor buyer had the faintest idea.

The importer is not entirely to blame. If he can bring in horses and sell them at a remunerative figure, he has, legally at least, a right to do so. The solution lies with the buyers. If they are willing to let a few dollars influence them in favor of an inferior horse, the horse-breeding industry will not make such rapid forward strides as it has done in the past. Not infrequently the high-priced horse is the cheapest in the end. A good stallion of any breed can reflect



The Black-Faced Sheep in its Native Home in Scotland.

the larger introduction of farm flocks all over the mixed farming area from Innisfail to Edmonton. Some are beginning with range ewes because nothing else is available and are grading up with good rams. Pure bred flocks are becoming more common especially in the Edmonton district, and the demand for good rams has exceeded the supply. Up till within the past year or two, those who had established pure bred flocks, often at large expense, were unable to sell their purebred rams at any price. This year all ram lambs have gone out at good prices and the demand is not satisfied. Well grown ram lambs, especially of the black-faced, middle-weight breeds, are the kind in greatest request.

It is being realized that the rough feed of the farm can be profitably used to carry along a flock of sheep through the winter, and the rough feed lot can support the flock in summer, and, at the same time, gradually reduce the small growth and absolutely put an end to weeds. Mutton and wool are not any higher than before, and it would seem that the economy of keeping a few sheep is being recognized independent of high prices for wool and mutton.

At the same time markets are being better established. Formerly the scarcity of local supply and the need

The cost of good fencing has been a drawback to the establishment of farm flocks. The growth of the hog industry and the unsatisfactory features of barbed wire for holding colts are leading to the introduction of wooden fences. Some education is needed to show the farmers that a pound of mutton can be grown for less than two-thirds of the cost of a pound of beef with the wool thrown in and a pound of mutton is on the average worth more than a pound of beef. The always-ready-for-market sheep speaks for itself.

More Scrutiny in Horse Buying Necessary.

The importations of all classes of horses to Canada this fall has been heavy. The west has been getting a goodly share of these horses and prospects for a brisk winter and spring trade are quite bright. Naturally, our different importers have different ideals of the same breed of horse. In Clydesdales for instance, some feel that feet, pasterns and legs are decidedly the most important features; others look for more size, hoping thereby to breed up some larger stallions and mares and improve the breed at a point where it is some-

great credit upon a community after a few years of service, and frequently it is not until this length of time that a good horse is appreciated or a poor one despised.

It is the duty of those who are buying registered stock for breeding purposes to buy only that which is the best in itself, that comes from choice breeding stock and promises to be a credit to the owner, to the community and to the country at large, even in spite of first cost. If the buyer would make this his motto, the importer would soon realize that only the good horses could find a market in the west and it would encourage the man who is working in the interests of live stock improvement in this new country.

Western Canada is gradually coming into its own. From time to time new resources are being discovered, and this no doubt will continue. The recent discovery of anthracite coal in British Columbia is likely to prove a matter of considerable importance. According to report, the coal field is the largest anthracite area yet discovered in the world, being 70 miles long by 30 miles wide. Although at present there are no railway connections with these coal fields, it is quite likely that they will soon be visited by one of the railway lines.



I have for SALE some extra fine Improved English Berks, male and female. Can book your order now pigs from my prize winners due to farrow soon. Also, some Holstein Bull Calves of the Dekol strain, ancestors holding records for performance, for sale at a right price. C. W. WEAVER, Deloraine.



Inverell Yorkshires

Pigs of both sexes and young stock always for sale.

K. Finlayson, N Battleford, Sask.

Summerhill OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Have been before the public since 1879 They have furnished foundation stock for flocks all over Canada and the United States. Ewes and rams all ages, can be supplied in any numbers. Special attention given to Western trade.

Peter Arkell & Sons Teeswater, Ont.

The J. C. Ranch

We have been breeding and importing CLYDESDALES in Alberta for 27 years. Our ideal is the BIG, DRAFTY TYPE—The horse for the farmer. We have the largest bunch of both home bred and imported pure bred CLYDESDALES west of Winnipeg to select from. Write for prices before buying. A dollar saved is a dollar earned.

JNO. CLARK Jr., P. O. Box 32, Gleichen, Alta.

Belmont Farm Shorthorns

Mutineer, 80006, Champion Shorthorn Bull at Calgary Exhibition at head of herd. The herd from Belmont Farm was also champion at Calgary Show, 1911. Young bulls and some females for sale.

J. H. MELICK, Edmonton, Alta.
P. O. Box 645

Knyvett's Percherons

IMPORTER AND BREEDER

Six stallions and two mares for immediate sale. Am making new importation in the fall. Write for further information.

W. G. KNYVETT, Strathmore, Alta.

Hazeldean Clydesdales

Imported and Canadian bred stallions and mares for sale. Large selection always on hand. New importation in the fall. Am offering Bay Ronald, 9558, as a special attraction.

DUNCAN CLARK, Crowfoot, Alta.

Lakeview Dairy Farm

AYRSHIRE CATTLE, BERKSHIRE HOGS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Young Bulls, also lambs and pigs of both sexes, always for sale

J. ALSTON, Prince Albert, Sask.

Angus Cattle and Berkshire Hog

At Spruce Coulee Stock Farm

ALSO BUFF ORPINGTON FOWL

Phone and Station, Bittern Lake

LEW HUTCHINSON, Duhamel, Alta.

F. TORRANCE,

VETERINARY SURGEON

Graduate of McGill University Diseases of animals treated scientifically. Surgical and Dental operations a specialty.

Office 334 ELGIN AVE., WINNIPEG
Telephone 295

Suthwyn Farm Oxfords

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

Fifteen or twenty rams of excellent breeding. Write at once to

A. Baxter, Box 31 Louise Bridge, Man.

Percherons and Shires

THE "OAKS" PERCHERONS WON AT:

Brandon Winter Fair 1911:
Championship

Laidlaw-McGregor Trophy.

Hon. G. R. Coldwell Cup.

Silver Medal for five Stallions
any age.

Gold Medal for Get of Sire.

First for 2-year old Stallion.

Fourth for 2-year old Stallion



First and third prize winning Percheron Stallions, first prize Shire, and fourth and fifth prize Percheron Stallions, respectively, at Portage la Prairie Summer Fair, 1911-

Regina Winter Fair, 1911:
Championship.

Percheron Society of Canada
Cup.

Percheron Society of America
Gold Medal.

Gold Medal for best four
horses the get of one sire.

Gold Medal or best five Stallions,
any age.

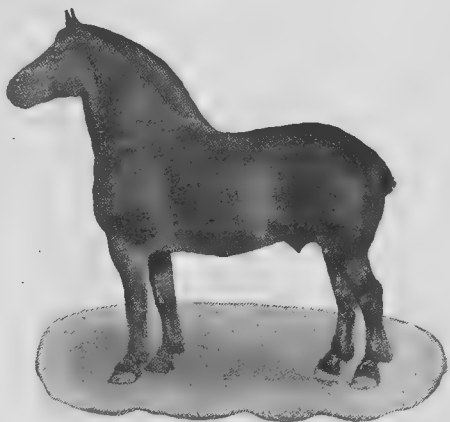
First for 2-year old Stallion.

Third for 2-year old Stallion.
Also

Second Prize for Two-year old Shire Stallion at Portage la Prairie Summer Fair, 1911

My horses are not all prize winners, but I try to choose good, sound, serviceable ones. The above list of winnings shows how well I have succeeded. As one of the judges said, I have "no tail enders," and my prices for these are less than some dealers sell indifferent horses for. Write or call on

John H. Stout, "The Oaks," Westbourne, Manitoba.



GREEN MEADOW STUD FARM

IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLIONS

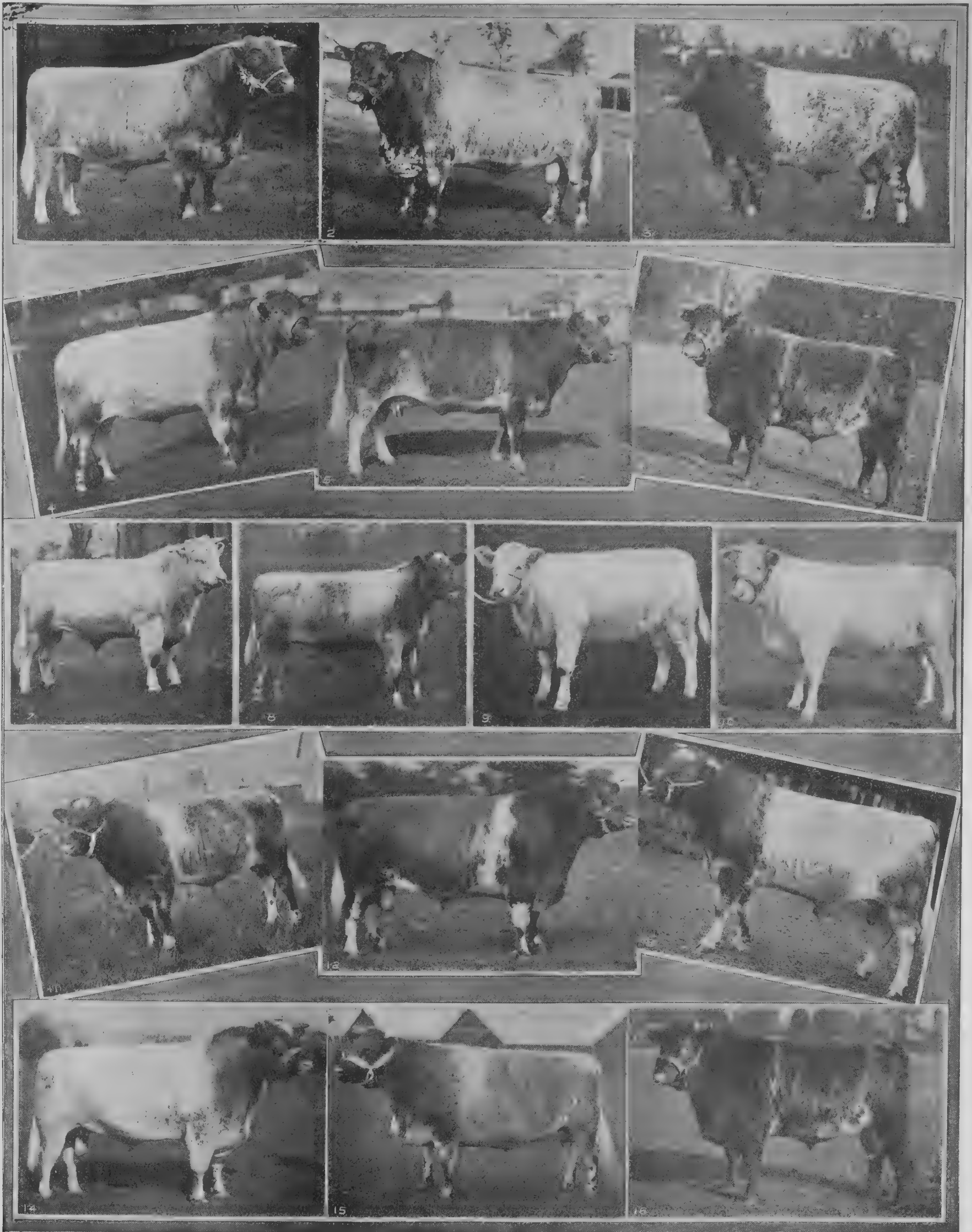
OUR HORSES HAVE SIZE AND QUALITY—WE GUARANTEE EVERY ONE
TO BE A SURE BREEDER—GOOD VALUE FOR THE MONEY IS ASSURED—
AN ESPECIALLY FINE SELECTION OF THREE-YEAR OLD STALLIONS
NOW IN OUR BARN

We are personally acquainted with every important Percheron Breeder in France, one of our number being a member of the **Société Hippique Percheronne of France**. Every horse imported to Green Meadow Stud Farm is personally selected before being purchased in France and is tested by the French Government Veterinarian before being shipped. All horses that are not raised on our Farm are bought direct from breeders whom we have known for years. Our horses, both homebred and imported have the best of pedigrees. At the Auction Sale held by the Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba in Brandon on November 22, our horses brought the top bids. Farmers can buy stallions from us, worth \$3,000.00 and over for \$1300.00 and up. We are enabled to sell cheaply, as we buy direct and at **Rock Bottom Prices**. We use no middlemen, neither for buying or selling.

WE MUST REDUCE OUR STOCK AT ONCE IN ORDER TO
MAKE ROOM FOR
ANOTHER IMPORTATION BEFORE SPRING

A. Andre de Montbel & Sons, St. Rose du Lac, Manitoba

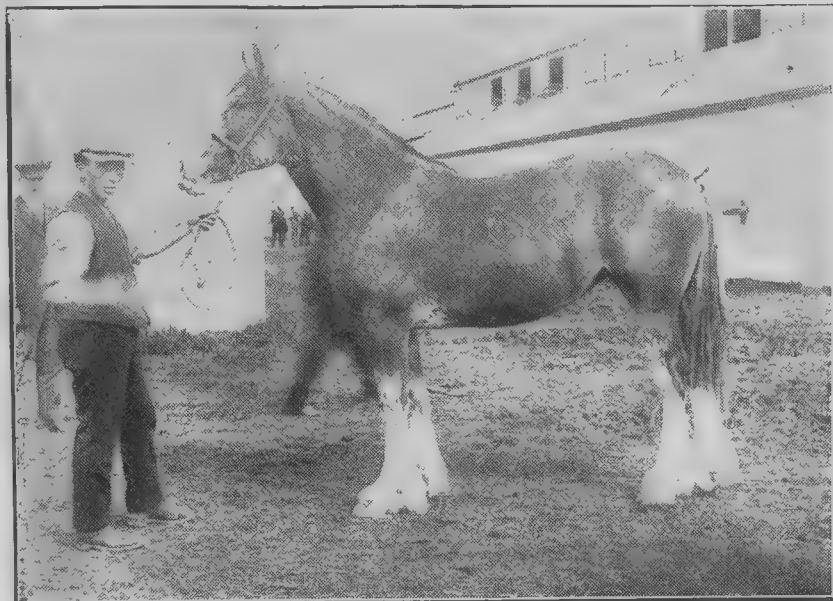




SOME PRIZE-WINNING BRITISH SHORTHORNS.

1. Torgwood Bapton, first and reserve champion at the Royal Exhibition, 1911.
2. Allwath Favorite, first and reserve champion at a number of the leading 1910 shows.
3. Village Diamond, champion at the Royal Show, 1911, owned by the Duke of Portland.
4. Collyvie Prince, first at the Royal, 1910, owned by Geo. Harrison.
5. Shorthorn Cow, Maggie Princess, first at the Royal, 1910, owned by J. H. Maden.
6. Duke of Kingston Second, first and champion at the Royal, 1910, owned by Earl Manvers.
7. White Emperor, winner of numerous prizes at the leading shows, owned by Earl Manvers.
8. Heifer calf, Pierrpoint Blossom, first at Royal, 1911, owned by Earl Manvers.
9. Yearling heifer, Eastham Belle, first at Royal, 1910, owned by R. Consilins.
10. Heifer, Daisy's Queen, first at several of the leading English shows, 1909, owned by F. Miller.
11. Yearling bull, Duke of Hampton, first and champion at the Bath and West Show, 1910.
12. Good Friday, first prize at Bath and West shows, owned by F. Miller.
13. Glenford Landmarker, first at the Royal, 1911, sold for 1000 guineas, bred by Lord Lovat.
14. Mint Master, first and champion at the Dublin, 1910, owned by Geo. Harrison.
15. Sherbourne Fairy, champion at the Royal Show, 1910, owned by Lord Sherbourne.
16. Bull, one year old, Duke of Kingston Second, first at many of the leading British Exhibitions, 1909.

The W. C. Sutherland Farms.



Bonnie Douné, 1st prize 2-year-old Clydesdale filly, Dominion Exposition, 1911.

Horses:

Perpetual Motion, oftentimes Champion at head of Stud. Limited service only for 1912.

Cattle:

Young bulls and a few cows for sale, all from prize-winning strains.

Sheep:

A few choice ewes and ram lambs still left.

Swine:

Speak now for your spring stock.

J. C. SMITH,
Manager.

WRITE or CALL
AT

Sutherland Farms, SASKATOON.

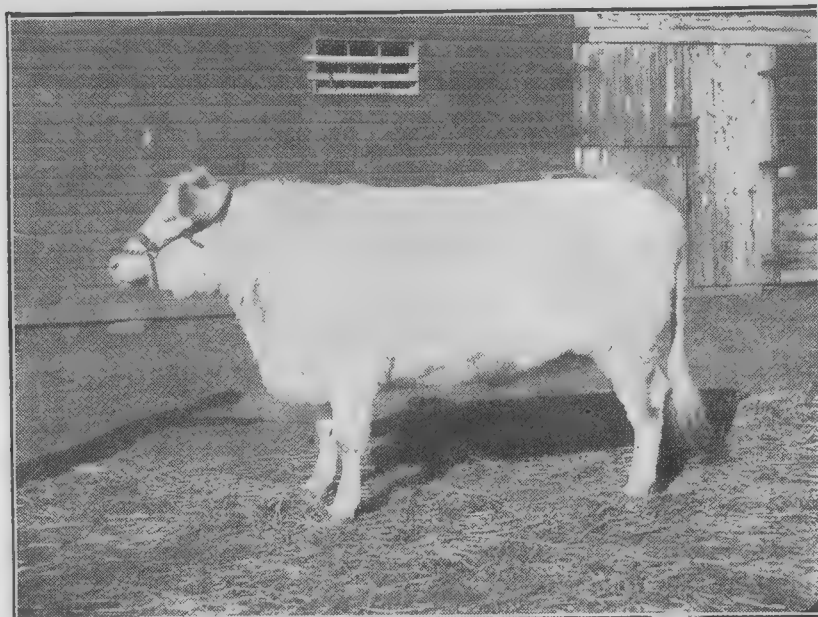
W. C. SUTHERLAND,
Proprietor.

CLYDESDALES. SHORTHORNS.
SHROPSHIRES. YORKSHIRES.

We Guarantee all Stock Sold to be Just as Represented.

OUR MOTTO:—

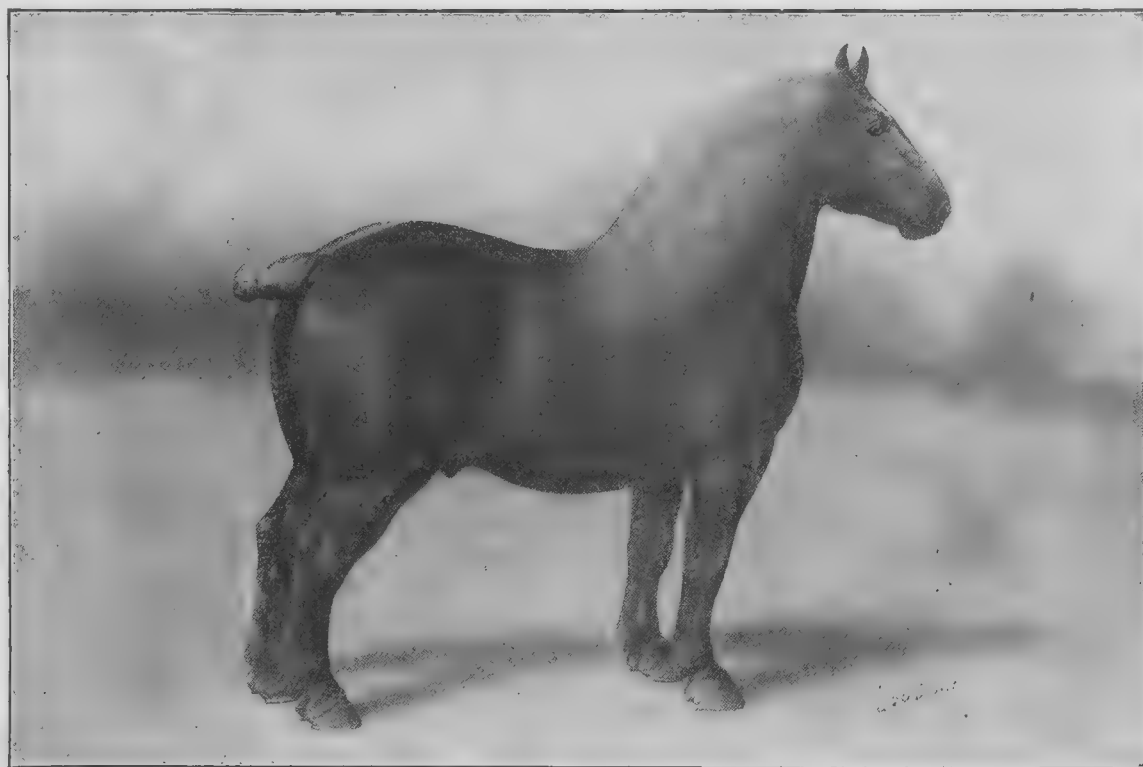
THE BEST AT MODERATE PRICES.



SULTAN'S FANCY.

A winner in the senior yearling female class, Dominion Exposition, 1911.

TWO BIG SHIPMENTS OF Percherons, Belgians, Shires & Hackneys



Iceglan, 3 year-old Percheron Stallion, weighing over 1,800 lbs. Sold by R. P. Stanley, Moosomin, to the Arnes Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, Arnes, Sask.

R. P. STANLEY

Moosomin, Sask.

have just arrived at my barns. These, together with what I had, make one of the best aggregations of horseflesh in the Canadian West. No culls or returned stock. These make up about **80 head**, including stallions, mares and fillies for intending purchasers to choose from.

**All of my Horses
are of the
Big Draft Quality kind.**

I have one of the largest stables of drafters in the West. My way of doing business is appreciated by those who have dealt with me. All horses sold under a breeding guarantee.

Write or come and see them.

PHONES { Sales Barn, 160
Farm, 104, ring 3-2.

Precautions Necessary in Blistering Horses.

Practical Pointers given by Pateley Bridge, the English Veterinary Authority.

Blistering, unlike bleeding, firing and physicking, the principal weapons with which the ancient farrier fought disease, shows no signs of going out of fashion. It is an operation or method of treatment in cases of chronic lameness that the horse-owner generally wishes to employ for himself, without the intervention of the veterinary surgeon, using either a proprietary preparation or a vesicant blister, compounded according to a recipe handed down by his grandfather, provided by a friend, or copied from some old book; but he rarely knows how to blister, or is thoroughly conversant with the precautions to be taken to prevent such injury as may cause the remedy to prove worse than the disease.

We assume the necessity or desirability of blistering (which by no means always exists), and the suitability of the vesicant as regards its constituents and strength. The first step is to clip closely the part to be blistered. There are several reasons for this: less material is required, better contact with the skin is secured, and as the blister raises bladders or vesicles from which when broken there is some discharge, the hair does not mat together as it would if left unclipped.

A blister acts powerfully or otherwise, according to the strength of the vesicating agent in proportion to the vehicle, the vigor, and length of time during which it is rubbed in, and the tenderness of the part, while occasionally individual peculiarity has an influence.

Protective Smearing.

Care should be taken that the plexures of joints are never blistered, either by rubbing in the ointment or permitting it to come into contact with such surfaces. Here the skin is thin, and blistering is apt to occasion cracks that have a tendency to ulcerate, and are difficult to heal on account of the constant movement of the joint. The front of the hock, the back of the knee, and the hollow of the heels should always be thickly smeared with clean lard before



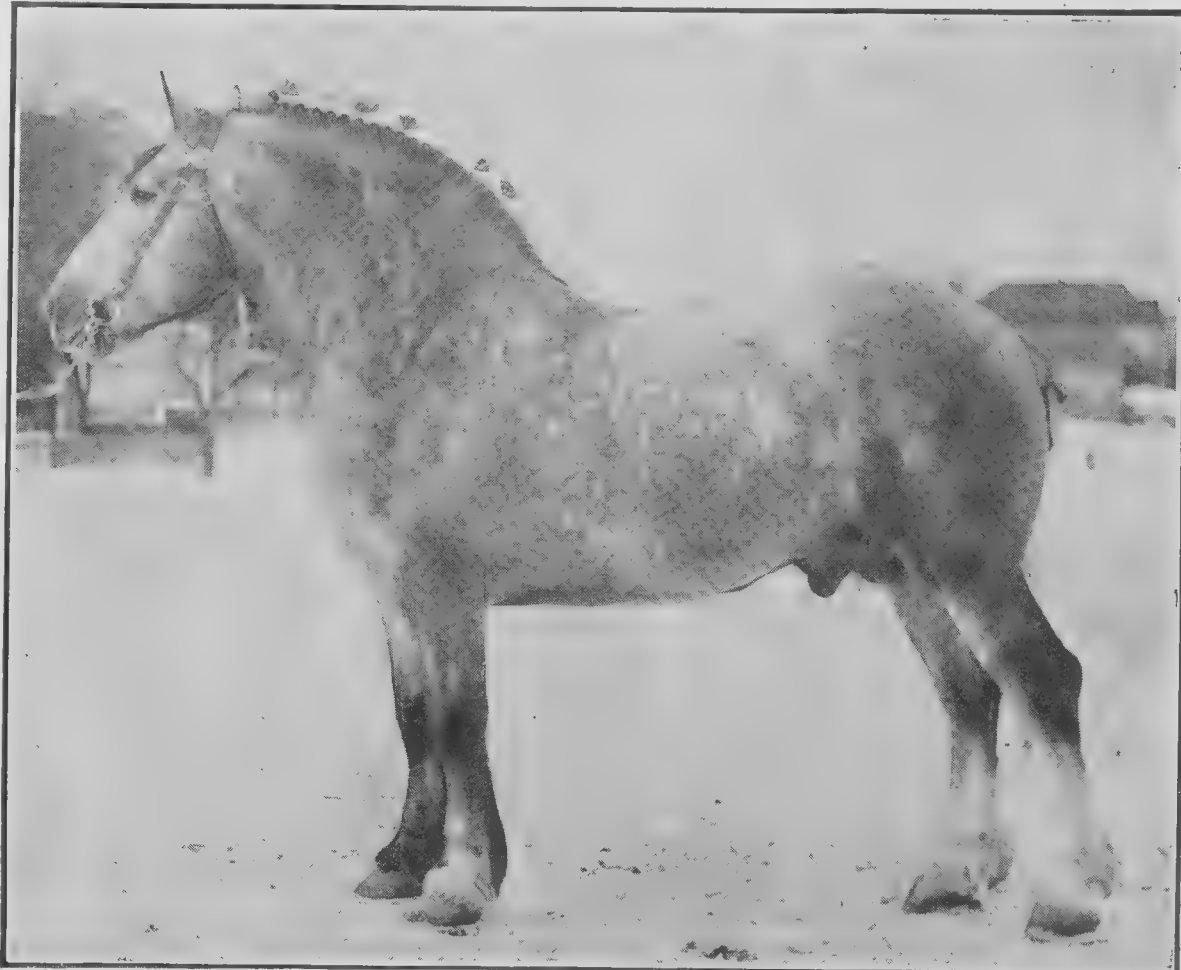
Lady Beaverdam, an Alberta Thoroughbred champion.

any blistering agent is rubbed into parts adjacent to them. Another precaution is, do not remove the shoe from the foot of the limb about to be blistered, or until the irritation and soreness has passed off, as the horse is most intolerant of pain, and will kick the wall or stall-post with his hind feet, or stamp, scrape and paw the ground with his fore ones, breaking and doing serious damage to his unprotected hoofs. Never blister a horse "all round," that is, all four limbs at once, which is sometimes done with the idea of "freshening his legs," or "straightening him on his pins." This is real cruelty, and ought to be punished as such, since it literally leaves the poor brute "without a leg to stand on." If it is ever necessary to blister all round, the two fore and two hind limbs, or one of each crosswise, should be selected, and the others deferred until the pain and soreness of the first application has passed off.

Self Injury.

Short litter or sawdust should be provided until the blistered surface has healed, as the ends of stiff straws irritate and wound. As the horse is not

permitted to lie down when blistered, there is no necessity for a thick, clean bed, and whatever is applied is sure to be disturbed by pawing or stamping. The animal must also be protected against attempts to injure himself. There are a very few parts of his body that a horse cannot get at with his mouth, and if this is permitted a two-fold injury may result. The lips may be blistered by transference of a portion of the material to them, and the horse rendered unable or unwilling to feed, while if the horse gnaws the blistered surface with his teeth, which he will do if he can get at it, a permanent blemish is likely to result. It is not sufficient to prevent a horse getting at the blistered part with his mouth, and care must be taken that this is not brought to the lips. Horses blistered in front, unless the head is tied high and short, will lift the limbs to meet the mouth. For general purposes, and after the worst of the irritation has passed, the appliance known as "a cradle," which fits round the neck so that the head cannot be lowered or turned towards the flanks to any great extent, is ample protection. A cradle can be purchased from any veterinary



Vinson (imp.), recently secured by Messrs. W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask., and Calgary, Alta., to head their Alberta Percheron Stud. Vinson has been a wonderful sire. He was imported by Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon, four years ago. Wm. Maher, Brandon, bought him from the importers and has stood him with great success for the past three years. The price at which he recently changed hands is probably the largest ever secured for a Percheron stallion in Canada.

Business Jerseys

The Best in the West

Our breeding herd contains the best blood that money could buy in the United States of America and on the Isle of Jersey. We are offering two bulls, a three-year old, and a bull calf, also six cows, two three year olds and the rest all under seven. All cows in calf to our best bulls, for immediate sale. Stock always for sale. Write for particulars.

Joseph Harper & Sons
Kinley Sask.

Rugby Stock Farm Berkshires

Fifteen breeding sows, from the best Ontario stock. Herd boar imported. Forty pigs for summer and fall sale.

McGregor & Bowman, Forrest, Man.



Holsteins, Yorkshires
Leicesters

Some boars fit for service.

REASONABLE PRICE.

A. B. POTTER
C.N.R. Langbank, Sask.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales At Glenalmond Stock Farm

Baron Voucher (imp.) at head of Shorthorns, Choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale. Imported Clydesdales—10 stallions and 5 mares—for sale.

C. F. LYALL, Strome, Alta.

Herefords-Yorkshires At Spring Brook Stock Farm

Domineer (300905) at head of herd. A few choice Bulls, including Royal Jap (8429) for sale; also some females. Yorkshire boars and sows.

G. H. GRAY, Austin, Man.

Herefords — Farm — At Elkhorn Stock

Jolly Boy 10442, Champion at Alberta Provincial Exhibition, at head of herd; also home of Model, 10443, Champion Hereford female at same show. Bulls cows and heifers for sale. Herd of 80 head to select from.

Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

J. G. WASHINGTON,
Elsie Stock Farm, NINGA, MAN.
Breeder of
Shorthorns & Clydesdales
A few choice heifers, mares in foal, and two stud colts for sale now.

ISLAND PARK FARM

Hereford Cattle Dorset Horn Sheep

Happy Christmas, 4 years champion of Western Canada, at head of Hereford herd. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Can supply breeding sheep at anytime. For immediate sale, 2 shearing and 2 ram lambs.

J. A. CHAPMAN, Hayfield Station, Man.

T. C. NORRIS, Live Stock Auctioneer GRISWOLD MAN.

Thoroughly acquainted with the different breeds of live stock and their values. Will conduct sale anywhere in Manitoba or N.W.T. on reasonable terms. Write before fixing date of sale.

Clydesdales For Sale

STALLIONS—Scotty Bryce, by Scottish Crest, 2 years old; Lochinvar, by Show King, 3 years old; Baron Rozelle by Baron Beaulieu.

MARES—Hazel Bell (imp.) by King Thomas, 4 years old; and Ruby Barber (imp.) by Ruby Pride
JAS. BURNETT, NAPINKA, MAN.

Cherry Bank Stock Farm

Home of Prize Winning and Record Performing Ayrshire

Herd headed by the noted champion bull Netherhall Milkman (imp.) Can fill orders for young bulls and females, any ages, from our show herd, to the complete satisfaction of the most fastidious buyer. Write your wants to P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Quebec, Farm 1/2 mile from Howick.

instrument maker, but an appliance quite as useful, if not so neat, can be constructed at home out of broom-sticks and cotton-reels and some stout cord. With a properly fitted cradle the blistered animal can be given a good deal of liberty, can feed from the rack or manger, and may be let loose in a box or yard much sooner than would otherwise be the case. This is often most advantageous, as walking about tends to reduce the swelling that frequently follows active blistering, and permit the animal resting its limbs by lying down. Blisters should never be rapidly repeated, for if this is done sloughing of the skin results, and there is a permanent blemish consequent on destruction of the hair follicles. In cases of chronic lameness time be allowed for the hair to begin to grow again before a blister is repeated.

After Blistering.

When the blister has done its work the next step is to assist desquamation. The result of a severe blistering is peeling of the skin, which comes off in scurf and scales, and with it the hair, and to promote this the surface should be freely dressed with carron oil (equal parts of linseed oil and lime water) or lard. In cases where a strong cantharides blister has been used the surface should, however, be first washed with warm water and soap. The reason for this is that cantharidine, the active principle of the blister beetle or Spanish fly, is soluble in oil, and the application of grease would rouse the blister into activity again. Unless there has been sloughing from too frequent repetition, or the use of too powerful or unsuitable agents, the hair soon grows again, and invariably with renewed vigor, for all vesicants are hair stimulants.

Rest.

Rest is, of course, always essential, not only during the active stage, when it would be downright cruelty to work the horse, but afterwards, if the best results are to be obtained; indeed, there is reason to believe that much of the benefit attributed to blistering and firing is really due to the rest that accompanies these operations, but which the owner can rarely be prevailed upon to accord without.

How Shortage of Feed will Affect British Farmers.

On account of the drouth of the past summer, the British farmer is "up against it" for feed for the winter. The London Times has had a number of letters from prominent farmers on this question. Here is one from Mr. Richard Stratton, the owner of the famous Duffryn herd of Shorthorns, near Newport. He says:—

"The problem, how to keep our stock through the coming winter is one hard of solution. How to do it economically is insoluble, for expensive the process must be. We start with about half an average crop of hay, and perhaps two-thirds of an average of oat and barley straw, and no old reserves of either; mangels half an average crop, swedes about one-fourth, and very little grass; and a full stock of cattle and sheep. If the winter should prove a severe one, I should think many cattle will be starved; but we have faith that the wind is tempered to the shorn lamb, or, in other words, that a mild winter generally succeeds a dry summer. That has been my experience running over half a century; and I well remember my father describing a very dry season in the 'forties, when they had to trim the hedges and lop the trees to get food for the cows, and the roots of the grass appeared to be killed outright; they had a growing autumn, grass grew more or less all the winter—there was no hay made and none wanted. Well, this is the sort of thing we are looking forward to now, and at the time of writing the rain is falling copiously, the temperature is high, mushrooms and grass are growing, and cattle eating cake only are doing better on the grass than they have done all summer. I know of no 'royal remedy' for periods of scarcity such as this; of course the utmost economy must be prac-

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM—J. G. Barron, Prop., Carberry, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire swine have made Fairview Farm famous. The breeding animals coming from Fairview have been a prime factor in the improvement of stock in this country. The Shorthorn herd is now headed by Mistletoe Eclipse and Topsman's Duke VII, with Fairview Lad and Scotch Thistle in the Junior herd. Imported Yorkshire sires. Some choice heifers for sale.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE, at Cherry Grove Farm, Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man., Proprietor. Herd boar (imp. in dam) bred by Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Young stock always on hand.

SHOW BOAR FOR SALE—A Berkshire boar which we consider good enough for the big shows. Sire and dam both Champion Hogs. If you need an outstanding boar to complete your show herd write for particulars. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

ROBERT REID, Forrest Station, Man., breeder of Percherons. Port de Vendome at head of Stud, Championship for stallion and four mares, Brandon Fair, 1908 and 1909. Young stock for sale.

D. E. BUCKLIN, Riverview Stock Farm, Westbourne, Man., breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young bulls for sale off Pride, Trojan Erica, Queen-Mother, Antelope, Black Bird and other families.

GEO. GRAY, Crandell, Man., breeder of Clydes Imp. "Wyomyo," winner of 1st at Brandon summer fair, also 1st at winter fair at head of stud. Young stock for sale.

MORTSON BROS., Fairlight, Sask., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animal selected.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices.

JOS. COCKRIELL, Box 13, Holmfild, Man., breeder of high grade Oxford Down Sheep. Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshires, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES. Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles, J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

BERKSHIRE HOGS, Sunnyside Farm, Gladstone, Man., J. K. McLennan, Prop. Young stock for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire pigs, Rocks and Buff Orpingtons.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank Farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshires and Poland Chinas.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS AND BERKSHIRES Young stock for sale. Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

J. MCGREGOR & SONS, Manitou, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine. Young stock for sale.

J. W. HANNA, Keyes, Man., breeder of long English Berkshires, sired by Lord Monmouth (imp.) Young stock for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., importer and breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

BROWNE BROS., Ellishboro, Sask., breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

W. V. EDWARDS, Sour. Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

J. J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto; Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

DE VLOO BROTHERS,—horse dealers, Schoore, near Nieuport, Belgium.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Two bulls for sale.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—R. Russell, Deloraine, Man., breeder of prize-winners. Stock for sale.

W. G. WILKINSON, Tuxford, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

O. H. OLSEN, Maryfield, Sask., breeder of the choicest strain of Jersey cattle.

WM. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man., breeder of Holstein cattle and Tamworth swine.

DUNFIELD BROS. DAUPHIN, MAN.—Ayrshires. Stock for sale at right prices.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—Bulls for sale B. Richards, box 135, North Battleford, Sask.

H. HANCOX, Roseau View Stock Farm, Dominion City, Man. breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle. Sir Modest Colantha Fayne, winner of first and champion at Winnipeg and Brandon 1910, at head of herd. Bull calves for sale.

THE WOOD MOUNTAIN STOCK RANCH, W. H. Ogle, proprietor, Wood Mountain, Sask. Percheron, Belgian and Clyde grade horses for sale, geldings or mares, work horses and unbroken horses, saddlers and drivers always on hand.

W. ALISON, Meadowside Stock Farm, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, Shropshire sheep and large improved English Berkshire swine. Young animals from imported stock for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon, Man. Registered Shorthorns. Young bulls of 11 ages, cows, heifers and calves, all in good breeding condition.

FRANK ORCHARD, Graysville, Man., breeder of Percherons, Jerseys, Cotswolds, Tamworths, Poland Chinas, O.I.C. Whites. Young stock for sale.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Geo. Campbell, Killarney Man. Stock for sale, both sexes, all ages. Sweepstakes boar at Brandon and Killarney Fairs.

D. PATERSON, Berton, Man., breeder of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

R. C. HENDERS, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

M. C. WEIGHTMAN, Lindisfern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Shire horses and Aberdeen Angus cattle.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Pope, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine and Leicester Sheep. Young stock for sale.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

G. LE-S FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS—M. Smeltzer, Strathcona, Alta., Sweepstakes boar at Edmonton Exhibition. Correspondence invited.

JOHN McFARLANE, Clinton, Ont., importer and breeder of Shropshire Sheep. Over 100 head from imp. ram. Correspondence invited.

R. J. BRAY, Lenore, Man. Breeder of Shetland Ponies.

ROBERT KERR, Virden, Man., Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FRED T. SKINNER, Indian Head, Sask. Shorthorns, Shropshires and White Wyandottes.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Scotch Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

J. V. BOYD, Regina, Sask., breeder of Holsteins. Young stock for sale.

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

H. H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask. Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

D. McFARLANE, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

R. F. HARMAN,—North Battleford, Sask., breeder of Red Polled cattle. Stock for sale.

P. McGRATH, 455 Langside St., Winnipeg, breeder and importer of Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

S. BROWN, Culraven, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, breeder and exporter of heavy Clydesdale stallions and mares. Also the best class of Hackney stallions and mares, sensational show harness horses and matched pairs.

SHROPSHIRE AND LEICESTER SHEEP Yorkshire hogs and Bronze turkeys. Young stock for sale, turkey eggs and birds in season M. I. Colton, Tregarva, Sask.

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—Herd headed by King Canary. His six nearest dams average records of 24.42 lbs. butter fat in seven days. —Benj. H. Thomson Boharm Sask

JAMES BURNETT Napinka. Man. breeder and dealer in Clydesdale horses. Stock for sale.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES—Young stock always for sale. T. Hazelwood Glenboro Man.

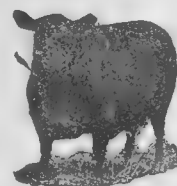
W. J. McCOMB, Beresford, Man.

Importer and Breeder of
RED POLLED CATTLE
"The Farmer's Cow"
Herd headed by Major Bragg, No. 13502, the unbeaten Red Polled Bull. Stock of all ages for sale

Imported Yorkshires

Young boars and sows, prize winners themselves and from prize winning stock, for sale. Breeding females include the champion sow at Edmonton Fair, 1910.

F. T. SHAW, Belmont Farm
P.O. Box 1632, Edmonton
Also some good farm lands for sale.



Aberdeen Angus and Berkshires

Am offering for sale some choice young Aberdeen Angus bulls and heifers of the highest breeding.

J. R. HUME
SOURIS, MAN.

Jerseys

Net Returns from 10 head under 12 months' official test \$2894. For full particulars write

C. A. Julian-Sharman
Old Basing Farm Red Deer, Alta



CATTLE LABELS

No occasion to send to the States. SAVE DUTY AND DELAY. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.

A. B. CAIL, 42 Main Street, Winnipeg.

The Gold Standard Herd



Of Large English Berkshires. The Berkshire Headquarters of the West. A lot of July, August and September pigs for sale. These are sired by two champion boars, and from some of the best sows on the continent, large up-to-date, bacon type, pairs or trios supplied. Prices moderate. Address

J. A. MCGILL, NEEPAWA, MAN.

Brampton Jerseys

We have orders for half a car of Jerseys for points along the C.N.R. between Winnipeg and Edmonton. We want a few more and car will be sent. A single animal or as many as you want. Canada's greatest Jersey Herd Production

B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ontario

The Strath-Ardel Stock Farm Percherons and Shorthorns

For immediate sale, our present herd bull, Golden Archer, imported from the state of Minnesota

Stanley A. Vancey, Lougheed, Alta

FOR SALE

Registered and high grade Shropshire Rams Brown and White Leghorn, Grey and White Rock Cocks, Cockerels and Pullets Llewellyn Setter Pups

E. CROSSLEY, Oxbow, Sask.

KILKERRAN FARM HOLSTEINS

STOCK FOR SALE

R. Ferguson & Son, Box 265, Edmonton, Alta



Watching the swine judging at Canadian Industrial Exhibition, Winnipeg.

tised; there must be no waste. Hay especially will have to be sparingly used, for buying hay at £6 per ton would be ruinous. Of course, feeding-stuffs must be purchased to a large extent, and this will be a very expensive business. Fattening cattle and sheep will have to be pushed out as quickly as possible in order to save hay, straw, and roots for the breeding and young stock, and in order to hasten this process lambs should be made to eat at least 2lb. of cake, &c., per day, and cattle as much as they can assimilate. No doubt much wheat straw will this winter be chaffed for stock, and being exceptionally good will not be bad food, though very dear at the selling price. The question, of course, is which is best—to sacrifice the stock and sell the fodder, or hold the stock at a heavy cost. No answer applicable to all can be given."

Selecting the Herd Boar.

The fall is the season of the year when it has become the usual custom to select the herd boar. It is also the time when the sows are selected for the coming year, the poor ones weeded out and the best in the herd retained. The herd in general is shaped up according to the best judgment of the man owning and handling it.

There is certainly a great improvement being made in our hogs from year to year, yet a glance at the pork hogs that are being shipped to our markets will prove to one who has good sensible ideas as to what the most profitable pork producers should be, that there is need of better sires to improve the shape of the pigs that consume our expensive grain and convert it into marketable meat. There is a lack of uniformity and too large a percentage of leggy, lanky and unthrifty pigs that consume too much feed in order to produce all the pork they are capable of carrying.

In selecting a boar one should bear in mind the fact that he will transmit

to his progeny, not only his own desirable and undesirable characteristics, but many of the characteristics possessed by his immediate ancestors. Here is where pedigree is of value, and the boar that has descended from a long line of illustrious ancestors can be depended upon to stamp his make upon a large percentage of the pigs he sires, even when mated with sows rather indifferent in external conformation. For this reason a pure-bred boar should be selected, as a grade or cross-bred boar is quite liable to prove disappointing, even though he be approaching the model in appearance. The man who uses a grade boar is losing both time, money and feed.

The pure-bred boar may be expected to impart to his progeny his external conformation, consequently it is a matter of prime importance that much attention be given to his form. It is by rigid selections of both sire and dam that improvements are made. One cannot afford to be indifferent in this matter, because not only the quality of the pigs depends upon the character of the sire, but their real character as economical or indifferent meat producers will be inherited from him.

What the Boar should be like.

In selecting a boar, one should have in mind a high ideal of a perfect hog and approach to it as closely as circumstances will permit. One of the first essentials is thrift. A model pig, though he score over ninety points in conformation and general appearance, should receive no consideration, if he fails to possess what we choose to call the thrifty habit. He should be capable of attaining good size, and therefore should have strong enough bone to carry the weight. There need be no fear of hogs getting too large at six or eight months, as most of them are not large enough at that age.

A short face, with width between the eyes and ears, is an indication of a good appetite, a very important essential. A short, broad, yet clean-cut neck, molding into smooth, strong



Type and uniformity count for a good deal in the commercial hog. It is for this reason, largely, that the same qualities are insisted on in pure-breds.

Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares

FROM SCOTLAND AND IRELAND

PONIES FROM THE SHETLAND ISLANDS

TROTTER & TROTTER, BRANDON, MAN.



COME AND SEE THEM

We carry a big line of both imported and homebred stallions and mares, all ages; will accept work horses in exchange. At this season of the year, with grass all gone, we are thinking also of the passing of the buffalo, ox teams, and the horse dealer with a pistol and a pack of cards in his pocket. They are all passing away; cannot hold out. We find that good straight business is what counts. Prospects for horse breeders were never brighter. We do not follow the shows but we sell horses. Give us a trial. We thank you for your patronage in the past and, wishing you a prosperous new year, hope for a continuance of the same.

TROTTER & TROTTER, Brandon, Man.

Clydesdales—Shorthorns—Yorkshires

Premier herd of Shorthorns wherever shown, headed by Shenley Adonis (imp.). Several choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Some splendid Yorkshires, either sex, for immediate sale. Local and Long Distance phone.

Jas. Yule, Mgr., Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Prop., East Selkirk, Man.



Bulls For Sale

I have now for sale several choice SHORTHORN BULLS at right prices. My offerings are three 3-year-olds, four 2-year olds and three bull calves of good breeding. A consignment of CLYDE FILLIES will be for sale later.

WRITE AT ONCE.

R. H. Scott

Alameda, Sask.

Riverside Stock Farm

We have on hand three registered Hereford bulls ready for service, also five bulls rising one year old for sale. Have a choice lot of young registered females from one year up, to select from.

Every animal shown at any fair has been successful wherever exhibited. PRICES RIGHT.

E. F. Dobbyn

Melita, Man.



Excelsior Stock Farm

For Sale—Four bulls ready for service and several bull calves. Choice lot of females of all ages to select from. A 3-year old CLYDESDALE STALLION DOUNE LODGE, by PERPETUAL MOTION, also for sale. Write HUGH WATSON OXBOW, SASK.

Leicester Ewes For Sale

At present I am offering 25 head of one, two, and three-year-old Leicester ewes for sale. These are all bred to the imported ram Vendor, due to lamb early in April. Wa-Wa-Dell Stock has never offered better than these. They are good individually and with breeding unexcelled. Can ship via C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P. or G.N. Railway.

A. J. Mackay

Macdonald, Man.

LONE SPRUCE AYRSHIRES

Our Breeding Cows are doing fine, in fact, they have never looked better. We are not offering any of them for sale now, but have a good lot of young stock—both sexes—from one to eighteen months old, from cows which have made, or are making, big records, that we can sell.

A. H. TRIMBLE & SON.

Red Deer, Alta.

shoulders. Indicates a hog of quality, strong in sex characteristics and usually shows constitutional vigor. Width between the fore legs gives room for a large heart and it insures good circulation of blood that carries the nutritive elements to all parts of the body. Well-sprung ribs give room for large lungs, which insures strength of character, the purification of the blood and vigor of digestion. Breadth of loin indicates good assimilating capabilities and economical use of the food consumed. Long, deep hams show a large percentage of high-priced and valuable meat. The body of a boar, from which market hogs are expected, should be long and smooth, carried on legs of medium length.

In selecting a boar, choose one from a prolific family, one in which the sows farrow large litters. The importance of this point was impressed upon the writer after a conversation with one of the noted hog breeders in the West. He had bought a boar from a strain where only small litters had been farrowed, with the result that sows sired by him inherited his lack of prolificacy, and not until a change of sire was made and the sows crossed on a more prolific strain, were the large litters of ten and twelve pigs obtainable.

The foregoing applies mainly to the selection of a boar for producing market hogs, but when it comes to selecting a boar to head a large registered herd of breeding stock there are many fine and fancy points that come into play, especially for the show ring, but the main characteristics are the same and should prove a safe guide to the man who is trying to produce breeding stock or profitable pork producers at the block.

Napinka Live Stock Men Still Progressive

Although the public sale of pure bred live stock recently held at Napinka by the local pure bred live stock association was not crowned with that measure of success that had been hoped, the association itself is not discouraged or inclined to give up the idea of further aggressive work. A considerable deficit arose out of the recent sale, but the directors at a recent meeting expressed themselves as being ready to make up this deficit, and to start the new year with a clean sheet. An effort will be made to have the membership largely increased during the winter, so that the organization will be large enough to father anything in the interests of agriculture which might arise. Meetings are to be held from time to time during the winter.

Is the Round Barn a Good One?

One of our Saskatchewan subscribers writes us as follows: "I intend building a barn in the spring, and have about decided to build a round one, about 50 feet in diameter and would be pleased

Duroc Jerseys Oscar Miller

Cheadle

BOOKING ORDERS FOR 1912



Poland Chinas O. C. Miller

Alberta

BOOKING ORDERS FOR 1912

to have your opinion of this style of building. I am of the opinion that it can be built much cheaper in proportion to capacity than a square building. Would concrete blocks of proper section be suitable for the foundation, or would it be better to build of solid concrete by means of forms? Kindly give best method of constructing forms for circular construction. I would want foundation walls at least 9 feet high, and studding for superstructure of 2 x 6 dimension. If you could furnish a plan of such a building it will be greatly appreciated."

In reply to the above enquiry we would not advise our subscriber to build a round barn. Most of the so-called "round" barns are made six or eight sided. The writer has seen a few of these, but has never been sufficiently impressed with the advantages attaching to this style of building to advise others to build the same kind. We think we are right in saying that in scarcely any district where one of these barns has been erected have any of the neighbors followed the style in erecting barns later. This would look to be rather a significant fact.

As a general thing in the storey used for stabling it is arranged to have the stock face the centre, leaving a passage-way behind them just inside of the outside wall. This does not make for economy of stabling accommodation, as the outside passage-way requires to be considerably longer than the line of animal stalls, which, of necessity, are set in a much reduced circumference nearer the centre.

Then, too, the frame for the superstructure is nearly always an expensive one to make, although it is true, of course, that a greater floor area can be enclosed by a circular wall than by any other shape of wall having the same length.

The last time the writer saw an eight-sided barn being built he had an opportunity of discussing the plan with the builder, in the absence of the owner, and the carpenter who was building the barn did not think that this was a good plan to follow.

We have among our readers, however, a number of subscribers who have built six and eight-sided barns, and these men, after having tested them for several years, will know better than anyone else whether or not the plan is really an advantageous one. If any of these would write us on this matter we should very much like to hear from them.

One of the Thoroughbred stallions brought out by the Canadian National Bureau of Breeding, has been forwarded to Ladner, British Columbia.

President: W. C. KIDD, Listowel, Ont.

Western Agent: G. F. KIDD, Hardisty, Alta.

W. C. Kidd, Listowel, Ltd. HORSE IMPORTING CO.

Stables at Listowel, Ont., and Hardisty, Alta. Ranch at Strome, Alta.

Importers and dealers in the finest strains of Belgian, Percheron, Clyde Standardbred and Thoroughbred stallions.



Our seventh importation to the West for 1911 will arrive at Hardisty stables about Nov. 1st. These are as grand a lot of big young horses, both Belgians and Percheron, as money can buy. We will be pleased to show them to intending purchasers. Sold on easy terms to responsible parties. Horses sold on reliable guarantee.

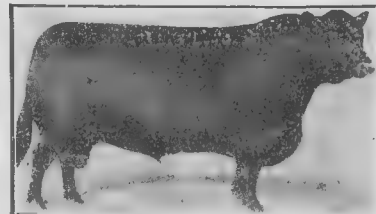
Correspondence Solicited.

Address all communications to Hardisty, Alta. or Listowel, Ont.

D. E. BUCKLIN, of River View Stock Farm

WESTBOURNE, MANITOBA

Wishes to announce to the Stock breeders of Canada that he has a herd of 75 Aberdeen-Angus Cattle, all bred in the pink of fashion. The Trojan Erica, Queen Mother, Antelope, Black Bird, Pride and other families are all represented.



He also wishes to say that he has one very choice yearling Bull, and 14 very choice young Bulls from 6 to 12 months old, for sale. As he wishes to reduce his herd to 50 head, he will also sell some cows and heifers.



Hereford Cattle and Shetland Ponies

Pioneer Prize Herds of Western Canada

A few vigorous young BULLS for sale.

Also HEIFERS and COWS.

A few Buff Orpington Cockerels on hand, and eggs in season.



HANDSOME PONIES
PONY VEHICLES

HARNESS and
SADDLES

Try a Pony Sleigh

J. E. MARPLES, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.



cool drink after a hard day's work. Simon Downie & Sons keep good horses as well as good Herefords at Elkhorn Farm, Carstairs, Alta.



LORD CURRIE, showing the style and quality of the Meadow Bank Clydesdales.

Meadow Bank Farm Clydesdales For Sale

My importation of stallions and mares were selected personally out of show rings in Scotland and are prize winners themselves, besides being from sires and dams of choicest breeding. These horses can be bought cheaper now than at a later date. Prices are right and terms to suit the purchaser.

PHONE 153
Ring 3

PETER HORN, Regina, Sask.

Back to the Land.

Extracts from Address of Mr. Henry Wallace before the U. S. Conservation Congress at Kansas City. Mr. Wallace, as President of the Congress, Voices Sentiments that are applicable to Canadian as well as American Life.

It will be my object in this address not to discuss any phase of the conservation movement exhaustively, but to outline briefly two drifts of population, the drift from the farm to the city and the drift from the city toward the land, and the work of this congress as related thereto.

Even before the daily press had begun the crusade, "back to the land," the movement toward the land had already begun. When Oklahoma was opened up to settlement the land seekers stood, serried ranks of horsemen, waiting for the signal gun; and that great state of undulating prairie, heretofore only a great pasture, was converted in a few weeks into a state of farm homes. Congress did not dare to repeat the experiment; but when other Indian reservations were opened up, provided for the distribution of land by lot, giving the prize to the lucky man rather than to the one with the swiftest horse and most accurate knowledge of the country. Every opening since reveals the fact that only one in a few can gain the coveted prize, so great is the land hunger of the American people.

In fact, latent in the heart of every man, be he man of business, clerk, or other employee, or laboring with his hands, there is a yearning desire to have a piece of land to call his own. Perhaps they do not consciously reason it out. It may be a revival of the

sible the conditions that have caused this world-wide movement from the farm to the city, as only in this way shall we be able to foresee and describe the conditions that will cause and are even now causing a return flow or movement back toward the land.

This movement toward began with the use of improved machinery, or the application of science to the operations of manufacturing and distributing the things necessary for the supply of our ever-increasing human wants. It has increased in proportion to the success of the inventions and discoveries. The power loom put small looms out of business. The spinning jenny sent the spinning wheel to the attic. The small industries — the wagon shops, the blacksmith shops, the grist mills and carding mills found in and around the country seats and smaller towns fifty years ago—"folded their tents like the Arab and silently stole away," when it was found that a large plant and improved machinery, coupled with transportation facilities, could supply human wants at less cost.

What followed? Large capital was required for the larger plants. The individual gave place to the firm; the firm eventually became a corporation, and finally a trust. At last the workman could no longer own his own tools, and became an employee. Large numbers of employees were soon necessary, and for self-protection they formed the

Does your system of farming make any provision for returning to the soil the elements of fertility that, year by year, you are extracting? If not, you are impoverishing the land, and, sooner or later, it will fail to yield any profit on its cultivation. Then it will be necessary to bring the land back again to a condition of normal fertility, and this, upon a depleted soil, is a difficult operation. Let us be careful not to "kill the goose that lays the golden eggs."

primitive man, or it may be an instinctive fear of industrial wrath to come and a feeling that, should it come, should our whole industrial system be shaken to its very foundation, the family that has a few acres of its own can at least live in comparative comfort and safety.

Alongside of this movement, back toward, if not always to the farm, the counter movement from the farm to the town, which has been going on for fifty years, continues with increasing and accelerated force. Farmers all over the older west move in great numbers or retire to the country towns; and notwithstanding all this constant influx of population from the farms, these towns, as the late census reveals, have barely held their own and often have lost population, the natural increase of the towns themselves pouring into the larger towns and cities, in which the majority live with less comfort than the farmers who remain on their farms. Vast numbers of boys and girls fall a prey to the alluring vices of the city; and many of them eventually take their places with "the down and out." Comparatively few succeed and become well-to-do. The children of these few become wealthy; their grandchildren usually spend gaily the fortunes they never earned; and naturally the family dies out, at least so far as force and power is concerned, in another generation or at most two to three. The city uses up men and families as it uses up horses. And this is true not only in this, but in the older countries as well. All Ireland, for example, except Dublin and Belfast, has lost population in the last ten years, as has also nearly all of Wales and Scotland.

I regard it as important that you should understand as clearly as pos-

sible the conditions that have caused this world-wide movement from the farm to the city, as only in this way shall we be able to foresee and describe the conditions that will cause and are even now causing a return flow or movement back toward the land.

union. The organization of labor followed logically the organization of capital, and gave us one of the greatest and most difficult of modern problems, that of labor unions. In the factory we no longer aim to supply local demands, but state, interstate, national and even international. For this there must be transportation, and therefore we have now a railroad problem closely intertwined with the labor problem, intimately connected with the whole process of manufacturing and distribution. The products of these great factories must be used by consumers living at long distances. Hence we have the problem of distribution, or the problem of the middleman, and all the direct results of the application of science to industry. Since the world began the like has never been seen before. We have gone into this troubled sea without chart or compass. Problems are evolved, for the solution of which we have neither precedent nor guide.

While this was going on, an empire of virgin soil, the like of which exists in such mass nowhere else in the world, was opened up for immediate settlement, and that settlement was powerfully stimulated by the homestead law and immense railroad grants. As a result, the Old World and the New were literally slushed with food for man and beast at the bare cost of mining the soil fertility, the storage of unnumbered centuries. Had this Mississippi Valley been covered with forest, like Pennsylvania and Ohio, and opened up slowly as the world needed food, our history would have been written differently, and the problems to be met would have been of an entirely different character.

With corn at from twenty to twenty-five cents, wheat fifty cents, oats, fif-

Farm and Stock For Sale



53 Head of Registered Herefords

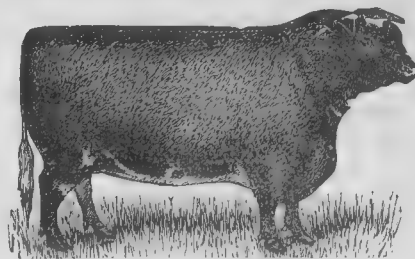
I HAVE for sale 800 acres of land with good brick house, stables and the best of water. Six miles of fencing. Also my entire herd of Herefords consisting of 18 cows with calf, five 2-year-old heifers with calf, 10 heifer calves and 10 bull calves. These will be sold right and on easy terms.

J. H. Reid, Moosomin, Sask.

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I am offering for immediate sale my entire herd of

Shorthorn Bulls and Females



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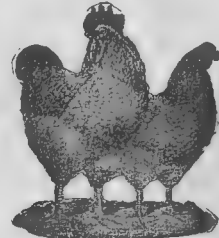
Consisting of 20 cows, 6 two-year-olds, 8 yearlings, and 16 calves. Two of the six bulls offered are ready for service. Over 30 females are in calf to Clear Grit by Missie's Prince. Everything is of choice breeding all in the pink of condition and prices right.

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For sale also, some Barred Rock cockerels, at farmers' prices.

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All ages from foals to brood mares. I have two magnificent young stallions coming three years old, both prize-winners at Winnipeg Exhibitions 1910 and 1911.

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Wayne Dinsmore, Secy., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

teen cents, the manufacturer could afford to pay higher wages than the farmer and give shorter hours. The city could furnish plank walks, then cement, paved streets, light, amusement, society—the joy of living. Is it any wonder that the farm boys and girls fled to the cities, away from the old-time isolation of the farm, from bad roads, from the lack of society, when offered better pay and shorter hours? Better pay; shorter hours; larger life; amusements for all, whatever their tastes might be; what boy or girl could resist all this?

The farm itself finally began to use improved machinery. The farmer hung his scythe in a tree and bought a mower; hung up his cradle and bought a binder. He used more horses, better tools and grew more crops with less than half the labor. All this was natural, logical, inevitable. The older farming sections do not have so dense a population as of old, simply because they do not need it as they did when farming under old conditions. They could not use it with profit when they had to compete with town wages and town hours.

What then followed? Inevitably, soil impoverishment. The nineteenth century farmer was speaking generally, no farmer at all, but a miner, a soil robber. There was a good farmer here and there, good settlement here and there; but, speaking generally, there was no farming, nothing but mining. The nineteenth century farmer sold

a kind of skill that can be acquired only on the farm. He can use Russian and the Japanese in the beet fields. He can use the emigrant from Southern Europe in the vegetable garden, in digging ditches or making roads; but he cannot use this labor in modern farming operations. He dare not employ an unskilled man in milking, nor in feeding his cattle, nor entrust to his care the management of either improved machinery or team.

Therefore, the very root and kernel of our modern farm problem is how to retain on the farm all the boys and girls born there, who are fit to be farmers or farmers' wives. This can be done only by making farm life worth living. Making money or owning a farm is not all of farm life. We have but one life to live on this earth, and we should get out of it all that is possible. In many sections in the country, with bad roads, poor schools, poor churches and no social life, farm life is not worth living. That proof of this is seen in the fact that farm boys and girls flee from it, and the farmer himself, as soon as he thinks he is able to live in town.

All over the country there is the beginning of a great social and industrial awakening. The farmer is beginning to "magnify his office," to cut loose from partisan bias, to do his own thinking and act for himself. He is paying better salaries to his school teachers, and insisting that the teaching have some relation to the life of the farm. He is



Team of 3 yr. old Registered Clydesdale mares owned by Ed. Irvine, Lauder, Man. These mares were bid to \$1300 at the recent pure bred sale at Napinka.

the stored fertility of ages at the bare cost of mining it. With his gang plow and his four to eight section harrow, he could do more soil robbing in five years than his grandfather could do in his whole lifetime. The evidence of it? The now general use of commercial fertilizers from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which means that the farmer of to-day is paying good round sums for the fertility his father literally gave away; and the disappearance of crops which grow during a short season, and therefore must have fertile land. Our flax crop, for instance, is now disappearing up into Canada, spring wheat closely following, and our oats crop preparing to follow.

Our great problem, as I said to this Congress a year ago, is how to produce food for our own people at prices which they can afford to pay. But how? Partly by putting more brains into our farming. There is a great deal of agricultural labor wasted simply because many farmers do not have even an elementary knowledge of the forces with which they have to work.

The farmer complains that he cannot employ labor necessary to grow full crops on his land, and therefore that he cannot now engage in intensive farming. There is just ground for his complaint. The factory, the store, the railroad, the trolley line outbid him for the labor, even that which is farm born and farm bred. He cannot use the cheap labor of Southern Europe, nor the hobo or tramp, nor the ne'er-do-well of the city, because the farm with its improved machinery and its live stock requires skilled labor, and

buying his own automobiles and paying cash for them. He is beginning to realize that farm life is essentially different from the life of the town. The man who steps high because accustomed to walking over clouds and has the far away look of one who studies the clouds, is a different type of man altogether from the man who glides along the pavement and to whom the weather is a matter of little or no immediate concern. The man who glances over the headlines of his daily paper while he sips his coffee is a different character from the man who reads and studies the editorial of his weekly paper. This farmer's wife is now organizing her own clubs and giving her town sisters lessons in club work. The movement to organize rural clubs is spreading. The boys and girls are organizing for games. The country church is beginning to realize its mission, and in several states country preachers are taking short courses in agricultural colleges in order that they may teach morals and religion to farmers in terms of their daily life.

In conclusion, permit me to say that the ultimate prosperity of the city, its ability to govern itself wisely and well, depend on the development of rural manhood. More than that, the very permanence of our republic will depend on the development of the manhood of the farm. Rome ceased to be a republic shortly after the farmers moved to town and left their lands to be tilled by mere hirelings and slaves.

Have you improved your methods during 1911?

It Works While They Work



If horses go lame, you don't have to lay them off to cure them. Kendall's Spavin Cure works while they work—and cures them while they earn their keep. For Spavin, Curb, Ring-bone, Splint, Sprain, Swollen Joints, Lameness

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"Completely Cured Him"

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We have for sale one yearling Clyde Colt, by Baron Bogton, he by Baron o'Bucklyvie, also three-year-old Shire colt, a winner at Winnipeg 1910, 1911, also two-year-old Shire colt.

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seven to eight months, for sale, from Lord Houghton, Champion at Brandon, 1907.

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Always on hand a good selection of **CLYDESDALE** Stallions, Mares, both imported and homebred. Also **SHORTHORN** cattle of all ages, males and females. Some good **SHETLAND** ponies for sale. Our success in the show rings speaks for the quality of our animals, and we can supply prize winners of the highest degree, as well as animals of good commercial value.

Prices Reasonable.

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Visitors are always welcome, and will be met by our rig at Balgonie, C.P.R. Main Line. our railroad station, if notified in time.

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John A. Turner
Calgary Alberta

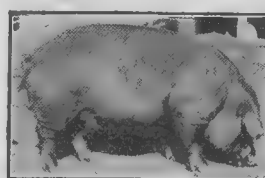
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Say, Brother Horseman if you want to buy a Stallion, go to Hudson, Iowa, and see **CROWNOVER'S** New Importation of Big Flashy Draft Ton Type, that are sound and right in every way, and a square deal is guaranteed. Not hot air, but High-class horses at right prices. Special prices to dealers. Send 10c for large picture of the finest horse parade in the world.

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Sunny Jim.

Duroc Jersey Swine Pleasant Valley Herd

BROTHER FARMER! Do you want something in the hog line that will do you good? My Durocs secured BOTH CHAMPIONSHIPS at the Calgary Fair. **CHAMPION SUNNY JIM** heads the herd. I have a number of PRIZE WINNING MALES for sale, winners of firsts and seconds; also sows and herds. Can fit you out with SINGLES, PAIRS or HERDS.

JOHN MAURER
Clive, Alta.



Dexter-Kerry cattle, the little black dairy breed from Ireland, so little known in America, were shown at the 1911 Vancouver Exhibition by Rolston Bros., of Vancouver, who showed nine head. The Dexter-Kerry cow has attained quite a reputation in Ireland as the poor man's dairy cow. It is small, hardy and a good producer of milk.

Interesting Facts Regarding the Vancouver Exhibition.

The Vancouver Exhibition Association is one of the youngest in Western Canada, having held its first exhibition in 1910, but still it has done a few things that will be of interest to everyone connected with our other larger fairs.

The Vancouver folk have laid themselves out to secure a big stock show, and to help accomplish this they have erected some of the best stables possible and a stock judging pavilion that has no equal west of the mountains. This building has an arena 85 feet wide by 210 feet long with a 9 feet promenade encircling it. Behind this is an elevated tier of boxes, and above the boxes the regular seats rise in amphitheatre style, each seat having an uninterrupted view of every foot of the arena. The conditions are ideal for showing stock either on line or to vehicle. Even sheep and swine show better in an enclosed paddock of this kind than when disturbed with people crowding around and in the vicinity of other animals.

The roof is largely composed of glass, and the light is all that can be desired either in day or night performances.

The Association catered to the exhibitor in another strong feature in issuing a marked catalogue each morning with all the awards up to the evening before marked in the margin. Many complimentary references were made to this innovation.

The system of judging show horses will be of interest. In the horse show department the Association this year continued its system of jury judging, introduced in 1910, and with which it seems to be more satisfied than ever. It is said that absolutely not a single complaint regarding the judging was heard this year by anyone connected with the management. This system consists of a panel of six judges for each one of the saddle and the harness classes. Six names are put into a hat and four drawn. The three first constitute the judges and the fourth the referee. The class is paraded three times in one direction and reversed for the same time, then lined up. The judges are requested not to speak to each other. If they are in doubt as to a question of soundness of any one animal, in any one place, they can consult the veterinarian, who doesn't examine the suspected animal alone but all the animals in the same place, or, if any judge wants to see any one animal move again, he asks the ringmaster to have all the animals move again. The judges then mark their ballots and hand

to the ring clerk who computes the awards.

The Association have applied to the city for a grant of \$125,000 this year for improvements to their plant; \$65,000 will be spent in new buildings, including a new horse show stable, the balance in roads and improving the grounds, etc.

Big Feeding Operations.

Billings, Montana, is claiming that it is the possessor of something pretty big in the stock feeding line this year. In the Yellowstone Valley the feeding of beet pulp, sugar beet tops, sugar beet syrup, and alfalfa is claimed to have become an important industry, and the largest single stock feeding outfit in the state is at the local sugar factory, handled by Charles O'Donnell, David Fratt and Frank O'Donnell. They are fattening 4,000 cattle and 20,000 sheep. The feed lots cover nearly 160 acres. Immense quantities of alfalfa and straw feed are used in connection with the beet pulp. Alfalfa is also ground and mixed with the beet syrup to make a balanced ration for both sheep and cattle. All of this stock is being brought to a high finish and finds a ready market, mostly to the west or Pacific coast. The shipment of cattle and sheep from eastern Montana to western markets has assumed large proportions.

One of the features of the feed lots this winter is a Shorthorn steer from off the range which weighs 2150 pounds, and which they expect to bring up to 2500 by spring.

The Times, of Ryley, Alberta, says that there is such a good supply of cattle feed there this year, that quite a number of cattle have been put up for feeding and will not be sold for shipment until next February or March.

There are two kinds of theorists. One is a visionary who tries to force facts to fit his fancy. A critical world places him gently on the toboggan and tosses his theory on the scrap-heap of oblivion. The other bases his theory on reason and the solid ground of human experience. A critical world gets busy, finds that his theory is supported by facts, and places on his brow the laurel crown of Fame. The world needs not fade from half-baked fanatics, but great ideas founded on the everlasting truth. Blessed are the dreamers whose dreams come true. — Farm Magazine.



There were some very nice Shetland Ponies shown at the 1911 Vancouver Exhibition.

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"I had a bad hand with four running sores on it. The more I doctored the worse it got. I used Caustic Balsam and never needed a doctor after that." —Ed. Rosenberg, St. Ansgar, Ia.

Mrs. James McKenzie, Edina, Mo., says: "Just ten applications of Caustic Balsam relieved me of goitre. My husband also cured eczema with it, and we use it for corns, bunions, colds, sore throat and pain in the chest."

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Dr. Higley, Whitewater, Wis., writes: "I have been using Caustic Balsam for ten years for different ailments. It has never failed me yet."

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HENS LAY RIGHT IF FED RIGHT

The big men in the poultry business—those who are making big money—will tell you that INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD cures Chicken Cholera—saves the little chicks—keeps the fowls strong and vigorous—and is matchless to fatten fowls for the market.

You need it if you want to make money out of your hens. Ask your dealer—25c., 50c. and \$1 packages, and the 25c. package gives you a hundred feeds for 12 hens INTERNATIONAL ROUP CURE is sold on a spot cash guarantee to cure.

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"How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully Without Milk"

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Three or four calves can be raised on it at the cost of one where milk is fed. No mill feed. The only calf meal manufactured in an exclusive Calf Meal Factory. Established at Leicester, England, in 1890.

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Assets " " " \$155,768.95

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Farmers get information re our "Blanket Policy," the best thing yet in the line of Insurance. Rates the lowest procurable. Reliable hustling agents wanted in all unrepresented districts. Correspondence solicited.

A Christmas Awakening.

By Mrs. O. T. Winn.

It was the night of December 23, 1886, Farmer Dodd, with his tired wife sat at their kitchen fireside in their little cabin home, near a small settlement in one of the Middle-Western states.

They had managed, by many sacrifices and hard saving, to lay by a small sum, in the little mining town in the east where they had lived, which they thought sufficient, by practicing strict economy, to carry them along until they could harvest a crop, and had made this venture to procure a homestead, when this tract of government land had opened up for settlement.

But the struggle was hard, with their six small children, they had to be very economical, indeed, to keep from drawing too heavily upon their small savings.

This winter evening they sat by their fire, she busily engaged at some knitting; he, smoking a corn-cob pipe and enjoying his weekly paper. The children had long since been tucked away in their small bed-room adjoining the kitchen.

At length she gave a tired sigh and held up the half-finished mitten, and gazed at it ruefully. Her husband arose from his chair, yawning, and said:

"Well, wife, it's half-past nine o'clock,

she regretted it the next moment although her heart ached with the bitter consciousness that it was all too true.

"But there are so many men who are so much worse," she said to herself, in justice to her husband.

As for him, he opened his eyes wide in astonishment for a minute, then said, resentfully: "Well it's all the pleasure I have!" and turned and stalked away to bed.

As soon as he was alone, however, the thought occurred to him: "But what pleasure does Mary have? None, but the children, and that is bittersweet when she can give them but the bare necessities of life, and hardly that," came the answer from his innermost conscience.

And as he lay there awake, while his wife still sat and knitted, her words kept repeating themselves to him, and his conscience stung him as he admitted to himself, there was a great deal of logic in what she said.

"I do burn up quite a little sum every year, which she could as well have for them, and which I always thought I couldn't spare at Christmas time. It seemed so small spending it a little at a time as I do, I never thought of it in that way."



Our Pets.

and time we were going to bed. What are you working at so hard, anyway?"

"Oh, I've tried so hard to finish this pair of mittens for Harold, for Christmas, and this is the last chance I'll have to work on them; and I'm afraid I won't get them done, after all." Then she began plying her needles more energetically than ever, and continued. "Besides I have tried and tried to figure out something for little Tim, but can't for the life of me. If I had had time, I could have knitted him some mittens, too, and he needs them bad enough, but I just couldn't. I thought, as he is older, he wouldn't mind so much, and he is so unselfish he won't feel so badly if Santa Claus doesn't slight his little brothers and sisters altogether. Bless his dear little heart. With all my work I have so little to give them, poor little things!" Here she broke off, and the tears she had so bravely held back until now trickled down her pale cheeks.

It was unusual for her to cry, and her husband, being a man, did not know what to do, of course, and so he knocked the ashes out of his pipe uneasily, whereupon his wife raised her head and looked at him sharply and her voice quavered with pained indignation, as she burst forth:

"You burn the money we ought to spend on our poor children! What goes up in tobacco smoke in one year from your pipe, would give them such a Christmas as they have never seen, and make them so happy!"

It was the first time she had ever spoken to her husband so harshly, and

And then he remembered that tobacco was very offensive to his wife, too; in their courtship days he had always abstained from smoking in her presence for that reason. Since their marriage he had fallen into the habit of smoking when and where he pleased, and as she never complained, he had almost forgotten that it caused her annoyance and discomfort.

She had, indeed, often tried to persuade him to leave off the degrading habit, but she had always pleaded, "for your own sake, dear."

He thought of how gentle she had always been, and how hard she had worked to make the poor little presents for the children, at the sacrifice of many an hour's restful sleep, after the babies were in bed. Then he had a vision of poor little Tim, getting his sole Christmas joy out of seeing the smaller ones with their gifts, and he said to himself, remorsefully:

"What a selfish brute I am! No wonder Mary lost patience with me! But next year, I'll try to do better;" And he fell asleep.

Next morning, the same thoughts kept pursuing him as he did his chores; and at breakfast, whenever his eyes rested on the tired face of his wife, with her pale cheeks and hollow, dark-ringed eyes; and he noticed how weary her steps were as she hurried the children off to school.

After she had put the baby to sleep, and had given the little four-year-old, Jack, a string of spools with which to amuse himself, she went to the kitchen to finish her Christmas preparations by

Fairweather's GIFT SUGGESTIONS

With Christmas almost here, shoppers can purchase with every confidence in obtaining satisfaction by making their selection from our splendid stocks. Those who buy by Mail will have their order filled and shipped same day as received.

Ladies' Hudson Seal Coats

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\$50 to \$275

Ladies' Fur-Lined Coats

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Men's Beaver Coats

plucked and unplucked

\$250 to \$300

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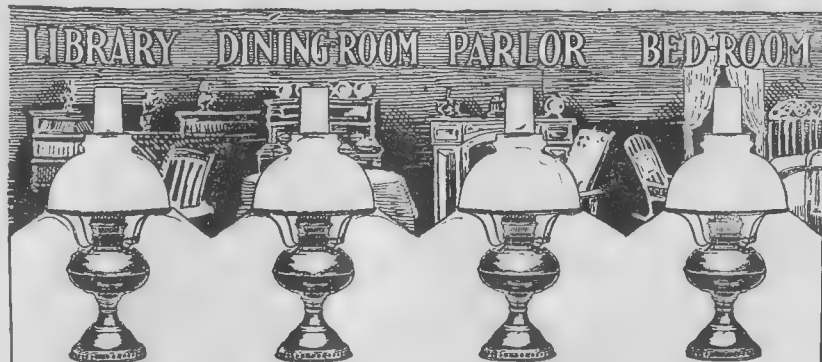
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It is in use in millions of families. Its strong white light has made it famous. And it never flickers.

In the dining-room or the parlor the Rayo gives just the light that is most effective. It is a becoming lamp—in itself and to you. Just the lamp, too, for bedroom or library, where a clear, steady light is needed.

The Rayo is made of solid brass, nickel-plated; also in numerous other styles and finishes. Easily lighted without removing shade or chimney; easy to clean, and rewick. Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

making home-made candy and various gingerbread animals for the children.

That afternoon, the children trooped home from school an hour earlier than usual, in high glee, all chattering about Santa Claus and the holiday coming.

Around the supper table that evening, they talked of nothing else, each speculating on what Santa would bring, and each named some one thing, more precious than any other, for which his childish heart yearned, until Tim, 'the eldest, spoke up; "But mamma says Santa Claus is very poor this year, he has had so many children to provide for, so we musn't expect too much;" after which their joyous expectations were somewhat modified.

Of course, Mr. Dodd heard it all, and every word gave his conscience a fresh stab, until, by the time the meal was over, his heart was swelling with remorse and—a new purpose.

He told the children they must go to bed early, so as not to keep old Santa waiting, as he had many calls to make, and at half-past seven they all went into their little room to hang up their stockings, with half fearful, half expectant little faces, and went to bed.

As soon as they were safely asleep, Mr. Dodd said: "Mary, get out your things now, and let's see what you have;" and she brought forth from their hiding places the fruits of her patient labor. Two rag dolls, home-made but neatly dressed, the mittens, a stuffed horse, a couple of tops made of spools and painted red, and some little knitted stockings.

was happy with a rubber ball; the girls each had a nice warm hood; Jack a picture book, and the baby a rattle, besides their mother's gifts, and apples, nuts and candy for all.

And when mother went into the kitchen, she gave a happy cry of surprise, for there, upon the table lay a big, fat turkey and cranberries. What a Christmas they did have!

Mrs. Dodd's heart swelled with happiness and pride, as she looked at her husband, and she felt that she had not been quite so happy since the old days, when they were sweethearts. And she felt in her heart that the very best Christmas gift given them all was a clean, unselfish husband and father, of whom they could all be proud, and who would henceforth be a shining example for the children to follow.

The husband and wife, as they went to bed that night in their shabby little room, happy, and fully appreciating each other, felt in their hearts that precious gift of God's love, "Peace on earth, good will toward all men!"

Laugh and the World Laughs with You.

Laugh and the world laughs with you;
Weep and you weep alone;
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
But has trouble enough of its own.
Sing, and the hills will answer,
Sigh, it is lost on the air;

THE COURAGE OF OPINIONS.

The ways in which people form their opinions are most remarkable.

Every man, when he begins his reasonable life, finds certain general opinions current in the world. He is shaped by these opinions in one way or another, either directly or by reaction. If he is soft and plastic, like the majority of people, he takes the opinions that are about him for his own. If he is self-assertive and defiant, he takes the opposite of these opinions and gives to them his vehement adherence. We know the two kinds well and as we ordinarily see them, the fault which is at the root of both is intellectual cowardice. One man clings servilely to the old ready-made opinions which he finds because he is afraid of being called rash and radical. Another rejects the traditions of his people from fear of being thought fearful, and timid, and a slave . . . Both are cowards. Both are equally removed from that brave seeking of the truth, which is not set upon either winning or avoiding any name, which will take no opinions for the sake of conformity and reject no opinions for the sake of originality, which is free, therefore—free to gather its own convictions, a slave neither to any compulsion nor to any antagonism.

Phillips Brooks.

"The dolls are for Helen and May; the horse and one of the tops for Jack, the mittens and the other for Harold, and the stockings, of course, are for Baby. But—poor little Tim! I couldn't find that he wanted a thing but a book; he needs an arithmetic so badly at school, and he does hate so to borrow. But, of course, I didn't have the money to get that," and here the tears again came up into her eyes.

"Never mind, dear, he shall have his book!" said Mr. Dodd, putting his arm around his wife and drawing her close; "for I'm going to town this very night and get it for him. I've been a selfish brute, but, please God, I'm going to be a man hereafter. No money will go up in smoke from my pipe, leaving Santa Claus too poor to visit our babies; and I intend to spend the whole sum of what I would have spent that way, which would have been worse than wasted, to give our little ones a happy Christmas. Don't cry, dear," he said, as her head sank on his bosom, and her own heaved.

"I'm so happy, John, dear; and so proud of you!"

He pressed her closer, then arose saying briskly: "Now, I must be going, or I'll be too late to get the things." And after a few minutes planning on what would be best for the children, he departed, leaving her sitting happily by the fire to await his return.

The next morning—what a scene! Tim was over-joyed with his new book and a nice warm pair of gloves; Harold

The echoes bound to a joyful sound,
But shirk from voicing care.

Rejoice, and men will seek you;
Grieve, and they turn and go;
They want full measure of all your pleasure,
But they do not need your woe.

Be glad and your friends are many;
Be sad and you lose them all;
There are none to decline your nectar'd wine,
But alone you must drink life's gall.

Feast, and your halls are crowded;
Fast, and the world goes by;
Succeed and give, and it helps you live,
But no man can help you die.

There is room in the halls of pleasure
For a large and lordly train,
But one by one we must all file on
Through the narrow aisle of pain.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

"If love were all, if love were all,"
The poet sang amid the hills.
But well he knew it meant a home
And rent, and coals and grocery bills."

Singing Teacher: "Now, children, give us 'Little Drop of Water' and put some spirit in it."

Principal (whispering): "Careful, sir. This is a temperance school. Say 'put some ginger in it.'"



You were never too young— You will never be too old—to enjoy the Edison Phonograph

The Edison Phonograph is not only the greatest musician of all the ages—it is all the great musicians of the present day—playing all of the greatest music ever written.

You select your program to suit your audience when you own an Edison Phonograph. The songs you love best, sung by the singers who sing them best—your kind of music, rendered as only the Edison can

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The Edison tone is pure, smooth, subdued and true, because of the rounded, button-shaped sapphire reproducing-point, which gives exactly the right volume of sound for the home. And the sapphire point is permanent—lasts forever. No changing needles, no scratching or wearing of records.

There are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the nearest and hear the Edison Phonograph play both Edison Standard and Edison Amberol Records. Get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us. Edison Phonographs, \$16.50 to \$240.00. Edison Standard Records, 40c. Edison Amberol Records (play twice as long), 65c. Edison Grand Opera Records, 85c. to \$2.50.

Thomas A. Edison
INCORPORATED
100 Lakeside Avenue
Orange, N. J., U. S. A.

1912

Another Doherty Year

The year just closing has been one of unequalled prosperity for the Doherty Piano and its makers. The demand for Doherty Instruments, both at home and abroad, has been beyond our rosiest dreams.

The outlook for 1912, with our largely increased production and perfected machinery is very bright, and we wish our thousands of friends throughout the West a

Merry Christmas and Bright and Prosperous New Year

The New 1912 Designs of Doherty Pianos and Organs are now ready for delivery, and our New Winnipeg Warehouse, which is just completed, is filled to overflowing with Beautiful New Goods which will all go forth to gladden the hearts of hundreds of our friends and spread the Christmas cheer over the Broad West. As in the past, you can have

The Piano of Your Choice

shipped to you on payment of a small deposit and have it in time for Christmas. The balance of your payments can be spread over a term to suit your inclination and pocket book. In other words, our Mail Order System enables you to select your Piano with the same guarantee of satisfaction and on the same easy terms as though you lived next door to our Warehouses.

Prices? Yes, we still do business on the old plan, one small percentage plus our factory cost with no middlemen's profit added. You can buy our famous Clinton Piano, the equal of the usual \$400 Piano for \$275 on easy terms of payment. The World Renowned Doherty is still going out at

\$350 and Upwards

according to style of case. The coupon printed below or a post card will bring you full particulars of our Grand Line of Player Pianos, Pianos and Organs, and as a Special Christmas Gift we will present to every person answering this advertisement and mentioning this magazine, a copy of the 1911 Edition of the famous Doherty Song Book, containing Words and Music of over 50 Old Favorite Songs.

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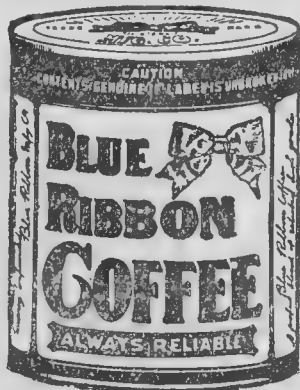
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REMEMBERED AT
CHRISTMAS TIME.**



Blue Ribbon Products have many good friends among the readers of "The Nor'-West Farmer." These friends have become loyal to Blue Ribbon goods because Blue Ribbon has been true to them. Blue Ribbon Baking Powder, Blue Ribbon Tea, Blue Ribbon Spices, Blue Ribbon Coffee, Blue Ribbon Extracts and Jelly Powders—all these have proved that they are **MADE RIGHT**. They please all users, they are pure and dependable. And if, in any case, they do not fully satisfy, the buyer may take back the package and receive what it cost at once.

Do your baking this Christmas with Blue Ribbon Baking Powder. Have Blue Ribbon Tea in the house constantly. Ask for any of the Blue Ribbon Products,



If you do that you will be letting Blue Ribbon help you have a Merry Christmas. It will be a pleasure to us to know that the pure Blue Ribbon Products will assist thousands of Western housewives to prepare good wholesome, delicious meals for husbands, children and guests on Christmas Day.

**Blue Ribbon, Limited,
WINNIPEG.**



Two Little Stockings.

Two little stockings hung side by side,
Close to the fireplace broad and wide.
"Two?" said Saint Nick, as down he came,
Loaded with toys and many a game.
"Ho-ho!" said he, with a laugh of fun,
"I'll have no cheating, my pretty one,
I know who dwells in this house, my dear.
There's only one little girl lives here."
So he crept up close to the chimney place,
And measured a sock with a sober face,
Just then a wee little note fell out
And fluttered low, like a bird about.
"Aha! what's this?" said he in surprise,
As he pushed his specks up close to his eyes,
And read the address in a child's rough plan,
"Dear Saint Nicholas," so it began,
"The other stocking you see on the wall
I have hung for a child named Clara Hall—
She's a poor little girl, but very good,
So I thought, perhaps, you kindly would
Fill up her stockings, too, to-night,
And help to make her Christmas bright.
And if you've not enough for both stockings there
Please put all in Clara's. I shall not care."
Saint Nicholas brushed a tear from his eye,
And "God bless you, darling," he said,
with a sigh.

Saying: "God pity the poor, and bless
the dear child
Who pities them, too, on this night so
wild."
The wind caught the words, and bore
them on high
Till they died away in the midnight
sky,
While Saint Nicholas flew through the
icy air,
Bringing "peace and good will" with
him everywhere.
—Sarah Kebbles Hunt.

Christmas Spirit Abroad.

By Elizabeth Clark Hardy.

Always at this time of the year, when
the snow lies deep upon our northern
hills and the air is crisp and invigor-
ating, there seems to be a little thrill in
the air that tells us that the Christmas
spirit is abroad in the world. It may be
that we are prejudiced in favor of the
country, but it always seems that this
spirit manifests itself more intensely in
quiet country places than in the noise
and bustle of the great city. Quietly
and calmly it steals into our hearts and
homes and we begin to look forward to
the day with joyful anticipation.
To the children the Christmas tide
is the time of thrilling mystery, of the
hanging of the Christmas stockings, of
the coming of Santa Claus, and of gifts
and festivities and merry making. We
older ones may have lost a few of our



Inside the Bungalow of Robt. Steel, Lloydminster, Sask. Mr. Steel was the first Barr
Colonist to arrive.

Then softly he blew, through the chim-
ney high,
A note like a bird's as it soars on high,
When down came two of the funniest
mortals
That ever were seen on this side earth's
portals.
"Hurry up!" said Nick, "and nicely pre-
pare
All a little girl wants where money is
rare."
Then, oh, what a scene there was in
that room!
Away went the elves, but down from
the gloom
Of the sooty old chimney came tumb-
ling low
A child's whole wardrobe, from head to
toe,
How Santa Claus laughed, as he
gathered them in
And fastened each one to the sock with
a pin!
Right to the toe he hung a blue dress.
"She'll think it came from the sky, I
guess,"
Said Saint Nicholas, smoothing the
folds of blue,
And tying the hood to the stocking,
too.
When all the warm clothes were fas-
tened on,
And both little socks were filled and
done,
Then Santa Claus tucked a toy in here
and there,
And hurried away to the frosty air,

Christmas illusions, but happy indeed
are we if we have not closed our hearts
against the true Christmas spirit of peace
and love and good will to all. It is this
spirit which prompts us to make others
happy at Christmas time. It prompts
the gift giving, which is an expression of
of love to our friends, but far as the
east is from the west is the true Christ-
mas spirit from the barter and exchange
which many people indulge in at Christ-
mas time.

We cannot hope for true Christmas
peace in our hearts if we are hurried and
worried and perplexed with too much
gift-giving. And so, if in the past we
have spent more than we could afford to
give in gifts to those who did not want or
need them, or if we had been worried be-
cause our purse was so slender and our
generosity so great, let us put all this
aside this Christmas and let the true
Christmas spirit of peace and joy into
our homes. No matter how slender is
the family purse, love will be sure to
find a way to make glad the hearts of
our children and perhaps also a few dear
friends with some simple expressions of
our love. And if the true Christmas
spirit is in our hearts they will go out
to the poor and the sorrowful and the
neglected and we will be sure to let our
Christmas cheer overflow into their
hearts and homes, for the "good will" is
not alone, for our own, but for all man-
kind. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has
given such a good bit of advice as to the



WINTER OVERCOATS

THAT ARE THE HEIGHT OF GOOD TASTE

SOVEREIGN OVERCOATS have a Quality built into them that the
average clothes maker leaves to the custom tailor. They are the
Popular Choice because they really combine three coats in one. The
Convertible Collar on a Sovereign Overcoat does the trick. As a good,
Sensible, Serviceable, Stylish Overcoat for Business, Dress, Automobile, in
fact for any kind of wear the Sovereign Coat will appeal most strongly.



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Stylish-appearance, warmth, and
durability are all combined in The
Hamburg Felt Boot.

THE
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is made in over 150 different styles of boots, slippers, etc., for men, women
and children. All progressive dealers sell the Hamburg. Ask to see the latest styles.
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Not connected with any Trust 10



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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st. 1910 \$27,869,877.00
Assets over Liabilities 441,486.36

THE NUMBER OF FARMERS INSURED DECEMBER 31st, 1910, OVER 20,391.

The largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada.

Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG.

GREAT SALE

Never before have such values or money-saving opportunities been open to the public as those offered in our January and February Sale Catalogue.

Everything is greatly reduced and nothing is at regular prices. All are real good values - and every article is guaranteed by us. This Catalogue is overflowing with illustrations and brief descriptions and will be in the hands of all our customers by the 1st of January - should you not receive your copy we will be pleased to send you one on request.

NOTE. Sale Prices will only hold good from January 1st until 29th February

OUR GUARANTEE-

Your goods will be quickly despatched and if for any reason they are unsatisfactory return them, we will either exchange for other goods or refund your money together with transportation charges both ways.

RIGHT NOW IS YOUR CHANCE.

Hudson's Bay Company,
Winnipeg. Manitoba.

keeping of Christmas that we cannot refrain from passing it along. She says: "Buy no more than you can afford. Give no gifts that you do not delight to. Shop no more than you have strength for. Entertain only within your means. Keep your Christmas nerve and muscle and heart and hope and cheer, first for your own home and fireside, your dearest, your closest, your sweetest, and then for the homeless, the fireless, the unloved, the 'unlearned' and be true, true, true to the last Christmas card that goes to your post office, or the last 'Merry Christmas' that crosses your lips. We are a generous people, and a happy people, and a Christian people, and we must keep our festival with sincerity, honor, intelligence and good sense, if we would keep it alive and 'in His name.'"—From the Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Humor of the Hour.

A farmer residing in one of the southern states of America, hearing a great commotion in his chicken-house one dark night, took his revolver and went to see.

"Who's there?"

No answer.

"Who's there? Answer, or I'll shoot!"

Then a trembling voice came from the farthest corner.

"Deed, sah, dey ain't nobody hyah 'ceptin' us chickens!"

He: "But couldn't you learn to love me, Anna?"

She: "I don't think I could, Harry."

He (reaching for his hat): "It is as I feared—you are too old to learn."

Simpkins was always soft-hearted and when it devolved on him to break gently the news of Jones' drowning to the bereaved Mrs. Jones, it cost him much paper, ink and perspiration before he sent the following:

"Dear Mrs. Jones:

"Your husband cannot come home to-

day, because his bathing suit was washed away in the surf."

"P. S.—Poor Jones was inside the suit."

Tired Tourist (to teamster): "I say, how far is it to Mudsea?"

Teamster: "A matter o' three and a-half miles."

Tired Tourist: "Can you give me a lift?"

Teamster: "Surely."

Tired tourist climbed into the cart, and for two hours the horse plods on. At last:

Tired Tourist: "How far are we from Mudsea now?"

Teamster: "A matter o' twelve or thirteen miles."

Tired Tourist: "Great Scott! you've been taking me away from the place. Why the so-and-so and so-and-so did you not say so?"

Teamster (very much aggrieved): "You never said you wanted to go there."

A farmer had a horse he was anxious to sell.

One day while driving him with a possible buyer the horse stopped so frequently as to lead the purchaser to ask:

"What ails your horse that he stops so often—is he balky?"

"No," replied the farmer, "he's all right. It's simply he's so blamed afraid somebody will say 'Whoa,' and he might not hear it, that he stops to listen."

Bishop Wimple has told stories of his work among the American Indians. Once he was visiting a tribe famed for loyalty to strangers who trusted them, and it was arranged that after dinner he and a chief were to go for a long ride. "Will it be safe for me to leave my baggage here?" asked the Bishop before they started. "Yes," was the reply of the chief; "there is not a white man within forty miles!"



Essential to Comfort

PERFECTION
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OIL HEATER

Warmth is essential to comfort. As you grow older, it is hardly less essential to health.

Get a Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater, and you keep warm and comfortable in your home, no matter what the weather without.

The Perfection gives a strong, widespread heat, and gives it quickly. It is always ready for use and burns nine hours on a single filling—no more trouble than a lamp. It can be carried anywhere; no pipes, no wires, no flues; no smoke, odor or dirt.

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Dealers everywhere; or write to any agency of

The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

The Christmas Fellowship of Miss Mab.

By Isabel Gordon Curtis.

Little Miss Mab sat staring into the radiant heart of a wood fire. It lacked only two days of Christmas. She had not yet invited anyone to share the hospitality of her small home. Never since she had been left alone in the world—and that occurred when she was seventeen—had she known a lonely Christmas; there were always some forsaken creatures ready to turn gratefully to the shelter of her home. All these festivities had brought a certain heart warmth and happiness which lingered for months, but it had not meant fellowship or sympathy.

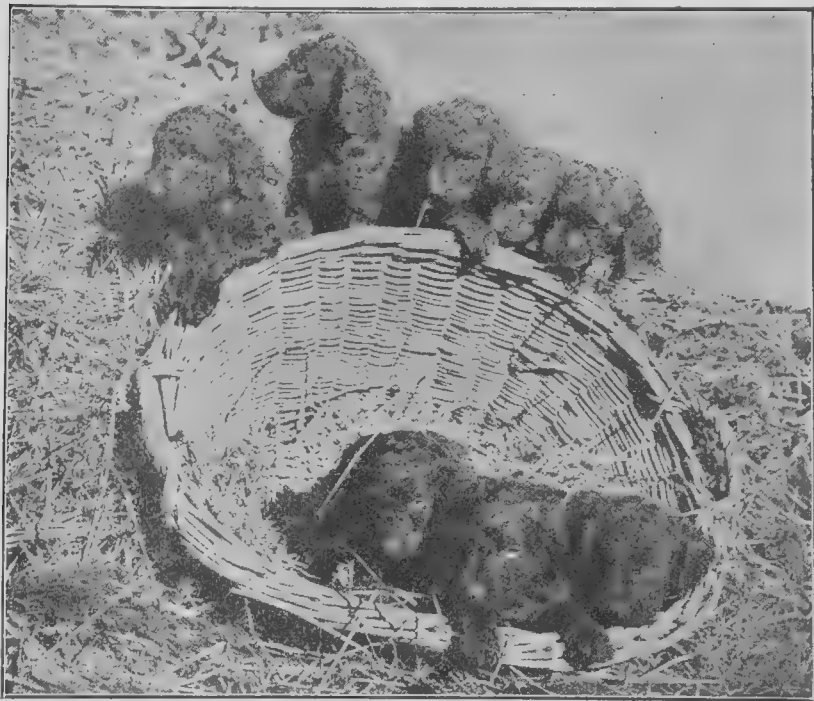
"I believe I want a little bit of Christmas to myself this year," Miss Mab whispered to herself; "it's such hard work, all the fixin's! I do love to see the old women an' the starved boys an' girls fill themselves up. What they want, though, is the eatin'. They don't know, nothin' about fellowship. When a woman steps over the forty line an' has been alone all her life, there's a sort of longin' for fellowship—ain't there, Maltie?"

mince pie; an' then some lovely clear coffee with cream in it—thick cream, that's what you'd like, wouldn't you, Maltie?"

The cat curled himself up in the warmth of the fire glow and purred ecstatically.

"It's a fine dinner," observed Miss Mab in her solitary musing; "it's a fine enough dinner to deserve fellowship." She rose and walked to the front window. "I might jest as well out with what is on my mind," she said, "I know who I want to invite as well as can be; all that's troublin' me is the propriety of it. Now if the little thing hedn't a father, I'd take her in and keep her—longer'n Christmas, too."

She was watching a six-year-old girl who lived in the big boarding house across the street, which was thronged and lonesome," as Miss Mab expressed it. Every afternoon about five the child lingered on the steps and walked eagerly till a man turned the corner—a tall, round-shouldered, thin, sickly-looking man. As soon as she caught sight of



Enjoying Life.

The gray cat arched his back and rubbed his plump body against Miss Mab's dress.

"You're pretty good all-the-year-round company, Maltie," said his mistress, "only someway there isn't fellowship in a cat's nature. Not that you're to be blamed for it," she added apologetically.

"I've planned sich a dinner," murmured Miss Mab, while she stroked the cat. "I never believed in hevin' a lot o' fixin's afore the turkey—some folks do. It's allus seemed to me as if, when he comes in, big an' plump an' brown, shinin' with invitation from his neck to the pope's nose—it seemed to me as if when you got half filled up already with soup an'—I was studyin' a cook book yesterday. There was a Christmas menu in it, an', Maltie, what d'ye s'pose came ahead o' the turkey? Blue points an' consomme an' olives an' bread sticks an' celery an' salted pecans an' halibut fillets with some outlandish-named sauce, an' cold slaw an' dressed tomatoes! Land sakes, by that time I shouldn't have hed enough interest left in the turkey to know whether I wanted white or dark meat. Would you, now, Maltie?"

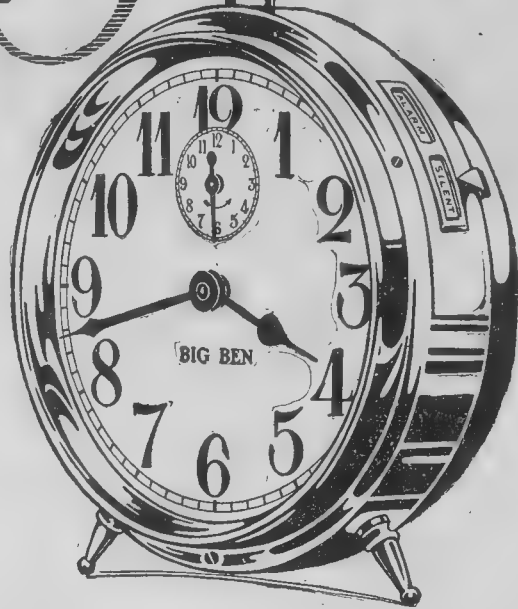
The gray cat mewed sympathetically. "Wall, I'd thought o' hevin' all the nicest fixin's, cranberry jell an' mashed potatoes an' squash an' creamed onions. Then I'd hev punkin pie. I hain't no use for plum puddin', it's too fillin'. I'd follow with apple pie an' cheese an'

him she darted like a swallow down the street and fairly threw herself into his arms. He always slung his lunch box on his wrist and lifted her to his breast. They did not seem to talk. The head, with its brown curls, was laid contentedly on his shoulder and occasionally the father bent rub his cheek against the child's pale face. He climbed the steps with the little girl in his arms and shut the door behind him. Every night Miss Mab watched to see the same tender meeting. When the door of the boarding house closed, there were tears in her eyes.

"It's fellowship inside there," she whispered; then she sat down to her lonely little tea table.

At 7 o'clock she put Maltie in his bed down cellar; afterward she dressed and started for prayer meeting. Two or three friends stopped to speak to her. They decided she was in an absent mood, for she did not seem to know what they were talking about. Miss Mab had only one thought in her mind, and it seemed to rhyme with the hymn, it mingled with the short discourse and prayer. It had only one tenor: she was longing to have the minister settle a momentous question for her. It seemed as if all the congregation lingered to talk with him after prayer meeting. That night once or twice he held out a welcoming hand, but she evaded it; she could not seek his advice until she was alone. At last everybody was

Big Ben



Merry Christmas—here is Big Ben
May he wish you many of them

Don't waste a minute of this merry day. Have the presents ready Christmas Eve. Hang each stocking up. Arrange the presents that won't go inside in little piles around each stocking.

Then when all have gone to sleep, sneak into each bedroom a jolly-faced Big Ben.

He'll ring the merriest Christmas Bell you have ever heard and get the family down to see the presents bright and early so the whole day will be yours to fully enjoy.

Big Ben is a gift worth the giving, for he is a clock that lasts and serves you daily year after year.

He is not merely an alarm clock, he's an efficient time

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gone but herself. The young clergyman came forward genially.

"I wanted to speak to you just a minute, Mr. Pierce," she said nervously. "I came for advice. I live alone, you know, and I want to give some other folks who are kind of lonesome a bit of a Christmas comfort and fellowship and a good dinner."

"I know nothing more befitting the spirit of Christmas," said the clergyman, cordially; "it is following the very teachings of our Master."

"I'd like to tell you, though, who it is," said Miss Mab eagerly; "it's a little girl who lives across the street in a great noisy, desolate boarding house. She'd have to bring her father, for he's all she has; they seem to be terrible devoted to each other. I reckon he's a widower—though I don't know. I've never spoken a word to either of 'em yet. I thought you'd tell me whether 't would be proper or not?" Miss Mab's plump rosy face flushed almost scarlet.

The clergyman did not smile, but there was a twinkle in his dark eyes while he gazed straight into Miss Mab's anxious face.

"There can be no question of the propriety, Miss Mab," he said earnestly. "In your kindness of heart you could make no mistake."

Miss Mab took his proffered hand warmly. "Thank you," she said; "thank you, so much."

Next day she watched for the little girl, who did not appear till about half past 4, and then she came out to hop nimbly up and down the flight of stone steps. Miss Mab threw a shawl over her head and crossed the snowy street. She had a gracious way with children, which readily reached their hearts. The shyness of the child disappeared while Miss Mab delivered a nervous invitation. "You'll remember," she said gently, "what I want you to do. Jest whisper to your father when he picks you up at the street corner that a lonely old woman who lives across the street wishes a bit of Christmas fellowship, and if you and he haven't anything else planned she invites you to come and dine with her to-morrow. "I'll watch for you to come back and if you wave your hand I'll know you'll come. You can remember?"

"I'll remember," answered the little girl. She spoke gravely, but there was an eager light in her eyes. "I'm sure we'll come. Papa and me was talking about Christmas last night and wishing we were back in the country because there were homes there where we would have been invited. We don't know anybody here, yet except boarding house folks. I've wanted to get acquainted with kitty, but I didn't dare come over."

"You dear little soul!" said Miss Mab warmly; "you shan't have any more lonely Christmases."

Miss Mab watched anxiously the meeting at the corner. The child did not nestle her head on her father's shoulder, as was her custom; she was talking to him eagerly and pointing across the street to the little brick house set in the midst of a wide garden. She did not wave her answer. Miss Mab's heart began to beat tumultuously when she saw the tall man come striding across the street through the snow. She threw the door open before he knocked. He bowed courteously.

"My little girl has told me of your goodness," he said. "It is kind of you, very, very kind. I do not know how to thank you. We shall be very happy to come. I do not mind the loneliness much for myself, but for Cynthia, left alone all day in our bare little room, the thought of it stays with me constantly while I work. Cynthia hung delightedly over her father's shoulder whispering in blissful friendliness to the gray cat."

"'Twas a bold thing to do, invitin' strangers this way," said Miss Mab apologetically. The scarlet blushes were chasing each other across her cheerful face. "I didn't say anything about the little girl's mother because I didn't just know—" She stopped hesitatingly.

"Cynthia's mother died when she was three days old," said the man, slowly; "she has had to grow up with hardly anybody to care for her but her father. He isn't quite as good as a mother would be, is he, dearest?"

"He's pretty nearly as good," whis-

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E. E. Richardson.

Russell, Man.
Dear Sirs:—I have just received Lumbersoles and am very satisfied both in appearance and warmth. I don't know if it is the first order from Russell, but I know it won't be the last for a number of the farmers around here have fallen in love with them.
Edward M. King

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Pair pure wool Scots hand-knit mitts.
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Pair Lumbersoles any size 3 to 8.
Pair Fine Felt House Slippers
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Children's Two-Buckle, Sizes 6-2, fit ages from 3 to 10 1.35
Children's Fine Lacing Style. Sizes 6 to 2, fit ages 3 to 10. 1.60
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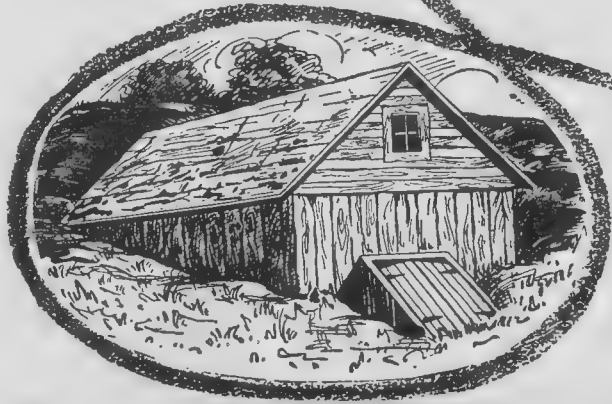
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pered the child, stroking the careworn face.

"Land sake!" cried Miss Mab, with a strange choking sob; "land sake, it is hard lines when the father has to do the motherin' too!"

"We are very happy together, aren't we, Cynthia?" The child nodded emphatically.

"The worst is her loneliness, only she will be going to school pretty soon; and our Christmas is assured. I cannot thank you cordially enough, madam, both for Cynthia and myself. We will be delighted to come." The child waved a good-night as they crossed the street and Miss Mab wiped her eyes furtively when she sat down in her big rocking chair. "It is more blessed to give than to receive," she said to herself; "somehow, it seems to bring such warm comfort into your own life."

Until midnight the light shone in the little kitchen. Miss Mab hovered between a cook book and the stove, while the gray cat followed noiselessly.

"We've got to have plum puddin', haven't we?" questioned his mistress. You'd ought to set Canadian fashions aside when you're ent tain' an English gentleman. My! I do hope my puddin' will be a success an' I do hope, too, he'll relish the punkin pie. I'll be terrible disappointed if he don't.

Mr. Alexander did relish the pie

drifts, but there were no more lonely days for Cynthia. The room in the desolate boarding house was almost deserted between morning and night. The radiance of gracious friendliness and blissful warmth constantly awaited the child in the house across the street. Maltie's welcome was as cordial as that of his mistress. Every morning, after he had eaten his comfortable breakfast, he jumped in the living room window to curl himself up in a gray ball with expectant half shut eyes fixed on the brick building across the street. He watched till the door was opened by a tall man, who carried a lunch box and a little clinging bundle wrapped in a fleecy brown shawl. He always chose the same path; he came striding across the street to the red brick house set in the wide yard. Then Maltie with a sudden eager leap went to find his mistress, and followed her, purring loudly, to the front door. He could scarcely wait for the little visitor to be unwrapped. Miss Mab's hunger for fellowship was no less ardent than that of the gray cat. Then what days followed. It seemed like a sudden burst of sunshine come into Cynthia's lonely life.

The careworn look seemed to be fading from her father's face. When evening came and he stopped at Miss Mab's door to gather the little girl back



A Genuine old Residenter.

which to little Miss Mab represented the very spirit of Canadianism. He and Cynthia ate with a newly awakened and such a rarely appreciative relish that their hostess was beside herself with delight. She forgot she had crossed the forty-year mark and grew gay and girlish again. She told merry tales of her almshouse guests of last year who had been so helpless that it took all her energies to feed them. It was only after she had helped to tuck the last one of them into the almshouse carriage and watched it drive away that she remembered she had had no Christmas dinner herself. The recital of how she brought the well-picked turkey and the remains of cold pie back to the table and sat down after 7 with Maltie for company made Mr. Alexander's grave face relax, and even Cynthia wanted to hear the story over again.

After the dinner had been cleared away Miss Mab sunned herself in the joyous warmth of fellowship. The gracious wood fire wrapped the little group in its friendly glow and the very spirit of Christmas seemed to hallow the homely cozy, living room.

It was a wild, cold winter with great snow storms whirling over the country and city streets blocked with huge

in his arms, there was time for a few moments' cheerful conversation. Cynthia's farewells were always tempered by the assurance of her return in the morning.

One night the child, tucked in a blanket, laid her cheek against her father's, when their bedtime talk was nearly finished. She whispered: "Don't you love Miss Mab, father?" "I do," he said in a low voice.

"She's just as good as a fairy godmother, isn't she?" questioned the child; "almost as good as the godmother who came to take care of the poor little pink princess."

"Twice as good," laughed the father. "I couldn't have her for a really, truly own godmother, could I?" she asked anxiously.

"There are no fairy godmothers today, dearest."

"Couldn't Miss Mab be made into a godmother?"

"I suppose she might if she were willing."

"I think she would; she says she loves me dearly and I love her best of anybody in all the world except you." She stroked his cheek caressingly.

"Then we could live in the nice little brick house," said the tiny castle

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It solves the problem of good soup on busy days because it takes so little time to prepare. It helps her to make a tasty meal out of things that get "left over." It strengthens her own soups and suggests many a meal when she's wondering what to give.

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builder. "I could have Maltie for my very own. When the summer comes, there's the loveliest garden! Miss Mab says there are morning glories all over the fences, and roses and honeysuckle on the porch and crocuses, cunning yellow and purple ones, as soon as the snow goes away; and apple blossoms, and then the apples and pears and cherries, and oh, lots of things! Don't you think it would be nice for us to live there?"

"It would be very nice."

"And then she makes such good things to eat. I could have a gingerbread man for tea every night."

"And what could we offer for all of that, the home and the goodness and—"

"Why we could love her," said the child; "you and I could love her with all our hearts; that would make her very happy."

"Would it really?"

"I know it would. n't you ask her if we can come?" Cynthia pleaded.

"Only we have so little to offer," said her father.

"Loving people isn't little, is it?" insisted the child.

"No." The man's eyes were fixed on the cheerful red glow in the window of Miss Mab's living room. "No, dearest, somebody has said that love is the greatest thing in the world."

Have a Little Christmas.

Christmas time's a-comin' an' you better git in line;
Look a bit more cheery as you give the countersign;
Make your handclasp warmer an' your smile a bit more bright—
When you celebrate on Christmas don't you want to do it right?
Jes' go in to make things lively until everybody's glad;
Jes' go in and scatter sunshine; don't be gloomy like an' sad.
Make everybody happy—jes' as happy as can be—
But don't hang all your presents on the Christmas tree!

Save a little cheerfulness to scatter through the year;
Save a few kinds words to say, such as dry the tear;
Save a few kind deeds to do when chance comes by an by—
You can use a little Christmas if you have it nex' July!
Jes' show your friends you love 'em by the thoughtful gifts you give;
Let the warmth of your sincerity touch all with whom you live;
Till the grown-folks chatter child-like in their pleasure and their glee;
But don't hang all your presents on the Christmas tree!

Save a few small tokens of the happy Christmas-tide.
Wrap them up in evergreen, an' put them all one side.
You can use them later, an' they'll bring a thrill of cheer
To some heart that mourns in anguish that the world is cold an' drear.
Jes' try this plan one Christmas, an' you'll find more good is done
By savin' cheer to scatter on the course the year must run,
Than by celebratin' Christmas without thoughts of days to be,
An' by hangin' all your presents on the Christmas tree.

A properly filled icehouse on the farm will make house-keeping more attractive next summer.

A father going into his stable one day found his little son astride of one of the horses, with a slate and pencil in his hand.

"Why, Harry!" he exclaimed, "what are you doing?"

"Writing a composition," was the reply.

"Well, why don't you write it in the house?" asked the father.

"Because," answered the little fellow, "the teacher told me to write a composition on a horse."

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Save Time and Money in Cooking.

By Edith Charlton Salisbury, Professor of Home Economics, Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

Woman's work in the home has always had its hardships. For centuries it has been labor, pure and unadulterated, and of the kind that calls for patient endurance; a big outlay of strength, and not always much sense or reason in the method of its performance. Work which bends the shoulders, breaks the back, spoils the hands and puts wrinkles in good-natured faces has never been popular with the average woman of intelligence. So whenever opportunity has offered, she has delegated as much of it as possible to some other person whom she thinks has less mental ability to earn a living in some more congenial avenue.

In consequence we find in towns and cities all over the country, the good old-fashioned home, that stood for hospitality and contentment, rapidly disappearing. Its homely comfort is being replaced by the apartment house with its diner, kitchenette and other contrivances to minimize labor.

But out in the country the farmer's wife is generally her own mistress and her own maid; the tasks which her city sisters have pushed to other shoulders, have bent the back, saddened the eyes,

vertebrae that gives the nation its strength and its stability.

When any woman becomes really alive to the importance of the home, and to her own importance in its organization, maintenance and development, she is bound to look about her for ways and means to make her efforts count for the most at the least expenditure of time, labor and money. She has learned that as a partner in the work of nation-building, and as one who holds office in the corporation which shapes destinies, she cannot, profitably, give all her time and all her strength to the routine tasks of preparing three meals a day and keeping the kitchen floor well scrubbed. Necessary as such duties are, there must be some way of reducing the cost of their performance.

Housekeeping a Business.

Housework is a business, and to be a successful business it must be carried on with the same watchfulness as to expenditure and profit that is given any other industry. True it has made less progress, shown less improvement, in methods; is still following more closely the

Have confidence—confidence in God, confidence in other people, and confidence in yourself. The man whose mind is always filled with doubts can never rise to great heights. He can never have large plans, because he has no great faith in anybody or anything. His character is negative rather than positive. There never was a markedly successful person in the world who was a pessimist or who was devoid of confidence in himself or his fellow men. The man who succeeds is the man who believes the world is getting better; who feels that he can achieve; who trusts his fellows and can co-operate with them. He is the man who is not afraid to say: "I am," "I can", "I know", "I will". He has faith. He has scope. He believes. He attempts. He accomplishes

robbed the hair of its sheen, and bit into the very soul of the woman of the farm. For, no matter what may be said of the ease and comfort of country life, its freedom from worry, petty jealousies and the tyranny of competition, it has been, until recently, a life of downright hard work for the women who have toiled to give the country home its charm. Even to-day, with improved conditions, it is not a land of luxury and ease for farm women.

But a change is slowly being wrought in the minds of the people most interested in agriculture, and the best feature of the change is that the farmer's wife herself is gradually becoming convinced that the home is the mainspring of the farm, and that she, as home-maker, is its strongest factor in making good citizens and shaping destinies. The backbone of the country is laid in the farm home, and the farmer's wife is, largely responsible for the sort of

paths of tradition and superstition than any other business under the sun. But the little heaven which was buried in the hearts and minds of a few reformers of housework has begun to work, and from all countries and from every condition of life comes the query: "How can I make my work lighter?" "How can I save some time and some strength for my family beyond that demanded by their appetites?" And the answer to these questions is today occupying the thoughts of the teachers of right living. Without attempting the impossible, trying to give an answer that will fit every case, there is truth in this statement: that the modern home-maker, alive to the possibilities and the opportunities of her profession, has three aims ever before her: She must have an intelligent, workable knowledge of all departments of her work; she must have the necessary equipment to do that work as expeditiously and as cheaply as possible,



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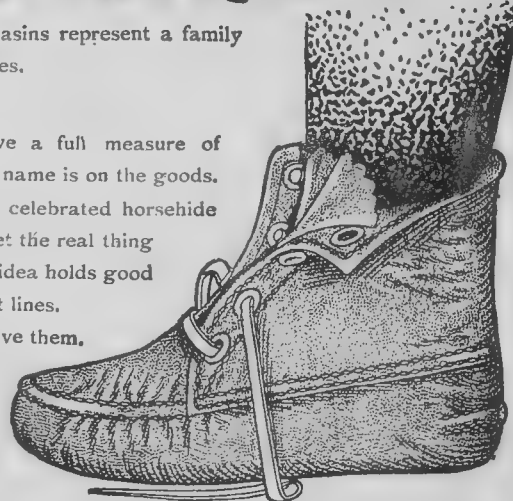
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and she must be thoroughly interested in her own mental and physical development. This last, because no one can give her best and do her best for others until she has done the best for herself—no one can give what she does not possess. The woman who has an intelligent, workable knowledge of all departments of the home is an exceedingly clever woman, because no business or profession includes so many special lines of work, nor deals with a greater number of the sciences than does housekeeping. This article will not permit even a brief enumeration of them all, we can only discuss a few of the principles that should govern one of the big departments, that is the three meals a day and how to prepare them.

Quite one-half of the cost of living is the cost of food, and nearly seventy-five per cent. of a woman's time and work, directly or indirectly, centre around the dining table. With such a big fact blocking our way to less work and more recreation, it certainly behooves every homemaker to make sure that she has a fairly intelligent knowledge of foods and how to select and prepare them, not only to save time if she can, but also, because equally true is the statement that what a man eats largely determines the manner of man he is—strong in mind and body, ready for the world's responsibilities, or a weakling.

The subject is a large one. The question staring us in the face just now is how to give the instruction. In what sort of capsule can the directions for properly boiling a potato or cooking an egg be hidden to make it palatable to the woman who has grown old and gray in the repetition of such tasks? The majority of housekeepers are good cooks, though many of them know very little about the nutritive value of the materials they are constantly combining, their digestibility and cost. Strange, is it not, that such questions disturb their mind so little when so much depends on a wise answer? There is no part of housework that offers better opportunities for lessening work, saving money and getting more satisfactory results from labor expended than can be found in the culinary department. Since this is the place for eliminating work and cutting down expenses, why should not every woman be eager to study the food of her family as systematically and carefully as the farmer studies feed and feeding for his stock?

Foods the Body Needs.

Put into a nutshell and robbed of its scientific phrasing, we find these simple truths. All human kind needs every day some food to make muscle and to keep the tissues of the body in good condition; they also need some fat to give the body heat and to protect its framework; some starch and sugar to give energy; some mineral matter to keep the blood pure and to aid digestion; and plenty of water to help get the food to the tissues and carry away wastes. The amount of these different kinds of foods that is needed by different individuals depends upon their work, their age, the climate in which they live and their personal peculiarities. On the farm when every one is well and strong, and where there should be an abundance of fresh air and exercise, nature regulates the desire for food and the amount that satisfies hunger is generally the right amount for the farmer and his family.

Of course, it is necessary to know which are muscle foods and which belong to the other classes, and the table may be arranged somewhat as follows:—

Muscle Foods: Lean meats, lean part of fish, cheese, milk, eggs, pease, beans, gluten in flour and nuts.

Fat Foods: Butter, cream, oil in cheese, olive oil, oil in nuts, etc.

Sugar: Honey, syrup, sugar in fruit and vegetables, candy, etc.

Starch Foods: All cereals and flours, potatoes, and some other vegetables.

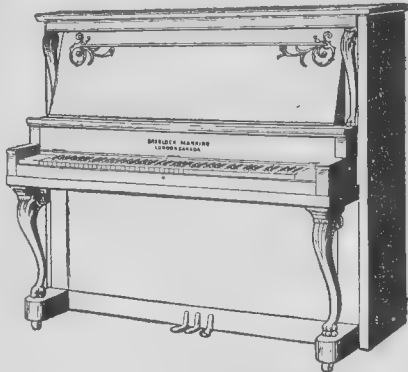
Mineral Matter: In all fruits and vegetables.

Water: In fresh fruits and vegetables, beverages, and in its natural state.

Some of the muscle foods are richer in protein—that is, the tissue building property—and some are more digestible

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The illustration shows our beautiful Louis XV. Piano. Noted for its permanency of tone, beauty and workmanship. When buying a piano, the first consideration should be

Tonal Quality

Listen to the SHERLOCK-MANNING Piano. You'll be delighted with its beautiful singing tone—a tone that will be evident after years of service.

This is the Piano with the famous Otto Higel Double-Repeating Action—quickest response to lightest touch. Insures no slurring even in staccato passages at fastest tempo.

If you are thinking of buying a piano, call at the factory or let us give you the name of our representative in your territory. We can save you \$100 on your purchase. And you'll be satisfied with this superb piano as long as you live.

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Sherlock-Manning Piano and Organ Co. LONDON CANADA

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Any Style of **SHERLOCK-MANNING Piano**

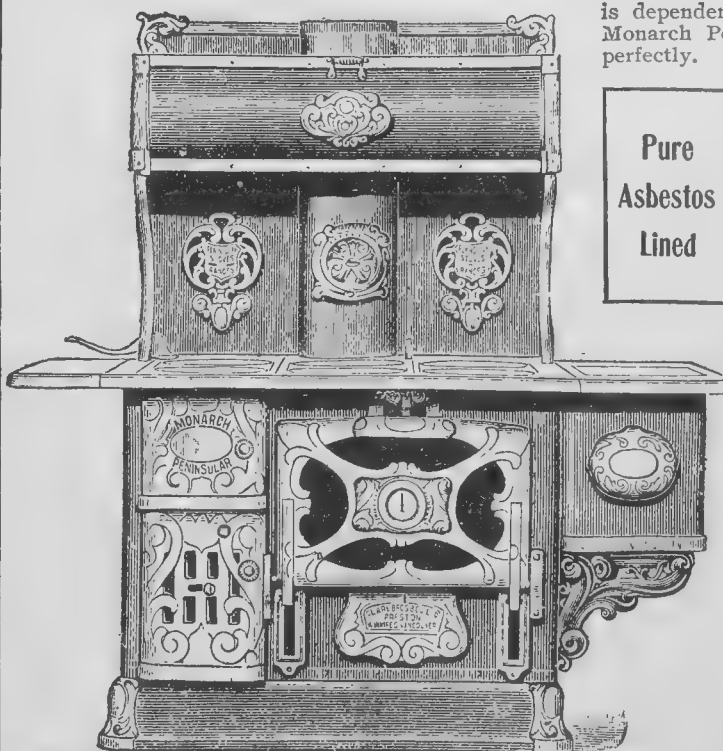
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MONARCH PENINSULAR STEEL RANGE

THE CHOICE OF CANADA'S BEST HOUSEKEEPERS
A Merry Xmas



is dependent upon a well cooked dinner. If you have a Monarch Peninsular Steel Range, the cooking will be done perfectly.

Pure
Asbestos
Lined

The Monarch Peninsular Range

embodies every feature necessary to make it First-class.

The Reversible Re-encased Reservoir, Braced Oven Door, Drop Closet Door

As well as other Special Features

See one at your Hardware Store or write for Illustrated Booklet.

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than others, but it is better to select one or two from the list for each meal, rather than serve all of the class at one meal. Every one has eaten dinners in which every one of the foods I have mentioned as belonging to the muscle class have appeared in that one meal. Often, too, we have served meals which contain more starch than anything else. For instance, potatoes, corn, bread and cornstarch pudding — or we have too many fat foods, or more vegetables than are necessary. Every time we do that it simply means we are either wasting material, making the meal cost too much, and we are spending too much time and effort on its preparation. It is much better to vary the meals from day to day than to have so much variety, or so many foods belonging to the same class, on the table at once. We all know that it is one of the mistakes made by the women on the farm — they waste food because they seldom take its cost into consideration, and by loading the table with so many different dishes they really cheat the palate of its relish for food, or, in other words, take the edge off the appetite.

Now, can you not see one way to lessen your work, good sister? Simplify the daily bill of fare. This does not mean cutting down the quantity of food nor lowering the standard of cooking, but it does mean preparing plain dishes so carefully that every mouthful will be relished to such a degree that no one will wish for more elaborate viands. To have the quality as nearly perfect as possible, it will be necessary to know at least the principles of cookery and these can be summed up as con-

just before draining because it makes them more flaky and also preserves some of the flavor. When they are quite done, they are drained, then returned to the fire and allowed to stand a few moments, uncovered, to allow them to dry off. Next mash them, add a small piece of butter, a little pepper and about half a cup of hot milk for each dozen medium-sized potatoes. Beat vigorously with wooden or granite spoon until they are white and creamy; pile them lightly in a serving dish and they are like feathers, and make a dish fit for the king.

The principle of cooking all starchy foods, then, is at boiling temperature and for a long time. Oven heat is generally higher than boiling temperature, but batters and doughs require thorough cooking to make them digestible. The rule is at least one hour for an ordinary size loaf of bread, twelve to fifteen minutes for biscuits and twenty to thirty minutes for muffins and layer cakes.

The principle of cooking meats, eggs and other tissue building foods is just the opposite. These foods all contain albumen, a substance very quickly affected by heat, being made hard and indigestible, if care is not observed. Egg white is the most familiar example of albumen, and we know it is in milk when we see the scum form on the top when the milk is heated. When a piece of meat is put on a hot griddle, or broiler, it immediately turns a greyish white, showing that there is albumen present. There are chemical tests to show that this substance in meat, eggs and milk, which is so quickly hardened



A Little Country Village in Ireland.

cisely as the classification of foods.

Reasons for Cooking.

The three main reasons for cooking are: to make some foods more digestible; to make some foods more palatable; and to kill germs.

Those made more digestible by cooking are all starchy foods, such as rice, oatmeal, cornmeal and all other cereals; all kinds of flours and breads, potatoes and other starchy vegetables.

Foods made more palatable by cooking are all kinds of meat and eggs, but these foods, also milk and cheese, are really less digestible after cooking.

Butter and other fats are more digestible uncooked, though the fat of meats are not palatable raw, so the cooking must be careful.

To illustrate some of these principles a lesson in the correct way to cook potatoes may make the points clearer.

Potatoes and all starchy foods, like rice, oatmeal, and macaroni, should be put on in boiling water and kept at boiling point for a long time. The time varies with the kind of food, but it must be long enough to break the shell of the starch grain and allow the starch within to cook thoroughly. No matter how finely ground the cereal or flour may be, there are still these tiny starch grains, the shell being woody fibre, and this requires at least boiling temperature to break it.

Secrets in Cooking.

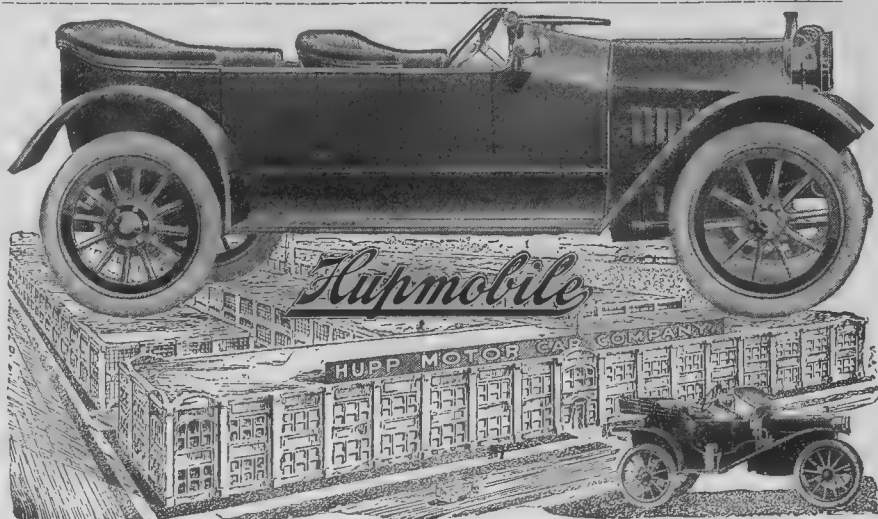
Potatoes should be put over the fire in boiling water and kept boiling gently until they are tender. I add salt

by heat, is the same in all three foods.

In cooking meats the aim is to retain as much of the juices as possible and to develop the meat flavor. This is done in the case of broiling steak by having the pan very hot at first; then as soon as the slice of meat touches the hot metal it turns white, or is seared, by the albumen hardening. This forms a crust on the surface of the meat which prevents the escape of the juice. After the searing, the cooking is continued at a lower temperature until done to suit the taste. Salt is not added until the meat has been seared, as salt tends to draw out the juices, and the meat should never be fried in a quantity of fat as this lessens its digestibility.

To cook a steak or chop successfully, it is necessary to have the steak cut at least an inch thick or if thinner than that there will be no inner part to keep tender and juicy after the outer surface on both sides has been seared.

A bashful young minister was once asked to preach before the students of Wellesley College. His embarrassment when he entered the dining room of College hall for breakfast Sunday morning and found himself the only man among three hundred and fifty girls was overwhelming. He was asked to say grace, and hastily delivered himself of the following: "O Lord, bless this food to our use, and may this meat make us all strong men!"



Hupmobile Long-Stroke "32" Five Passenger Touring Car—\$1000

F.O.B. Windsor, including equipment of windshield, gas lamps and generator, oil lamps, tools and horn. Three speeds forward and reverse: sliding gears. Four cylinder motor, 3 1/2 inch bore x 5 1/2 inch stroke. Bosch magneto. 106-inch wheelbase. 30x3 1/2 inch tires. Color—standard Hupmobile blue. The new touring car will be first exhibited at the Grand Central Palace, New York, Jan. 10-17 and subsequently at the principal automobile shows throughout the country.

HUPMOBILE RUNABOUT

\$850 F.O.B. Windsor, including top, windshield, gas lamps and generator, three oil lamps, tools and horn. Four cylinders, 20 H.P., sliding gears, Bosch magneto.

In the new Hupmobile plant, now nearing completion, which will have when finished a capacity of 15,000 to 20,000 cars a year, the Runabout—always a car of unprecedented popularity—will continue to occupy the same large part in our manufacturing plans that it does at present.

Hupmobile Coupe—Chassis same as Runabout—\$1300 f.o.b. Windsor.

Hupmobile Roadster—Chassis same as World Touring Car—\$950 f.o.b. Windsor.

A TOTALLY NEW IDEA OF WHAT YOU OUGHT TO GET FOR \$1000

A five-passenger Hupmobile Touring Car for \$1000 which rejects every characteristic of commonplace construction; and makes clear its invasion of the field above that price, by points of difference and departure which no motorist can mistake.

Evolved out of the experience which has built thousands of the Hupmobile Runabout—the quality car today, as it always has been, of the runabout class.

Designed by E. A. Nelson, Chief Engineer of the Hup Motor Car Company since its inception, and designer of the original Hupmobile Runabout. To him and the skilled shop organization which he has continuously maintained, we owe the inimitable lines, the marked simplicity, the efficiency and the high quality of workmanship incorporated in the Runabout.

Impressed with the same strong individuality as the Runabout and still further removed from comparison by—

First, the small-bore, long-stroke motor.

Second, the body design and construction which attains the purpose of the "underslung" and avoids all of its disadvantages; and

Third, the Americanization, after close study abroad, of invaluable engineering principles entirely new to this country.

These highly specialized features speak so plainly of greater structural soundness; more progressive engineering principles; and costlier and more careful shop practice; that it is obvious they proclaim a product without precedent at the price;—

Small-bore, long-stroke motor—3 1/2 x 5 1/2 inches—60% more pulling power.

Unit power plant. Cylinders cast en bloc, with three bearing crankshaft.

Thirteen-inch multiple disc clutch, action positive, smooth and easy.

Full floating rear axle, amply strong for a seven passenger car. 4 1/2 x 8 1/2 PHOTOGRAPHURE FREE

Write for detailed description and the 4 1/2 x 8 1/2 photographure of the new touring car.

HUPP MOTOR CAR Co., (Canadian Branch Factory) 1226 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. WINDSOR, ONT.

The Manitoba Gasoline Engines



ARE
Great Labor Savers
on the Farm

They are always
ready for work, in winter
as well as summer, are

not affected by cold weather, as every engine is Hopper Cooled, no large separate water tank with small connecting pipes, and circulating pump to freeze up or leak.

Have a perfect Cold Weather Automatic Mixer that requires no priming to start.

The Gasoline Supply tank is carried in the base below the intake valve, no possible chance of flooding the engine, leakage or waste as with gravity feed engines.

The hopper, cylinder, and base are all cast separate, in case of an accident can be repaired at very small cost, quite different to those that have these parts cast all together, the latter method cheapens the first cost but not the last.

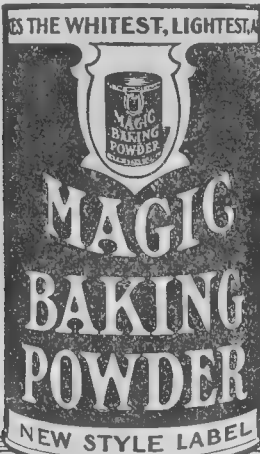
All small wearing parts are case hardened tool steel (never wear out).

Has automatic battery and fuel cut out, which insures long life to the batteries and economy in fuel consumption.

Write to-day for free catalog giving complete description of all sizes from 1 1/2 to 25 h.p. We also manufacture a complete line of Power and Pumping Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumps, Saws, etc.

—OUR FACTORY IS IN THE WEST—

The Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co., Ltd.
CALGARY, Alta. BRANDON, Man.



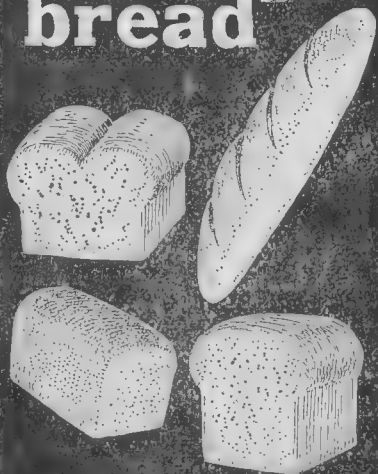
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OR DISAPPOINTMENT
WHEN

**MAGIC
BAKING
POWDER**
IS USED.

CONTAINS NO ALUM.

COSTS NO MORE
THAN THE
ORDINARY KINDS.
MADE IN CANADA

**"More
bread &
better
bread"**



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FALLING SICKNESS

Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervous
Troubles, Etc., positively cured by LIEBIG'S
FIT CURE. We will send trial bottle
FREE if you will mention this paper. Write the
LIEBIG CO., Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

Believed in Santa Claus.

"What about the illusion of Santa Claus?" asks some anxious mother, who desires above all things to bring up her children to be honest and truthful.

Well, in the first place, very few children are really deceived. And do you think that we are really any the worse men and women because when we were children we believed in Santa Claus? Was it not one of the sweetest illusions of our childhood days, and one that we clung to the longest? Was there ever anything quite so entrancing as the story of the visit of Santa Claus, as we listened to it at our mother's knee on the night before Christmas? We all know how it goes:

'Twas on the night before Christmas,
when all through the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even
a mouse,
The stockings were hung by the
chimney with care,
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would
be there.

—And then how our hearts thrilled when
we came to:

And what to my wondering eyes should
appear
But a miniature sleigh and eight tiny
reindeer,
And a little old driver, so lively and
quick,
That I knew in a moment it must be
Saint Nick.

—And then our excitement when:

We heard on the roof
The dancing and prancing of each little
hoof,
To the top of the house, to the top of
the wall,
Now, dash away, dash away, dash
away all!

Then when the stockings were all hung
by the old fire place and we were all
snugly tucked in bed, have any of us in
later years felt anything like the delight-
ful mystery of watching and listening
for Santa Claus, until we would all fall
asleep to awaken to the joys of the
well-filled stockings on Christmas morn-
ing?

Ah, now I see that these old memories
have carried the day for Santa Claus,
and the children may still hang their
stockings and keep their beautiful,
childish illusions yet a little longer, and
so I will just whisper that I know of
grown people who still cling to the child-
ish joys of hanging their stockings by
the ingle nook on Christmas eve, and
thus amid the cares of mature years they
manage to keep their hearts young and
joyful with the children at the Christ-
mastide.

Try to make some lonesome one hap-
pier on Christmas.

The Food Question.

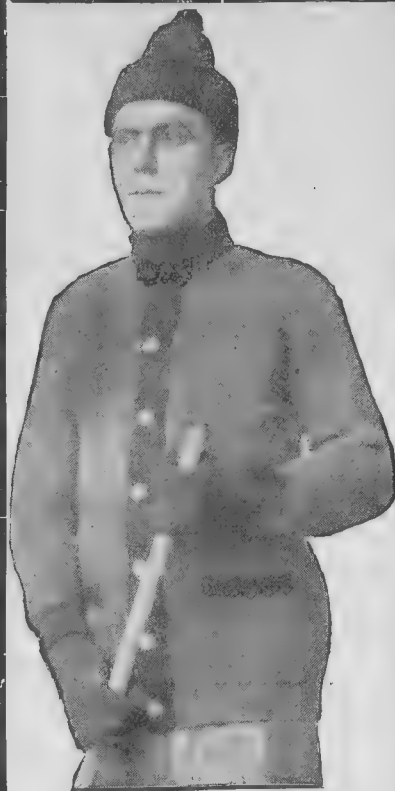
Collier's (Canadian edition) of August
26th contains an article entitled "West-
field—a Pure Food Town," which is sure
to be interesting to all housekeepers. The
people of Westfield (Mass.) woke up to
the fact that they were not getting pure
food or pure material for use in food.
They do not want, and now will not
have, fruits, jams, etc., in which certain
preservatives are used, peanuts that have
been varnished to make them look nice,
etc. Of the groceries tested in the labo-
ratory one of the most frequently
adulterated is baking powder. A delight-
ful concoction known as a tart proved
to be puff-paste made with alum, with
a jelly centre dyed with coal-tar. The
article goes on to say: "So little baking
powder is used in some homes that this
product would seem comparatively un-
important. But a great deal of baking
powder, however, is used in the bought
cake and biscuits, and a great deal of
this is adulterated." The adulteration
may be by ammonia, which is fraudulent
but not injurious, or by alum, which is
decidedly injurious, as it hardens the
tissues of the mucous membranes. As
a precaution, look at label and see if
ingredients are stated. Better refuse it
if alum or something that looks like
alum (such as lumina) is one of them,
or if the ingredients are not stated by
the manufacturer it will be well to select
some other brand.

Jams, jellies, catsups, confections, gel-
atine, dessert powders, flavoring extracts
are often colored with coal-tar dyes.
These dyes are sometimes harmless, but
very frequently injurious, depending on
the particular combination. There is one
bottle of Creme de Menthe at the Nor-
mal School which contains a coal-tar
dye sufficiently poisonous to have killed
two people. The bottle is almost full,
but the small amount used caused the
death of a man and his wife, and then
the product was sent for analysis. Ex-
tracts are also adulterated with wood
alcohol and with tumeric, a fraudulent
adulterant.

No doubt many cities and towns will
profit by Westfield's experience and fol-
low its example. — (Canadian Home
Journal.)

Talk problems over with your neigh-
bor and ask his support in building
up the schools, improving the roads
and in getting the community organ-
ized for social and economic better-
ment.

Science forbids our saying that alcohol
is in no sense useful, or that it is al-
ways harmful, but it also demands that
we should urge the great danger of ex-
cessive use. For people in health, and
especially for young people, alcohol is an
excellent thing to let alone. — Dr. At-
water.



This Coat Sweater combines
protection for the throat with a
neat appearance. The Military
Collar makes it possible to wear
a tie.

The Cost is \$5.00

Including Toque to match
Sweater.

The Saving is 100 p.c.

Through buying from us.

We solicit correspondence with
organizations requiring special
colors and designs, but for ordi-
nary use we suggest the follow-
ing:

Navy Blue, Purple, Black,
Brown, Grey, White, Yellow,
Green, Khaki, Fawn, Maroon,
Cardinal or Smoke.

Our trimmings are appropriate
and vary according to your selec-
tion but, if you wish, you can
specify the color trimmings de-
sired. Mention body color first.

We guarantee extra heavy
weight as we use all imported
worsted yarn and best of work-
manship.

Free \$50 in Cash

under the following conditions:

Each order entitles the pur-
chaser to one guess as to which
of the above enumerated colors
will prove most popular. State
in estimate the number of sweat-
ers of the color you select which
in your estimation will be sold
prior to February 15th, 1912.

In the event of a tie the win-
ner will be determined by pro-
cedure of receipt of order.

Please mention this paper
when ordering.

Remit \$5.00 by money order
or cheque, when we will immedi-
ately acknowledge order and send
sweater and toque by Parcel
Post, registered.

No orders accepted at this
price for delivery out of Canada.

Packed in "Holly Box" only
when requested.

Norwood & Norwood

High-Grade Sweaters Exclusively.

Suite 406, Somerset Block
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Make your selection now and
fill in the following as a remind-
er.

Chest Measurement.....

Color (Body).....

Color (Trimnings).....



Decorative Pyramid at the last Horticultural Exhibition, Winnipeg, property of the Elmwood
Cemetery Company.

BRONCHITIS

**Was So Choked Up
She Could Hardly
Breathe.**

Bronchitis is an acute inflammation of the mucus membrane lining the air tubes of the lungs, and should never be neglected, for if it is very often the disease becomes chronic, and then it is only a short step to consumption.

On the first sign of bronchitis Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup should be taken, and thus prevent it becoming chronic.

Mr. John D. MacDonald, College Grant, N.S., writes:—"My little girl, seven years old, caught a bad cold which developed into bronchitis. She was so choked up she could hardly breathe. Reading about your wonderful medicine, Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I decided to try a bottle, and with such good results that I got another which completely cured her. I cannot say too much in its praise, and would not be without it in the house."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price, 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

The Quickest Cough Cure- Cheap, But Unequaled

Sixteen Ounces of It for 50c. Saves You \$2. Does the Work Quickly or Money Refunded.

For quick, positive results the 16 ounces of cough syrup that you make with a 50-cent bottle of Pinex, cannot be equaled. It takes hold instantly and will usually stop the most obstinate deep-seated cough inside of 24 hours. Even croup and whooping cough yield to it quickly.

The user of Pinex mixes it with home-made sugar syrup. This gives you 16 ounces—a family supply—of better cough remedy than you could buy ready mixed for \$2.50. Easily prepared in five minutes—full directions in package.

Pinex soothes and heals the inflamed membranes with remarkable rapidity. It stimulates the appetite, is slightly laxative and tastes good—children like it. Excellent for hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis and other throat troubles, and has a wonderful record in cases of incipient lung trouble.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, rich in guaiacol and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix with sugar syrup or strained honey, in a 16-oz. bottle, and it is ready for use. Used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will gladly get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

BROOKS' NEW CURE

FOR RUPTURE
Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Pat. Sept. 10, '01. SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE.
C. E. BROOKS, 93 Brooks' Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

From a Woman's Standpoint.

A Department Edited by Margaret Freeston.

CHRISTMAS.

Where'er the children gather within His gentle fold.
The Saviour dear is waiting near, as in the days of old;
In each young heart you see Him, in every guileless face,
You see the Holy Jesus, who grew in truth and grace.

Ring out the bells for Christmas,
The happy, happy day!

"Oh, dear, I wish it was all over and done with," Mrs. Gray sighed, as she divided the Christmas cake into two tins, forgetting to put in the button and the thimble and the money.

"Don't you like Christmas?" asked Mrs. Blythe, curiously, from her seat by the kitchen stove.

"It's such a lot of trouble," returned the other. "It means ever so much extra work getting good things ready to eat; and you spend a lot of money you don't want to, and—well I can't see that you get very much out of it all."

Mrs. Blythe was thoughtful for a few minutes, then, looking at the younger woman, she asked, shrewdly, "What kind of Christmases did you have at home, Hattie, in the old days?"

"Home! Well, you'd hardly call it home. Mother died when we were all very little, and we had one housekeeper following another until we were old enough to do for ourselves."

"Ah!" from her tone you judged that the listener had found a solution to something.

Although well on in years, Mrs. Blythe had plenty of "illusions" still concerning Christmas. It had always been a busy time for her, too, but she had had so much pleasure from it that the work had taken second place in her thoughts. Christmas to her had been a time of good cheer, happiness, sympathy, unselfishness.

"Nearly all my good times have come through the children," she said after a pause. "For me it was the children who made Christmas Christmas."

"The children; well, I've got three," Mrs. Gray returned, slowly, as if she hadn't before thought of them in that way.

"I wish you had the Christmas memories I have," the older lady said, softly.

A silence fell between them, as Mrs. Gray continued her work; but her visitor sat on, looking into the fire, living over again scenes in the past with the children who had "made Christmas Christmas."

* * * * *

"The children dreamed the whole night through

Of stockings hung the hearth beside;
And bound to make each dream come true

Went Santa Claus at Christmas-tide:
Black stockings, red, brown, white and grey—

Long, little, warm, or patched and thin—

The kindly saint found on his way,
And, smiling, popped his presents in."

"Daddy, daddy, daddy, dear, do wake up! It's Christmas!" There was urgent pleading in the tone, and in the darkness a little figure nestled close.

But daddy didn't feel as festive as at eleven the previous night when filling the stockings, and merely muttered, "Go to sleep, Tots; it's only five o'clock."

"I thought it was Christmas," in a disappointed tone.

"Not yet; go to sleep," and, believing in the force of example, the speaker turned over and himself went to sleep.

Ten minutes past five a soft, little arm stole round his neck again, and in an eager whisper the baby lips said, "I've slept, daddy; it's Christmas now."

"No, not yet."

"But you said if I went to sleep it would be Christmas then; and I did."

"You didn't, a—h," the words were interrupted by a yawn, "sleep long enough."

The child scrambled back into bed for a few minutes then repeated her assertions as to its being Christmas.

Daddy sat straight up in bed, saying in tones of authority. "Now, look here, Tots, it isn't Christmas yet, and it isn't going to be for a long time. You have just got to lie down and be quiet till I tell you."

No sound was heard in the darkness for about fifteen minutes. Then a gentle rasping spoiled the quiet of the room. Both parents ignored it. Nothing mattered if only Tots would leave them alone for another two hours. They pretended not to hear, but couldn't sleep comfortably for wondering what the child was doing. The sound grew more insistent.

"What are you doing?" came from mother at length.

"Nuffin."

"Oh, yes you are; what is it?"

"I've all right; go to sleep till Christmas."

Mother hastily got out of bed and felt her way to the crib. She dared not light the lamp for Tots would then catch sight of her well-filled stocking, and that would be the end of sleep for them all. She found her sitting outside her bed, possessed of a comb which she was carefully working up and down along the bars of her crib, piano, forte, fortissimo!

"Now, Tots, do be a good, little girl and go to sleep." They were the pleading tones of tiredness.

"Santa Claus isn't very kind, is he, mother, to make it dark so very long?" queried Tots, who was being tucked up warmly.

"Santa Claus may not be able to come if you don't go to sleep," she said, slipping back into bed herself.

A silence followed too complete to be natural. Then pitter patter, pitter patter went the little feet across the room.

"What are you doing?"

"I've going to open the door for Santa to get in," she piped.

Daddy reached out for the matches, and lighted the lamp. "Santa's been, Little Blossom," he said pleasantly, "and look what he has brought you!" Then turning to his wife: "Not a bit of use, my dear, we might as well give up all thought of any more sleep. But next Christmas Eve we'll go to bed at nine o'clock, and wake up just when the children first want us to. After all, it's their day, and we won't spoil it for them on the start."

The stirring sounds from a mouth organ, lustily played, filled the room, and further speech was impossible.

* * * * *

"At Christmas play, and make good cheer.

For Christmas comes but once a year."

Grandpa, unnoticed by the younger folk in the party, who were seated on the floor playing "Hunt the Slipper," had been missing for fully half an hour, when a sound as of innumerable sleigh bells was heard, followed by three brisk rat-a-tats on the back door.

"I know, it's Father Christmas," cried Jack, springing and running to let him in.

Sure enough, there stood Father Christmas, looking as if he might have driven ten miles through a snow storm, yet as cheery and as jovial as he is always pictured.

"I heard you had a Christmas tree," he said, genially, and needed me."

"Yes, come in, come in," said the mother in her hearty way, shaking hands with him, which gave the younger children confidence to approach a step nearer.

"Will your reindeer be all right outside for a few minutes?" father asked, smilingly.

"Quite all right. They're accustomed to waiting."

Mother led the way to the Christmas

AWAY WITH ALL

Clumsy Horns & Stands

AT LAST WE OFFER YOU THE
PERFECT TALKING MACHINE

THE COLUMBIA Hornless

JUST OUT—BE UP TO DATE.

\$39.80



Including 8 double records (16 selections) of your own choice.

Pay \$7.80 down and \$4.00 monthly.

It has strong double spring motor, acoustic tone walls, ten inch turn table, tapering tone arm and latest watch case reproducer. Magnificent tone and value.

Other Hornless outfits at \$29, \$58, \$80, etc. Easy payments. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Nordica, Bonci, Mary Garden, Alice Neilson, Kubelik, Cavalieri, Bispham, etc., sing and play for the Columbia Disc Graphophone only.

The Disc style is the best. Out of every thousand machines we sold last year when we were selling all makes, 934 were disc, and of these 887 were Columbia disc.

Be Sure Its a Columbia.

(The living voice of the Artist)

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Save your fine Specimens! Every trophy you kill is worth money to you. You will be astonished at the prices you will get for your specimens. We can teach you, by mail in your own home, how to

Mount Birds and Animals

also heads, fish, and to tan hides, make rugs, robes, etc.

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Special for Canadian Students

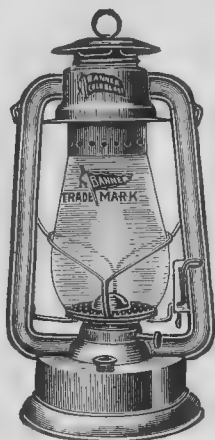
For a short time we are making a special reduced price to Canadian students. Act promptly. Write today. We will send you, absolutely free and prepaid, our handsome new book on taxidermy and the Taxidermy Magazine. Hundreds of letters from enthusiastic Canadian students sent on request. We want every sportsman and nature lover in Canada to write for these free books today. No obligations whatsoever. Either a postal or a letter will do, but write today--now--while this special offer lasts.

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"BANNER" COLD BLAST LANTERN



"WON'T BLOW OUT."

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for one-half the Cost,
is made by dissolving
White Sugar in
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MAPLEINE

the popular flavoring. It also flavors Puddings, Cake Frostings, Candies, etc. Grocers sell Mapleine. If not, send 50 cents for 2 oz. bottle.

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An Open Winter

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Special literature on each State. Let us know which interests you. Write at once.

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tree, only the top of it visible behind a big screen. What a glistening, sparkling, dazzling picture it made, as its full glory was revealed to them; that tall Christmas tree, decked with tinsel and ornaments and bearing on its branches mysterious looking parcels, large and small, nobby and straight!

And as he took the different things off the tree, Father Christmas had something to say to each one present, a sly reference, a joke, until it really seemed to the children as if he must have watched them the year through he knew so much about them all. There was something on that wonderful tree for every member of the family, something they had long wanted. Nor were the visitors, the two homeless ones, who had been asked to join the family circle that day, left out: no one had been missed.

"I had to guess at most of the presents," said Father Christmas, "for I only got one letter from this house," he continued, as nearing the end of his task, he took a dainty doll from a top branch, "and that letter was written by Mary Louise Ward. The doll is for her. Would you like to hear what she said to me?"

Cries of "Yes, yes, we would," came from the children, so their big genial visitor slipped his hand in his pocket, and brought out a very dirty looking sheet of paper, which had been folded up into the smallest possible shape, and he read:

"Dear Santa Claus:—

"The dolly that you brought me once Is broke up pretty bad;
If you could bring new arms for her,
And legs, I'd be so glad.

"She used to have a lovely head,
But now it's cracked most through;
If you've got one with curly hair,
Please will you bring that, too?"

"Her body's been sewed up two times,
And she's been sick a lot,
With chickenpox and measles, too,
And things—I don't know what.

"I believe it would be better, though,
To bring a doll all new,
Than bother with new legs and arms,
And head and body, too."

When the laughter following the reading of this ingenious letter had died away, and he had completely stripped the tree of parcels, Father Christmas said he must be off. "They will be missing me somewhere," he said, "but first we will join hands and sing 'Auld Lang Syne' round the tree."

So they did, and afterwards the children clambered all over him, saying, "Come next year, won't you? Be sure and come again."

"The only home I don't like calling at," said their visitor, waving his hand to them just as he was closing the door, "is where folks say they don't think much of Christmas, anyway; it only means a whole lot of extra work."

A moment later the door opened just a crack, and the same cheery voice called in, "But there are mighty few homes like that, I'm glad to say."

And he was gone for another year.

"Jack Frost is a roughish little fellow; When the wintry winds begin to blow He pulls little children by the ears, And draws from their eyes great, big round tears.

He nips little children by the nose, And pinches them also by the toes. But when we kindle a good, sharp fire,

Then Jack Frost is compelled to retire. So up the chimney skips the roughish boy,

While all the children clap for joy."

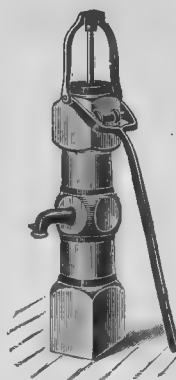
"Bravo, Domino! Who taught you that?" father asked, as the five-year-old little man climbed up on to his knee and dived for his watch.

"Muvver," he returned in a matter of fact way. "Lat's my Christmas present for you."

"Well, we'll have to give you a kiss for it, won't we?"

"I'm a clever boy, aren't I?" queried the prodigy.

Cater's Star Windmills



Cater's Hoosier Gasoline Engines

for Pumping Water, Grinding Feed Elevating Grain, etc., are the best that money and good workmanship can produce and fully guaranteed to be first class.

Cater's Wood Pumps

are made especially to meet the needs of Western Canada.

Cater's Iron Pumps

without Ratchet Handle gives a better leverage and works easier in deep Wells than any other make.

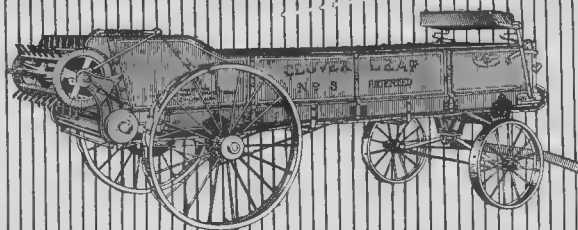
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Brandon Pump & Windmill Works

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H. Cater, Prop.



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You can keep your soil from starving by spreading fresh manure, evenly, in proper quantities. Manure, spread in this way, puts back into the soil the very elements the crops have taken out. To spread manure evenly, you must use a manure spreader. When buying a spreader get a good one.

IHC Manure Spreaders

have proved their quality. Owners like IHC Spreaders because of their simplicity, strength, durability, and light draft. The superiority of these machines is due to the following constructive features:

The method of transmitting power from the wheels to the beater is simple and direct. There are no unnecessary parts to wear. The beater is large in diameter and the teeth are long, square, and chisel-pointed. By using this style of tooth, the manure is thoroughly pulverized and is thrown out before it wedges against the bars. This reduces the draft.

The apron is supported by steel rollers and the slats are placed close together, so that manure does not sift between. The steel wheels have ample strength to carry many times the weight they will ever be called upon to bear. Rims flanged inwardly, prevent cutting of meadows and accumulation of trash.

CORN KING and CLOVERLEAF

are machines that will merit your heartiest approval. They are made in many sizes, for field, orchard, and vineyard. Get complete catalogues and all information from the IHC local dealer, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America

Chicago (Incorporated) USA

IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizers, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.

NURSERY STOCK THAT IS REALLY HARDY

is stock worth having. We are making a specialty of really hardy Nursery Stock grown in Alberta at an altitude of 2900 ft. We know of nothing hardier. Write for Catalogue.

The A. MITCHELL NURSERY Co., Ltd., Coaldale
NEAR LETHBRIDGE

WAS TROUBLED WITH HEART DISEASE AND NERVOUSNESS

SEVERAL DOCTORS COULD DO HER NO GOOD. THREE BOXES OF MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS COMPLETELY CURED HER.

Miss Mary Lebeau, Edison, Sask., writes:—"I was troubled with heart disease and nervousness for over two years, and was so bad at times I had to sit up at night being unable to breathe, and every little noise would make me shake and shiver. I tried several doctors, but they were unable to do me any good. A neighbor then advised me to try a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. As soon as I began to take them I began to feel much better, and by the time I had used the third box I was completely cured. I would advise anybody suffering from heart disease and nervousness to try these pills. They will save quite a bill in doctor's fees."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure all heart and nerve troubles by their restorative influence on every organ and tissue of the body.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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NO USELESS WORDS

DO YOU WANT to know the truth about Rupture, according to the latest scientific discovery?

Put an end to your fear and to your pains?

Enjoy again the most delicious comfort, the most absolute security, suppleness, strength, health?

YES!—Then send at once, today, your name and address to

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You will then receive free of charge his masterful "Treatise on Rupture," with his "Illustrated Album" containing more than 70 photographs and pictures.

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Cockroaches cannot live when Keating's Powder is sprinkled or blown into their crevices. It is a harmless powder—stainless and odorless—yet it is a wonderfully potent exterminator of every form of insect life. It may be sprinkled freely upon the pantry shelf. Sold by all druggists.

In tins only: 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.

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Having large orders to fill and considering the advance in market prices, we are now paying from 20% to 25% above the quotations given in our November Price List for Raccoon, Skunk and Rats.

Ship your Furs to us and get the full benefit of the advance.

A. & E. Pierce & Co.

Largest Raw Fur Dealers in Canada

500 St. Paul St., Montreal, P.Q.

"A true son of your father. Was it hard to learn?"

"No," with a lordly air. "I knew it as quick as dat," and he made a pass before his father's face.

And in the background mother laughed.

"I know a piece, too," said Nancy, bursting with eagerness, and thinking that Domino, as they called the youngest, had had his fair share of attention.

"You do, too?" asked father interestedly. "Why, is this another Christmas present for me?"

"Yes; they're all Christmas presents. Mother said you would like it better than anything we could do."

"So I do, little woman. Now, go ahead; it's your turn." And he put Domino down from his knee for the time, and gave full attention to Nancy.

"All things bright and beautiful, All creatures great and small."

she started in a sing-song manner,

"All things wise and wonderful—"

and so on to the end.

"Good," "Splendid," came from the audience, amid a clapping of hands, and Nancy was rewarded for the many hours she had labored to get her tongue round some of those words.

"Why, my little Nancy recites beautifully," father said, as she came in for her kiss of recognition. "Phil looks as if he has something on his mind, too," he continued, looking across to his eldest born, twelve years old.

"I wouldn't like to say how many verses," said mother with a twinkle in her eye.

Phil was a little self-conscious, and

please."

Maggie came in presently in answer to the call. "I'm not half helping you to-day, mother," she said, "but there seems to be so much happening in the house."

"Yes, I know, dear, and I'm glad you are enjoying yourself so much."

"But it's you who deserve to be enjoying yourself," said Maggie, as she tied her apron and set to work.

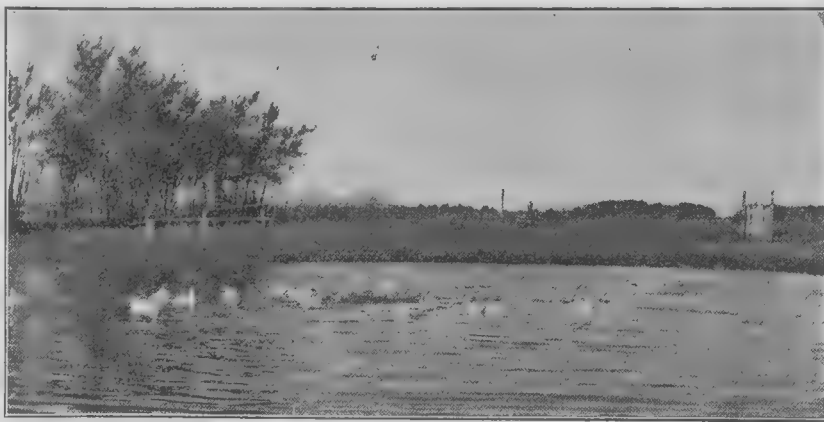
The sound of sleigh bells drew them to the window a few minutes later.

"It's Jack and Betty," said mother going to the door to welcome her eldest son and his family. "Merry Christmas," "Merry Christmas," and greeting were exchanged on all sides.

The dinner preparations went on apace, and although among her family there were many willing helpers they were somewhat unreliable that day. One and another would desert "just for a minute" to "say something to Tom." Or it would be, "Betty, do come and look at this lovely brooch I have." Only one stood faithfully by that dinner; needless to say it was the responsible one. Her great pleasure came a few hours later, when, as a united family once more, they gathered round the long table for the Christmas meal. Long ago in the old home from which she had come Christmas had always been started with the singing of

"Hark the herald angels sing,
Glory to the new-born King."

And when she with her husband was celebrating the first Christmas in their own home they had joined their voices in the well-known hymn, till now it had grown to be their custom, scattered throughout the year, but



The Old Swimming Hole.

needed some "handling" before he got well started, but once off his pace was break-neck:

"John Gilpin was a citizen
Of credit and renown,
A train band captain eke was he
Of famous London Town."

How John Gilpin must have enjoyed his excursion that Christmas morning; the boy carried it through with such vim! Only once did Phil need prompting.

"It must have taken you a long time to learn all that; but you know it well, my boy," said father, with his hand on Phil's shoulder. And Phil was rewarded, for the words expressed genuine appreciation.

"You and mother couldn't have thought of anything I'd like better for a Christmas present, children," he said, gratefully. "Now, let's give three cheers for Mother!"

But it was fifteen years later till the children realized how hard mother had worked for those three cheers.

"Heap on more wood!" The wind is chill,

But let it whistle as it will,
We'll keep our Christmas merry still."

"Tom, you might go and ask Maggie to come and peel the potatoes," and although she was as busy as she could be getting the Christmas dinner ready, mother looked up and smiled happily at her son.

"All right, mother. Want me to do anything?" he asked.

"Yes, I shall need some more wood pretty soon; get me in a good supply,

coming together again at Christmas, to unite in singing the familiar words. True, the youngest grandchild, the baby of the party, usually objected to the performance. It was ordeal enough, even from mother's arms, to face such a tableful if they kept moderately quiet, but united action of any kind was more than any self-respecting baby should be asked to endure, and vocal protest was inevitable.

What a happy party it was. Minor differences were put aside, and a true family spirit prevailed. How they went back into the past and reminded each other of pranks of the early days! How they quoted the quaint sayings of their children! How they wondered what fame the future held for them as a family!

Bidding good-bye next morning to son Ned and his family, returning to their home a hundred miles away, mother would say, "It seems a long way for you to come just for a day, Ned. I do love to have you all at home again, but I sometimes wonder whether you wouldn't like to have a change."

And Ned would answer: "Never think that, mother. We don't have a happier day in all the year than the one we spend here all together. I pity folks who can't have a real home Christmas like we do."

"Oh mothers in homes that are happy,
Where Christmas comes laden with cheer,
Where the children are dreaming already

Of the merriest time of the year.

Baby's Own Soap

unequaled for toilet and nursery use.

"Best for baby—best for you." Refuse all substitutes.

Albert Soaps Limited
Mfrs., Montreal.
E511

EVERYTHING IN HAIR GOODS.

SWITCHES.

Wavy, extra short stem, made of splendid quality hair and to match any ordinary shade.

20 inches.....\$1.75

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Rare, peculiar and grey shades are a little more expensive. Ask for estimate. Send long sample of your hair and describe article you want.

You will be more than satisfied with the price and quality of these goods, and if you are not, return them to us promptly and we will return your money.

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Richmond Street W., Toronto.

Don't Envy The Farmer

who wears the

FIFE

AND HAS THE BEST BOOT SERVICE OBTAINABLE

Wear the "Fife" and have the same yourself.

You can't do better
Wherever the Mail goes—the "Fife" goes

THE "FIFE" BOOTS

Made by a Practical Shoemaker with a life time's experience in the art of good shoe making are worn and appreciated by Farmers and Agriculturists in all parts of Canada.

Every pair is built in my own workshops under personal supervision from finest Waterproof Leather, the kind that is soft and pliable and does not get hard by wear. Can be had with or without hob nails as desired

PER PAIR \$4.75 CARRIAGE PAID.

Send size or draw outline of foot and Money Order payable at Strathmiglo P.O. Scotland. Write for the "Fife" Family Catalogue. Free.

A. T. Hogg, No. 99 Strathmiglo, Fife, Scotland

The Pioneer and Leader Boots by Post Trade

HOME WORK

\$7 to \$10 Per Week

We want reliable parties to knit for us at home whole or spare time. We furnish machine, yarn etc. Send your name and address at once for full particulars.

The Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co
ORILLIA, ONT.

The person who has more bad habits now than he had last Christmas has made exceedingly poor use of the year 1911. This would be a good time to turn over a new leaf and start again.

As you gather your children around you,
And tell them the story of old,
Remember the homes that are dreary,
Remember the hearts that are cold.
Oh! go where the stockings hang
empty,
Where Christmas is naught but a
name,
And give for the love of the Christ
Child;
'Twas to seek such as these that He
came."

The Furnace Fire.

By Prof. E. S. Keene, North Dakota
Agricultural College.

Fuel is an item of expense that demands the attention of every householder and a careful consideration of the furnace fire is necessary that the greatest amount of useful heat may be produced in the combustion of the family fuel. The constant increase in the price of coal shows definitely that it will soon be sold, not simply by the ton, but by the number of heat units contained in a ton. The method in which fuel is changed into available heat has much to do with the cost of heating the home.

It is assumed that the furnace is of ample size to heat the house in the most severe weather. If this is not true, heat will be generated wastefully, whenever the fire requires forcing to furnish the adequate amount of heat. When a roaring fire is necessary to

fuel. This method of firing is equivalent to a variable size of fire-box, to suit the heat requirements, but the surface of the fire remains practically in the same position in the furnace. The heating surfaces of the furnace are designed to give the best effect when the fire is at the position shown, and should not be allowed to fall much below the line A. The volume of the burning fuel must conform to the degree of outside cold. Before new fuel is added to the fire, the ashes must be shaken down to suit the amount of fuel demanded.

Ashes should not be allowed to accumulate in the ashpit beyond the condition shown at H in the figure. If the ashes are allowed to fill the ashpit, the draft will be retarded and a dull wasteful fire will be the result. Such a condition will tend also to overheat and warp the grates.

The furnace doors should be well fitted so as to allow the least air to leak through when the drafts are closed. All joints should be filled with stove putty to prevent air leaks.

Put little coal on a low fire, a large amount may put out what fire exists. Do not overshake the fire in mild weather, it tends to create too much heat. Attend to the fire four times a day—morning, noon, evening, and at bed-time. A very hot fire causes the ashes to fuse and make clinkers. If the fire-box is filled with clinkers and slate, dump the fire and start a new one. Take up the ashes once a day.

A Creed For The New Year.

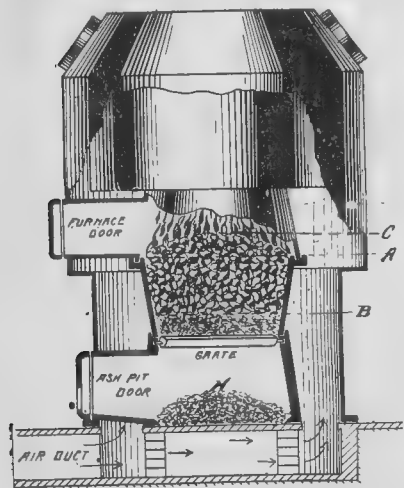
To do my work as best I may,
Rising to meet each dawning day
With honest faith in human love
And sincere trust in One above.
To face what comes of woe or grief
With courage won of my belief
That what is sent is for my good,
If borne with patient hardihood.
To gentle be and tender, too,
With human frailty, and to do
Whatever I can, though small it be,
To help my brother man to free
His nobler self unto the right,
And thus to clear his blinded sight.
Never to fail in charity
Nor kindly given sympathy.
Never to question how or why,
But simply live—and simply die.

By Grace G. Bostwick

When harnessed together, education and ambition will discover the near cuts to success.

A heaped teaspoonful of raw flax-seed, thoroughly chewed, taken half an hour before each meal, will help greatly in cases of chronic constipation. This is a simple and harmless remedy. The flax-seed possesses a pure mucilaginous substance, which, together with the linseed oil, has a decidedly beneficial action.

The great automobile success scored by Tudhope cars this season has prompted the opening of special sub-branches at Brandon, Man.; Swift Current, Sask.; and Yorkton, Sask., where the three 1912 six cylinder cars and the three four cylinder cars will be shown by Tudhope, Anderson & Co., Ltd., who are distributors for Tudhope cars in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with head offices at Winnipeg, and branches at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Lethbridge. These eight branch houses will have early showings of the complete Tudhope line with its ample equipment, now being made by the factory of the Tudhope Motor Co., Ltd., of Orillia. The advance catalogues for these cars is just off the press and copies will be sent free on request.



comfortably warm the house, a large proportion of the heat generated is sent up the chimney and wasted because of the strong draft demanded to keep the fire burning.

The burning mass of fuel in the fire-box should be of sufficient volume to produce the required amount of heat when burning moderately, that is at a red heat, not brightly red. If this condition is maintained, the glowing mass of fuel sends off a steady and plentiful supply of heat, but if the fire consists of a thin layer of briskly burning coals at the bottom of the fire-box or at the top of an accumulation of ashes, the fuel is not used to the greatest advantage. The fire must yield a large amount of heat rather than produce a high temperature in a small amount of fuel.

In the figure is shown an ideal furnace fire after it has been burning a sufficient length of time to warm the house to the normal temperature or the kind of fire that is desired when the furnace is ready for the night.

The fuel is heaped up as shown at C. A layer of ashes at B will vary in depth with the weather. In mild weather the layer may be five or six inches thick. In extremely cold weather the entire space will be filled with



The Howard Watch

GIVE him a HOWARD for Christmas.

It means more to a man than any other thing you could choose for him.

It is a solid investment for his convenience and service. It will serve him as long as he lives—and then have a substantial part of its original value.

It is a compliment to his character—a recognition of him as the kind of man who will appreciate such a timepiece.

He knows—every man in the Dominion knows the HOWARD Watch—what it stands for—its class and quality—its reputation for making good.

The HOWARD was the first American watch—brought out in 1842.

It was the first watch in the

world adjusted to modern conditions. It is adjusted today to a precision that no other watch has ever attained.

For sixty-nine years the HOWARD has been the finest practical watch in the world.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch—from the 17-jewel (double roller) in a Crescent or Boss gold-filled case at \$40, to the 23-jewel in a 14 K. solid gold case at \$150—is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached.

You can buy HOWARD Watches in every part of Canada. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town. Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD. The jeweler who can is a representative merchant—a good man to know.

Send us your name on a postal card and we will send you—free—the little HOWARD Book, full of valuable information for the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS

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HOWARD WATCHES

SOLD BY

D. R. DINGWALL Ltd. Winnipeg

Write for their new 1912 Catalogue.

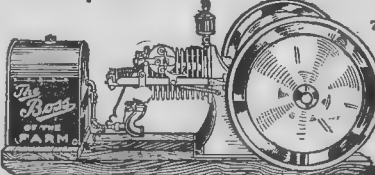


"EVERYBODY"

Can Afford a Gasoline Engine With Galloway's New Low Prices

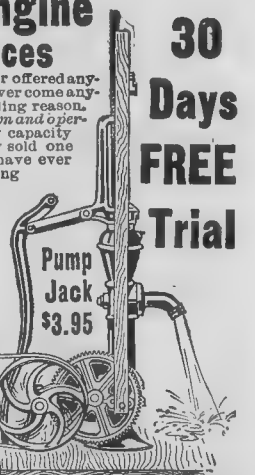
1 1/2 HP
\$27.50

Other Prices in Proportion



WM. GALLOWAY COMPANY
Wm. Galloway, Pres.
705B Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Ia.

No Such Quality in any engine—no matter what price you pay—the Galloway price saves you \$25 to \$300



30 Days FREE Trial

Pump Jack \$3.95

Library For The Blind.

Worthy Object for Christmas Giving.

Last spring a brief article on the Canadian Free Library for the Blind appeared in these columns. In that article it was stated that the library, then at Markham, Ont., was to be removed to Toronto. The removal has since taken place, and the C. F. L. B. now occupies quarters at 105 Annette St., Toronto, Ont.

The Canadian Free Library for the Blind is attempting to reach and benefit all the blind of Canada, but it is encountering serious obstacles in the realization of this hope from the difficulty in securing names and addresses of those without sight, from the necessity of canvassing for funds to defray the expenses of maintenance. The Board of Management therefore requests all readers of this journal who are acquainted with blind persons not now enjoying the benefits of the library, to send in such names and addresses to the Secretary, S. C. Swift, M.A., 8 Washington Ave., Toronto, Ont. It also makes a direct appeal to the generous Canadian public to contribute, at this joyous season, some small portion of the wealth with which it has been blessed during the past year. All contributions should be sent to the treasurer, E. W. Hermon, Esq., 37 Balmute St., Toronto, Ont.

It is the desire of the C. F. L. B. to establish a printing department for the purpose of printing Canadian texts in embossed type for the use of the Canadian blind. There is at present no such establishment in Canada, with the result that Canadian literature is practically unavailable to our sightless citizens. Thirty thousand dollars are required to secure a sufficient income to make the plan feasible. Less than \$1,000 of this amount is at present in the treasury of the C. F. L. B. The library asks the Canadian people this Christmas to help it to realize this plan so worthy of assistance.

Home Dressmaking.

Styles by May Manton.

[Ed. Note.—Any of the patterns described below may be had by sending ten cents to the Fashion Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Order by number, and be sure to state size of pattern desired. Allow at least two weeks for filling of orders.]

Long Coat, 7207.—Long coats are exceedingly smart this season and this one can be made available for many occasions. It is excellent for general wear, it is perfectly adapted to travel, and it can be made from any seasonable material. In the illustration diagonal serge is trimmed with broadcloth and the combination is a good one, but double faced materials are being much used, cloakings include a most interesting variety of mixtures and the like, and corduroy makes one of the features of the season.

The coat is made with fronts and back and includes shoulder and underarm seams, but the sleeves are cut in one with the body portions. The collar is made in sections and is joined to the neck and front edges, and the deep cuffs finish the sleeves. The closing can be made with two buttons and buttonholes, with buttons and buttonholes for the entire length, or with braid ornaments, as liked.

The pattern, No. 7207, is cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium 38 or 40, large 42 or 44 bust.



7207 Long Coat; Small 34 or 36, Medium 38 or 40, Large 42 or 44 bust.

Boy's Overcoat, 7217.—(With collar that can be rolled over to form revers or buttoned up closely about the throat.) The overcoat that can be worn either with an open neck or closed is a valuable one. It suits all weather conditions and it is in every way desirable. This one is smart at the same time that it is quite simple. It is loose fitting, as all boy's overcoats should be, and the making involves no difficulties. All materials that are used for garments of the sort are appropriate. In the illustration one of the fashionable herring bone cloths is finished with simple stitching.



7217 Boy's Overcoat, 8 to 14 years.

The coat is made with fronts and back. The fronts are faced and the collar is joined to the neck edge. The pockets are inserted on indicated lines and finished with laps. The sleeves are of the regulation sort, with upper and under portions and without fullness at the shoulders.

The pattern, No. 7217, is cut in sizes for boys of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years of age.

Three-piece Skirt with Side Panels, No. 7222.—Skirts that are overlapped at the sides, giving panel effects, are among the latest and smartest. This one is exceptionally adaptable for it can be made from one material or from two with equal success.



7222 Three-Piece Skirt with Side Panels, 22 to 30 waist.

In the illustration it is made of cloth with trimming of braid and buttons, but a very smart effect can be obtained by using velvet or satin for the panels and leaving them without trimming, or the skirt would be handsome made from velvet, velveteen or corduroy, with the panels of doe-skin cloth, such combinations being much in use. The skirt is made in three pieces. It is cut with a high waist line and closed at the left of the front. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/4 yards.

The pattern, No. 7222 is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

Girl's Coat, 7210.—(With or without seam at center back, with or without belt.)—The long coat that completely covers the frock is a thoroughly comfortable one for cold weather. This model includes the deep cuffs that are so smart this season and an exceptionally handsome collar. In the illustration it is made of double faced cloth and the reverse side makes the trimming, but coats such as this one are made from cheviot, diagonal and herring bone serges and from all cloak-making materials. Velveteen is smart and well liked and among novelties must be mentioned corduroy trimmed with broadcloth.



7210 Girl's Coat, 8 to 14 years.

The coat can be cut in three or four pieces as it is, or is not seamed at the center back. There are seams over the shoulders and under the arms. The fronts are faced to form revers and the collar is joined to the neck edge. The cuffs finish the sleeves.

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Caragana Hedge, planted eight years ago. Note habit of growth. Photo taken October 1st, 1910.

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295,000 Maple Trees 1 to 10 feet high.
35,000 Ash " 1 to 6 "
86,000 Willows " 1 to 10 "
53,000 Poplar " 1 to 10 "
35,000 Lilac " 1 to 4 "
147,000 Caragana " 1 to 4 "
12,000 Evergreen " 1 to 5 "

and a general stock of other shrubs and plants.

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THE PATMORE NURSERY COMPANY.

BRANDON, Man.

The belt, when used is slipped under the straps that are arranged over the under arm seams.

The pattern, No. 7210, is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10, 12 and 14 years of age.

Girl's Empire Dress, 7229.—(With low or high neck, short or long sleeves.)—The empire frock is always a pretty one for the younger girls. This one is made with a bertha that is quite new and attractive and can be treated in such different ways that it practically makes two different dresses.

The dress is made with skirt and body portions. The skirt is straight and the body portion is cut in one with the sleeves. It is made in two portions that are overlapped at the front giving the surplice suggestion. The shield is separate and arranged under the blouse and, when low neck is desired, it is cut out on indicated lines.

The pattern, No. 7229 is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

Child's Empire Coat, 7219.—(With or without shield.)—The empire line is always becoming to little children. This coat includes that feature and at the same time gives long unbroken lines at the back and front. It is cut in one with the sleeves, too, and, consequently, it is very easy to make. Worn without the shield it is adapted to the milder days and with the shield it becomes suited to the severest test to which Jack Frost can put a coat of the sort.



7219 Child's Empire Coat, 4 to 8 years.

derarm seams. The collar finishes the neck edge, and the separate shield is adjusted under it when required.

The pattern, No. 7219, is cut in sizes for children of 4, 6 and 8 years of age.

Semi-Princesse Gown, 7194.—(With fancy collar that can be made, pointed or round at the back, with or without stock collar, with or without pockets, with three-quarter or long sleeves.)—The gown made in semi-princesse style that is closed at the front is a new one, much liked and adapted to many uses and occasions. This one can be made of simple material and become appropriate for morning wear or can be made of more elaborate material and become appropriate for afternoon use. The collar can be made of any contrasting material. For morning use, washable materials are exceedingly well liked, but cashmere, challis and albatross are much used. For afternoon occasions the model can be utilized for taffeta, henrietta cloth, the fashionable poplin or any similar material.



7194 Semi-Princesse Gown, 34 to 42 bust.

The gown is made with blouse and skirt. The blouse consists of front and back portions with one-piece sleeves that are sewed to the armholes. The skirt is five gored. The two are joined to a belt and can be closed with buttons and button-holes for the entire length or stitched together to a convenient depth, as liked.

The pattern, No. 7194, is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

The days grow longer from now on.

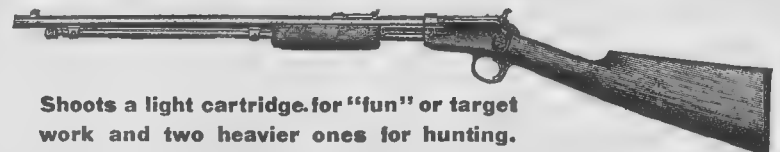
That the organizing of institutes for farmers' wives is coming into appreciation in the United States is shown by the fact that 16 states held 444 institutes for women in 1910, or 299 more than were held during the previous year.

The Taylor Milling & Elevator Co. will build a large elevator and flour mill in Nelson, British Columbia, next spring. The idea, as we understand it, is to purchase grain from Alberta and grind it into flour at Nelson to supply the mining districts of the Kootenay.

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A. E. Guillemin's eight Binders at work, near Forget, Sask.

Field Crops at Brandon Experimental Farm.

By W. C. McKillican, Superintendent.

The earlier part of the season of 1911 was very dry at Brandon. Up to the first of July, crops of all kinds suffered from the shortage of rainfall. The later part of the season was equally wet. It was also unusually cool. Thus grain crops did not do as well as usual, except on well prepared summer-fallow, where there was enough moisture conserved from the previous year to carry them through the early drought. The rains came in time to insure a particularly good crop of roots and potatoes, and also to make a good growth of corn. Harvesting and threshing were seriously delayed and interfered with by unfavorable weather. No damage was sustained from frost or hail, and very little from rust. The following are some of the more interesting field experiments conducted this season:—

Variety Tests.

The usual tests of the best and most promising varieties of farm crops have been made again this year. The results are as follows:—

Wheat.

Variety.	Days maturing 1911.	Days maturing aver, 5 yrs.	Yield 1911.	Yield aver. 5 years.
			Bus. lbs.	Bus. lbs.
Marquis	104	*	46 40	*
White Fife	110	115	44 40	43 08
Bishop	102	107	45 00	42 02
Red Fife	110	114	42 40	41 55
Preston	100	109	38 40	41 52
Stanley	101	110	43 00	39 32
Huron	101	109	34 00	37 46

*Marquis has been under test for four years. The averages for four years are: 106 days from seeding to ripening; 45 bus. 27 lbs., yield.

Pease.

Variety.	No of days maturing.	Yield.
		Bus. lbs.
Prince.	115	54 50
Arthur	113	54 00
Mackay	116	52 50
English Grey	116	52 40
Solo	113	51 10
Gregory	116	51 10
Chancellor	115	50 40
Paragon	116	50 10
Gold Vine	122	48 30
Pieton	116	42 50
Prussian Blue	115	40 00
Blackeye Marrowfat	116	39 50

Six Rowed Barley.

Variety.	No of days maturing.	No of days maturing aver. 5 years.	Yield 1911.	Yield aver. 5 years.
			Bus. lbs.	Bus. lbs.
Mensury	83	85	76 32	63 02
Odessa	85	85	64 08	62 14
Yale	85	85	63 06	61 28
Mansfield	84	85	53 26	59 10
Claude	84	85	62 04	57 18
Albert	82	84	58 36	56 04
Trooper	87	86	62 44	53 38
Nugent	85	85	59 18	52 36
Stella	87	86	39 08	50 38
Manchurian	85	*	67 24	*
C. A. C. No. 21	83	*	67 24	*

*These varieties have been under test less than five years.

Carrots.

Variety.	Yield.
	Bus. lbs.
Half Long Chantenay	18 1510
Improved Short White	23 35
Mammoth White Intermediate	22 671
Ontario Champion	19 874
White Belgian	23 1058

Two Rowed Barley.

Variety.	No of days maturing 1911.	No of days maturing aver. 5 years.	Yield 1911.	Yield aver. 5 years.
			Bus. lbs.	Bus. lbs.
Canadian Thorpe	95	90	64 38	61 02
Swedish Chevalier	100	92	64 28	60 46
Standwell	97	91	64 08	60 44
Jarvis	93	89	49 08	54 08
Clifford	83	87	49 38	48 42
Beaver	91	89	43 26	46 34
Hannchen	93	*	63 26	*

*This variety has been under test less than 5 years.

Oats.

Variety.	No of days maturing 1911.	No of days maturing aver. 5 years.	Yield 1911.	Yield aver. 5 years.
			Bus. lbs.	Bus. lbs.
Improved American	97	99	90 20	107 16½
Banner	98	99	87 32	106 18
Danish Island	96	99	81 16	106 03
Irish Victor	97	98	80 20	100 01
Siberian	97	99	84 24	99 11
Twentieth Century	101	98	94 24	98 19
Golden Beauty	101	102	101 26	97 22
Swedish Select	97	98	94 04	96 15
Thousand Dollar	98	98	92 22	95 25
Improved Ligowo	99	97	75 30	91 27
Pioneer	102	102	60 00	87 32
Abundance "Regenerated"	97	*	96 06	*
Gold Rain	99	*	94 04	*
Victory	97	*	88 18	*
Alsasman	99	*	85 30	*
Abundance	99	*	84 14	*
Orloff	88	*	63 08	*
Daubeney	88	*	61 26	*

*These varieties have been under test less than five years.

Indian Corn for Ensilage.

Variety	Stage when cut Sept. 4th.	Yield.
		Tons. lbs.
Selected Leaming	Early Milk	23 1916
Longfellow	Early Milk	23 1520
Eureka	Silk	23 1124
Compton's Early	Early Milk	23 926
Superior Fodder	Tassel	23 530
Angel of Midnight	Early Milk	22 254
Northwestern Dent	Late Milk	21 1560
Champion White Pearl	Silk	17 1640
Quebec Yellow	Firm Dough	17 650

Potatoes.

Variety.	Yield.
	Bus. lbs.
Table Talk	777 22
Woodbury's White Prize	718 30
Ashleaf Kidney	715 10
Empire State	683 50
Morgan's Seedling	658 10
Dooley	652 40
Late Puritan	639 50
Hamilton's Early	634 20
Early White Prize	619 40
Irish Cobbler	608 40
Manitoba Wonder	584 50
Early Bovee	579 20
Early Ohio	575 40
Money Maker	570 10
Reeve's Rose	564 40
Carman No. 1	562 50
Early Harvest	550 00
Vermont's Gold Coin	546 20
Peacock's Surprise	542 40
American Wonder	540 50
Everett	493 10
Rochester Rose	489 30
Sabeau's Elephant	482 10
Dreer's Standard	482 10
Factor	458 20
Hard to Beat	352 00
Dalmeny Beauty	315 20
Vick's Extra Early	311 40
Saunderson's Seedling	293 20
Ashleaf Kidney (English type)	275 00

Turnips.

Bangholm Selected	34 200
Carter's Elephant	24 400
Good Luck	20 1800
Halewood's Bronze Top	31 1800
Hal's Westbury	30 1600
Hartley's Bronze.	26 1900
Jumbo	17 1200
Magnum Bonum	27 1000
Perfection Swede	23 200
Mammoth Clyde	34 200

Sugar Beets.

French Very Rich	18
Klein Wanzleben	17
Vilmorin's Improved	17 1200

Mangels.

Gate Post	33 880
Giant Yellow Intermediate	23 640
Half Sugar White	28 1060
Prize Mammoth Long Red	32 1780
Selected Yellow Globe	25 820
Yellow Intermediate	31 1800
Perfection Mammoth Long Red	34 420

ESTRAY

two dark brown mares weight 1000 lbs each, one has star on forehead, one hind foot white, white saddle marks on back, Both have fore tops clipped, branded J T on right shoulder, L B on left shoulder. Came to my place about the 20th of June, 1911. M. E. SHANTS Sec. 2, Tp. 31, R. 2, W. 4, Didsbury, Alta. Owner to prove property and pay expenses.



Herefords on the Farm of S. Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta

Alfalfa and Red Clover.

These crops have done very well this year, and we have some phenomenal yields of alfalfa to report as follows. The yield in each case is weighed as dry hay:—

Alfalfa.	First cutting June 21 Tons. lbs.		Second cutting Aug. 7. Tons. lbs.		Total crop. Tons. lbs.	
Alfalfa (Grimm's Sown 1908)	4	300	2	6	300	
Alfalfa (Indian Head Seed)	3	800	2	400	5	1200
Alfalfa (Grimm's Sown 1909)	4	200	1	5	200	
Alfalfa (Turkestan)	2	1750	1	800	4	550
Alfalfa (Common)	2	1500	1	1100	3	2600
Alfalfa Canadian Purple Flowered	2	700	1	400	3	1100
Alfalfa Canadian Variegated Flowered	2	1100	1	1600	3	700
Alfalfa Provence	2	600	1	1800	3	400
Alfalfa Frankish	2	200	1	3	200	
Alfalfa Montana	2	300	1	1800	3	100
Alfalfa Sand Lucerne	2	500	1	1600	3	100
Alfalfa North Turkestan	1	1700	1	2	1700	
Orel Red Clover	1	1500	1	200	2	1700
Common Red Clover	2	200	1	1200	2	1400

Cultural Experiments.

A very complete system of experiments have been started this year for the purpose of investigating cultural methods suitable for Manitoba agricultural conditions. Among the lines of investigation are the following:—Depth of plowing, depth of seeding, methods of summer-fallowing; methods of handling stubble land, methods of seeding down, methods of breaking up sod, application of barnyard manure for wheat, for oats, or barley, for hoed crops, seed bed preparation, use of soil packers, use of commercial fertilizers, and drainage. A block of land comprising nearly five hundred plots, has been set apart for these experiments. The work this year has been largely of a preparatory nature, as most of the experiments require more than one year's operation before results are obtained. From the following experiments, however, results are available this year:—

Soil Packers.

Three types of soil packer were used in this experiment: (first) the surface packer or corrugated roller; (second) the sub-surface or Campbell packer, which consists of sharp wedge-shaped wheels; and (third) the combination packer, which, as the name signifies, is a combination of the other two with part of the characteristics of each. While all three show a decided advantage over no packing, this year's results have not shown very clearly any advantage of one kind over the other. Nor have they shown much difference as a result of different times of application. The results with wheat on land well summer-fallowed in 1910 are as follows:

	Bus.	lbs.
Unpacked, average four plots	45	25
Surface packer before seeding	51	00
Combination packer before seeding	50	20
Sub-surface packer before seeding	53	40
Surface packer after seeding	53	40
Combination packer after seeding	55	00
Sub-surface packer after seeding	54	40
Surface packer and harrow	54	00
Combination packer and harrow	55	00
Sub-surface packer and harrow	54	40
Surface packer before and after seeding	53	00
Combination packer before and after seeding	53	00
Sub-surface packer before and after seeding	55	20

Seed Bed Preparation.

An experiment has been undertaken to determine the advisability of thorough cultivation of the seed bed just before the seed is sown. The land used this year was well prepared summer-fallow, so even where poor spring cultivation was applied the crop was good:

Wheat.		Yield.
Poor cultivation	50	bus.
Good cultivation	51	bus.
Extra good cultivation	59	bus.

Oats.

Poor cultivation	119	bus. 14 lbs.
Good cultivation	134	bus. 04 lbs.
Extra good cultivation	123	bus. 18 lbs.

Depth of Seeding.

The following results were obtained with various depths of seeding. The wheat was sown on corn stubble without plowing; the oats were sown on wheat stubble fall plowed:

Wheat.

lin. deep	42	bus. 20 lbs.
2in. deep	42	bus. 40 lbs.
3in. deep	39	bus. 40 lbs.
4in. deep	37	bus. 00 lbs.

First cutting June 21 Tons. lbs.		Second cutting Aug. 7. Tons. lbs		Total crop. Tons. lbs.	
4.	300	..	2	..	6 300
3	800	..	2 400	..	5 1200
4	200	..	1	..	5 200
2	1750	..	1 800	..	4 550
2	1500	..	1 1100	..	3 2600
2	700	..	1 400	..	3 1100
2	1100	..	1600	..	3 700
2	600	..	1800	..	3 400
2	200	..	1	..	3 200
2	300	..	1800	..	3 100
2	500	..	1600	..	3 100
1	1700	..	1	..	2 1700
1	1500	..	1 200	..	2 1700
2	200	..	1200	..	2 1400

Oats.

lin. deep	82	bus. 12 lbs.
2in. deep	92	bus. 32 lbs.
3in. deep	90	bus. 20 lbs.
4in. deep	83	bus. 18 lbs.

Wheat.

Amount of Seed per acre.	No of days ripening.	Yield. Bus. lbs.
2 bus. per acre ..	112	45 40
1 1/4 bus. per acre ..	112	44 40
1 1/2 bus. per acre ..	113	44 20
1 3/4 bus. per acre ..	113	43 20
1 bus. per acre ..	113	40 20
3/4 bus. per acre ..	113	39 20

Oats.

4 bus. per acre ..	126	113 18
3 1/2 bus. per acre ..	122	142 12
3 bus. per acre ..	123	115 10
2 1/2 bus. per acre ..	124	133 22
2 bus. per acre ..	126	133 02
1 1/2 bus. per acre ..	126	123 18

Barley.

3 bus. per acre ..	89	69 28
2 1/2 bus. per acre ..	90	79 08
2 bus. per acre ..	91	81 12
1 3/4 bus. per acre ..	91	81 32
1 1/2 bus. per acre ..	92	77 24
1 bus. per acre ..	92	83 16

Grasses and Clovers.

Effect on Following Crop.

To test the effect on the fertility of the land of clovers versus grasses, wheat was sown on plots that had grown grasses and clovers for a number

	Bus.	lbs.
Wheat following red clover ..	37	5
Wheat following alsike	33	30
Wheat following Western rye grass	27	37
Wheat following Timothy	26	47

Prevention of Smut in Wheat.

A comparison was made of various strengths of solutions of bluestone and formalin as preventives for smut. The object of this experiment was not only to find out which treatment was most effective in preventing smut, but also to ascertain whether or not there was a danger of lowering the yield by too severe treatment. The results would indicate that such a danger exists. The seed used was the product of last year's untreated plot. It was plump sound seed, and was quite badly tagged with smut.

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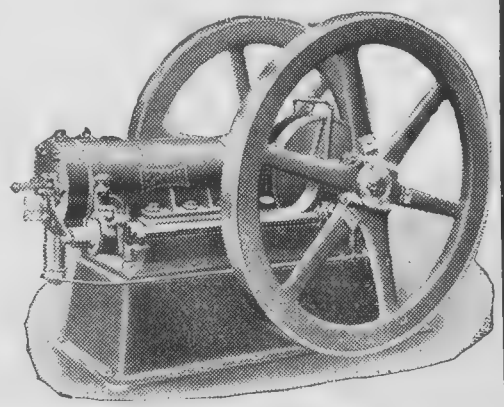
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Two Cylinders

When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Treatment	No of Smutty heads per 1000.	Yield Bus. lbs.
Untreated	161	44 40
Immersed in Bluestone (1 lb. to 4 gals. water) ..	0	38 40
Immersed in Bluestone (1 lb. to 6 gals. water) ..	0	40 40
Sprinkled with Bluestone (1 lb. to 6 gals. water) ..	3	40 00
Immersed in Bluestone (1 lb. to 8 gals. water) ..	4	44 00
Immersed in Bluestone (1 lb. to 10 gals. water) ..	5	44 40
Immersed in Formalin (1 lb. to 25 gals. water) ..	0	38 80
Immersed in Formalin (1 lb. to 30 gals. water) ..	0	46 20
Immersed in Formalin (1 lb. to 35 gals. water) ..	0	47 40
Sprinkled with Formalin (1 lb. to 35 gals. water) ..	0	45 20
Immersed in Formalin (1 lb. to 40 gals. water) ..	0	48 40

Grades of Wheat for Seed.

Samples of each of the standard grades of spring wheat were obtained from Inspector Serls of Winnipeg, and used for seed. The results were as follows:

Grade.	No of days ripening.	Yield. Bus. lbs.
No. 1 Hard	111	37 20
No. 1 Northern	110	37 20
No. 2 Northern	111	37 20
No. 3 Northern	112	37 20
No. 4	112	36 40
No. 5	113	33 20
No. 6	114	30 40

Rotations.

In order to ascertain what rotations are the most profitable, most economical of labor, and most conducive to the conservation of soil fertility and moisture, different portions of the Experimental Farm have been set apart for this purpose. Accurate records are being kept of the actual labor put on each field, and of the products taken from it. Determinations will be made from time to time to find out the effect on the soil of each rotation. These rotations are in fields of considerable size, so that they take up the major portion of the arable part of the farm. By using such comparatively large areas it is believed the results in cost of operation will be of more value than if the work were conducted on small plots. The following rotations have been adopted for this farm:

Rotation A.

Wheat continuously.

Rotation D.

1st year wheat (manure in fall).
2nd year wheat.
3rd year oats.
4th year summer-fallow.

Rotation E.

Same as D, but no manure at any time.

Rotation F.

1st year wheat.
2nd year wheat (manure in fall).
3rd year corn or roots.
4th year oats or barley.
5th year clover hay.

Rotation G.

1st year wheat.
2nd year wheat.
3rd year oats or barley.
4th year clover hay.
5th year pasture (manure in fall).
6th year corn or roots.

Rotation H.

1st year wheat.
2nd year wheat.
3rd year summer-fallow.
4th year oats.
5th year clover hay.
6th year pasture (manure in fall).

Rotation I.

1st year flax.
2nd year oats.
3rd year summer-fallow.
4th year wheat.
5th year clover hay.
6th year pasture.

Rotation Q.

1st year roots and pease.
2nd year wheat or oats.
3rd year hay.
4th year hay.
5th year pasture.
6th year pasture.
7th year pasture.
8th year green feed and rape (manure in fall).

Rotation W.

1st year wheat.
2nd year wheat (manure in fall).
3rd year corn or roots.
4th year oats.
5th year barley.
6th year alfalfa (seeded alone).
7th year alfalfa.
8th year alfalfa.
9th year alfalfa.
10th year alfalfa (ploughed up in fall).

The Salem branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is devoting one of its meetings to the discussion of co-operative buying. The annual meeting passed a resolution drawing Mr. Meighen's attention to the "existing combines in lumber and cement," and urging him to continue his fight to reduce the duties on agricultural implements.

Starbuck G.G.A. to hold Popular Meetings.

A few issues back we made appreciative reference to the plan of the executive of the Manitoba G. G. A. to encourage popular discussion in the branches of that organization during the winter. The following account of a meeting at Starbuck on Dec. 7 will serve to show that the idea is being taken hold of.

At the meeting referred to between fifty and sixty farmers were present and discussed matters pertaining to the movement. Steps were taken to carry on a vigorous campaign this winter. Methods for organization were discussed and arrangements considered for holding regular meetings throughout the winter, these meetings to be of such a character as to attract the young people of the community. Some of the members of the Elmbank branch were also present and gave the experiences of their branch during the last winter in the matter of holding social evenings and debates. One of the members was very enthusiastic over the beneficial influence these occasions had in interesting the young men of the farm in the aims of the Association. He laid special emphasis on the opportunity these meetings afforded the young men for expressing their views in public and the study of public questions.

Too Much Work.

By W. C. Palmer, North Dakota
Agricultural College.

"Too much work" is a remark that meets one on nearly every farm. The writer has often heard the same remark at farmers' institutes, and especially when new methods are advocated. It is a really serious problem. However, it must be faced and solved, too. As long as the land was new, spreading over a large number of acres was in many cases profitable.

That time has now passed, as the results in half farming now too often result in crop failure or so many wild oats and weeds in the grain that it makes a man ashamed to take them to market. Half farming with such results simply wastes work. Some better method must be worked out.

What is the man to do who has more land than he can work thoroughly? One solution is to sell a part of it. That, however, is not what most land holders want to do. Another solution is to sow a part of the land to alfalfa, clover or some grass. The returns from the land in hay will be fully as good as from that in grain. And the work will be much less. At the same time, land will be cleaned from weeds and plant diseases and the humus content will be

increased. In the Red River Valley medium red clover and timothy is a good mixture to sow, while out of the valley alfalfa, bromus or slender wheat grass will prove more satisfactory.

The starting of the clover and alfalfa may need some special preparation, as manuring and sowing without a nurse crop, and introducing some of the germs that live on the nodules. Get a small piece started and that will help you get the whole farm in condition.

Leave it in grass three to five years. Every year sow more grass and also plow up some sod. This new land will be in fine condition to grow large crops.

By this procedure the work on the farm will be reduced and the returns increased, and the land put in much better shape than is possible in continuous grain growing. The work that is saved on the hay land should be used to give the land more thorough tillage.

Do not delay sowing some grasses, as the longer the land is cropped to grain the harder it is going to be to get the grasses to start.

Farmers' Co-operative Association at Red Deer.

The Red Deer News of Dec. 6 contains the following news item:—

The U.F.A. held their semi-annual meeting on Thursday last, Nov 30, to wind up the half year's business. There was a good representation of farmers present. President Bower occupied the chair. The secretary presented a balance statement showing that a business of \$23,101.75 had been done, consisting of:

10 cars of hogs.....	\$16,589.80
5 cars wheat.....	3,295.18
3 cars oats.....	1,677.37
1 car potatoes.....	232.00
Local sales	1,267.62
Sundry commissions.....	39.78

\$23,101.75

At a cost of 3.62 per cent., leaving a balance of 1.38 per cent. on hand.

On the motion of C. White and J. Greening, one-half of 1 per cent. was retained as a sinking fund, and the balance to be returned to patrons. In discussing unfinished business it was decided to go ahead with the incorporation.

W. H. Winegarden, Imperial, Sask., "Please find enclosed, renewal of my subscription, to The Nor'-West Farmer. I cannot do without it."

The Southern States are year by year enlarging the acreage devoted to rice growing. According to information obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture, the acreage of rice in Louisiana and Arkansas has increased approximately 700,000 acres in the past two years.



Lindsay-Bunnell Farm, Moose Jaw, Sask.

Insure Your Crop With a Stewart Sheaf Loader



The Help Problem

At Threshing Time is Solved if the Thresher Has a

Stewart Sheaf Loader

H. H. Nikkel, Altona, Man., says: "I use six men and five horses less on account of the Loader, which means \$20.00 per day, and with meals and feed, it makes a saving of about \$25.00 per day."

MANY A FIELD STILL UNTHRESHED BECAUSE THE THRESHER COULD NOT KEEP HIS GANG TOGETHER

P. H. Cole, a Starbuck, Man., farmer, upon whose farm a Stewart Sheaf Loader was used this season, says: "Again, it is plain to see that to the thresher the Stewart Loader is a gift, as with the Loader one man and two teams, will do the work of five men and five teams * * *. Also, the Thresher has not the trouble of getting half the gang together, which, as every one knows, is often a difficult matter."

If There Is a Shortage of Harvest Help

The Stewart Sheaf Loader will save the crop anyway. Colin Carmichael, Weyburn, Sask., says: "I am saving four stook teams and five men, or, say, \$20.00 per day. The Machine is strongly built and easily operated." H. J. Falloon, Strassburg, Sask., says: "It does not leave as much grain on the field as the pitchers and saves me \$35.00 per day." John J. Dyck, Lowe Farm, Man., says: "The Loader is so simple and durable that during the twenty days' threshing I have not had one cent's worth of repairs for it, nor wasted one-half hour's time on it." Write for full particulars.

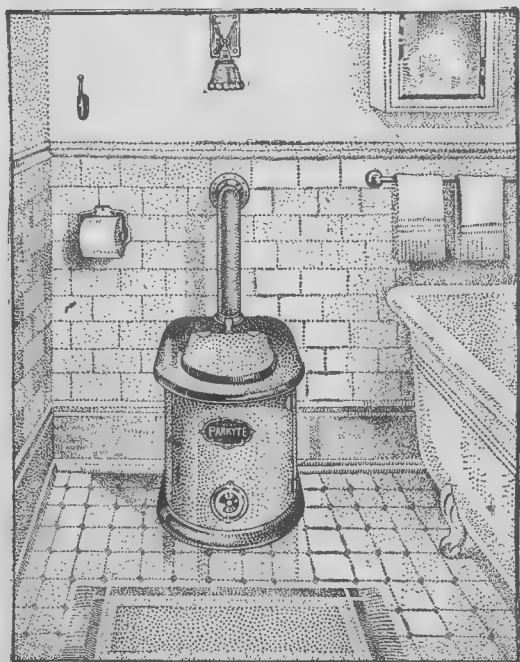
The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. Ltd., 715 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg

The Purity of the Prairie Breeze

Is the natural atmosphere of every habitation or
haunt of men in which

"PARKYTE"

IS PART
OF THE
CIRCLE

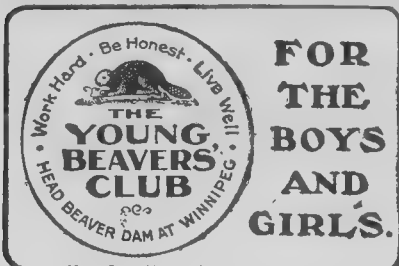


EVERY cycle of years has its revelations—and its revolution. In the days of our grand-sires the medicine chest was as much a part of the "works" of a household as was constantly in commission as the family flour bin. It was the day of the Quack and the gruesome period of pestilence. ¶Now we keep disease at a distance instead of nursing it, and drink clean air and pure water instead of the nostrums of the medicine man. ¶"Parkyte" came as a revelation. It has revolutionized domestic service and taught men to foil disease instead of fighting it.

Parkyte Improved Sanitary Closets

WITHOUT the aid of water, plumbing, excavating or burning, may be installed into any Farm House, Country Hotel or School giving it the luxury and all the sanitary protection enjoyed by the best equipped City residence. The cost is trifling in view of all it means. The world over it is the cheapest and most effective health safeguard ever invented, and for this reason it is endorsed without a single reservation by leading architects and health inspectors throughout the Dominion. Let us send you complete information of these and our whole line of health specifics.

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Every boy or girl who reads this Department may become enrolled as a member of the Young Beavers' Club. The membership badge is a beautiful button, of the design shown within the circle above. These buttons are sent free to all members. To become a member one needs only to write a letter for publication in this Department of our paper and make application to be enrolled. The list of members is carefully kept in our big membership book, and we publish what we consider to be the most interesting letters.

All letters should be addressed to the Young Beavers' Club, Nor'-West Farmer Office, Winnipeg. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

To Every Boy and Girl.

Within your hearts a Christmas tree
This day is set a-growing,
That on its branches you may hang
The gifts most worth the showing.

A sunny smile, a pleasant word,
For every one about you,
And willing hands, to make folks feel
They cannot do without you.

An honest speech, a fearless eye,
A kindness without measure—
'Tis gifts like these upon your trees
That give the sweetest pleasure.

The Story of the Pumpkin Seed.

North Portal, Sask., Dec. 7, 1911.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—I will tell you all a story while I am visiting you. Once upon a time there lived two boys. They lived when North America was just being settled up and when a great many of the Indians were hostile. These boys were moving from the East to the far West, where there were hostile Indians and half-breeds. In an old cupboard in the kitchen was a package of pumpkin seeds. They were just about to leave when Joe, the younger boy, thought of them. "I'll have to go back and get them," he said. "Never mind," said Obed, his brother; "you will not be able to grow them anyway." But Joe went and got them. He seeded them when they got to their new home. They lived peaceably for many months, and their crop was growing fine. But one month the Indians and half-breeds rose in rebellion. They pillaged every farm in the settlement that they could get at. Their fires could be seen on the horizon every night. The boys and their parents were very frightened. Every night they locked the door and blew the light out and then sat up with their guns in their hands. But one night they were roused by a horse's footsteps on the road. They went out and met their neighbor, who had come to tell them to get ready, for the Indians were coming very quickly. They ran in and locked the door and got their guns ready. Very soon they could discern the dusky figures stealing up. Just then Joe thought of his pumpkins. He seized a knife and hollowed out one of them. Making two large eyes and horrible mouth, he put a light in it and set it in the window. When the Indians saw it they were very frightened and ran away. Joe was very glad that he had taken the seeds, for they had saved their lives and also saved their stock. I remain, yours truly,

J. D. Dunbar, jr.

Studying the Rat at School.

Mount Royal, Man., Nov. 27, 1911.

Dear Beaver,—We live in a nice little village about three miles from Winnipeg, and the C.P.R. and C.N.R. run within a mile of our place. One station is almost half a mile from our place and the other is about a mile and a half. There are a lot of rats coming around here. One of the neighbors killed one and sent it over to the school for us to study. It was a grey rat with a brown stripe down the middle of its back and a white

stomach. It was sixteen inches from its ears to its tail. I will sign myself, "The Rat."

Still has the Pet Crow.

Lewiswyn, Sask., Dec. 8th, 1911.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—My black pet crow that I wrote you about is still alive. We keep him in the hen house now so he won't catch a cold. Last Saturday I let him out for a long time while I cleaned out his cage. He enjoyed the fine warm weather, for I made a kind of perch for him sheltered from the cold north wind. Daddy's big dog got into the wolf trap of a neighbor the other day, and his paw is awfully swollen. It has been sore for a week

We always look forward to Christmas time when we have some fine parties. Several times we have had a few friends into our house for a party, and fine times we have had, too. The winter pleasures have started at our place now. Every week or so there is a concert held. Just now the benefit concerts have been arranged to help sick people. You see we are not at a loss now, not knowing what to do with ourselves, we could go to the concerts. Christmas greetings to all the Canadian Beavers from

Ethel M. Mason.

Paying for a Pony Himself.

Mazenod, Sask., Oct. 29th, 1911.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—I have a little pony and I am trying to pay for her my-



Darling Bess and her Little Pet.

now, and he is so lame that he can't go with daddy when he goes away with the team. I have twelve pigeons. Beside this I have a dog, a cow, two calves, a pony, a cat and about five white hens. The threshing is awfully late here, for they are still threshing, and we ourselves are not yet threshed. Christmas greetings. Your loving beaver,

Hendrika Vanson.

Lots of Concerts in old England.

The Willows, Duke Street, Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, Eng., Nov. 20th, 1911.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—Our harvest has been gathered in some time. We are having some very rough weather now, but have not had any snow yet. In five weeks more we shall be breaking up at school, for our Christmas holidays.

self. My grandpa sent me \$5 for a birthday present to buy a pig. This summer it had eight little pigs. I gave four to father and sold the rest to pay for the pony, but I have more to pay yet. Our homestead is 60 miles from Moose Jaw. Some weeks ago father and I went to Moose Jaw for two loads of lumber. When we got to the track father was ahead of me and saw a train coming, and shouted for me to stop, but I was too far on to stop, but I got over safely, with a few yards to spare. We were three years without a school, but we have one four miles away. I go on my pony. I am not very forward at my lessons, but hope to pull up. I am very fond of reading. Father has gone to Moose Jaw with a four horse load of wheat. It is a long haul for wheat, but we have not got our flax threshed yet. I remain your sincerely, Walter H. Woodward.

Sends a Christmas Song.

Glenella, Man., Nov. 27th, 1911.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—As I said in a former letter, I will send you a song:—
Christmas has come again—
Glad Christmastide.
Banish all care and pain—
Glad Christmastide.
List to our songs of glee;
Christmas we sing to thee;
Christmas we sing to thee—
Glad Christmastide.

Holly and mistletoe
We gladly bring;
What though the cold winds blow;
We gaily sing.
Welcome, O, day of days;
We lift our hearts in praise;
We lift our hearts in praise—
Glad Christmastide.

Now let all anger be
Cast from the heart.
Now let sweet charity
Do its kind part.
Spirit of Christmastide
In our hearts now abide;
In our hearts now abide—
Glad Christmastide.
—Yours truly, Gus Hoehn.

Two Christmas Songs.

Box 87, North Portal, Sask.,

Dec. 7th, 1911.

Dear Beavers,—I think that I will send you a couple of songs.

First Song.

'Twas once on a glad Christmas eve—
ha, ha
(Our story you'll scarcely believe—ha,
ha).
He thought we were sleeping,
But we were all peeping,
And quiet were keeping—ha, ha, ha, ha.

Chorus—

And so we caught Santa—ha, ha, ha, ha;
And so we caught Santa—ha, ha, ha, ha;
He fell on the floor with a mighty uproar;
And so we found Santa—ha, ha.

We found him the dearest old man,
ha, ha;
We'll help him as much as we can—ha,
ha.
We'll sing in glad measures,
We'll share all our pleasures,
And give all our treasures—ha, ha.

Second Song

(To the tune of Auld Lang Syne.)

O, Santa Claus, dear Santa Claus!
Please listen while we sing;
We wish to tell you, Santa Claus,
What we would have you bring.

We're just as good as good can be,
And your are just as kind,
So you can very plainly see
The things we have in mind.

You'll find our stockings in a row,
Some large ones and some small;
We'll turn the lights down rather low,
And make no noise at all.

And if you bring us lots of toys,
And not a stocking miss;
Then you may have from girl and boy
A hug and old Dutch kiss.

Now, if your reinder take a flight,
And run off with your sleigh,
Then you may stay with us all night
And we can romp and play.

Then you may have our goat and cart,
When you may wish to go,
And help you get an easy start,
Because we love you so.

—Yours truly, Richard J. Dunbar.

Marjorie is a Milker.

Cairns, Alberta, Nov. 21, 1911.

Dear Editor,—Father has taken The Nor'-West Farmer for some time, and still takes it. We have five horses, two cows and a calf. The picture I am sending shows me milking a cow and my sister is also milking the other cow. I have a pony of my own and I like to ride about on her. We lived in Sedgwick until October 28, and then we came down here to live. I went to school



Photo sent us by Majorie Shurmer, showing her milking one of the Cows. Majorie is a worker.

there, but there is no school here yet. We live $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the railroad. There is only one store at Cairns so far. We have a little white dog called Rover. He will chase the cows when told to. We have lots of rabbits and coyotes around here. My brothers are trying to get some skins. I was eleven years old on the 10th of this month, when father bought me a saddle. I would like to hear from some Beavers, as I have not any playmates. With kind wishes to the other Beavers, yours truly,

Marjorie Shurmer.

Making the Face.

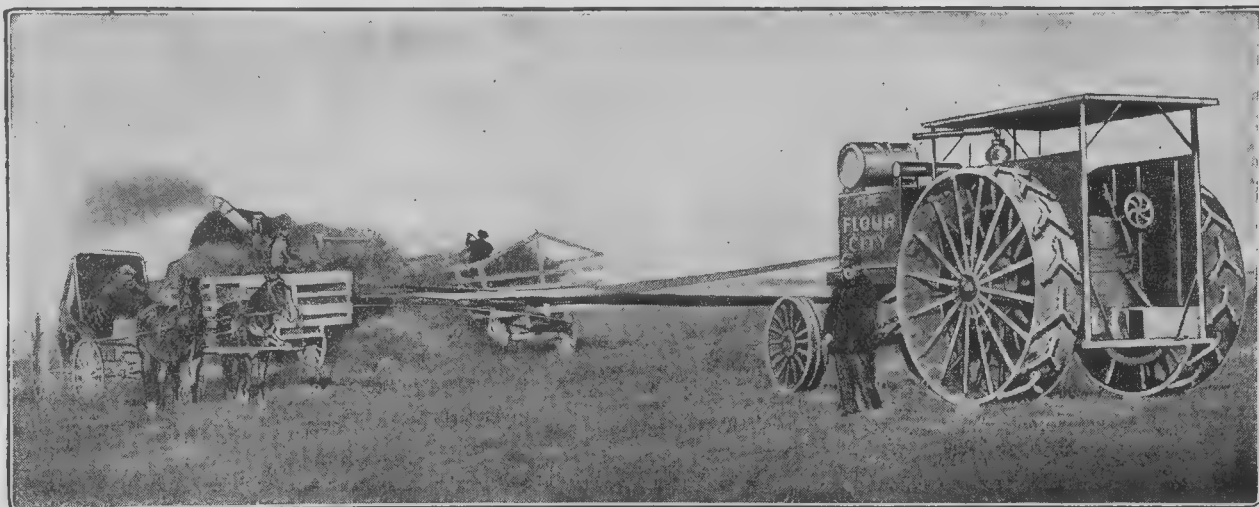
"Why, what a funny heading!" I can imagine some of our little readers saying. "We don't make our faces; we've got them." Well, I'm not so sure about that. Of course, we can't alter the shape of our chins or our nose but, after all, the chin and the nose are only part of the face. What makes beautiful many a face in which you can find hardly one good feature? Isn't it the expression? Of course it is. And I think the face always bears the impress we put upon it—put not consciously, perhaps, but by our habits, our thoughts, our actions, our tempers, and so on. Who doesn't want to be beautiful? Everybody does, I suppose. Well, why doesn't everybody try? I have seen some little boys and girls going about habitually with frowning faces, and I know quite well that if this continues the expression will gradually become fixed, and the people will say they have a "disagreeable" appearance. People who are angry, selfish, mean, deceitful, give their faces an expression which may not always show the character to others, because we are not all adepts at reading this kind of writing, but which certainly is not pleasant, and if boys and girls want their faces to be "nice," they must think nice thoughts, do nice actions, be kind and pleasant. I know people the sight of whose faces is always stimulating, not because they are smiling, but because of the cheerful, kind expression which cheerful, kind ways have fixed on them. I have heard people say, "What a pleasant face So-and-so has," and the person referred to is quite plain, if you examine her features one by one; yet she is one of whose face you can look with pleasure, because she is beautiful in expression. Oh, yes, we have a good deal to do in the making of our faces, boys and girls; and, believe me, that the face is a book on which we draw our own characters, so to speak. And I want you to think of this, when you are inclined to be angry, or selfish, or morose, or unkind. Let the picture you draw be that of a good, kind-hearted, clean boy or girl, and you will find the expression on the face one which will be pleasing. Have you ever seen a little child crying? Place a mirror before its face, and it will be so astonished at the picture that it will often stop quite suddenly. It didn't know it looked so ugly. If only we had mirrors before our faces when we feel angry, or spiteful, or "nasty," we should realise on what pattern we are making our faces, and be more ready to try to effect an improvement.

To enter into the true spirit of Christmas, do some kind act to somebody else from whom you do not expect anything in return.

"Flour City" Tractors

Can be OPERATED SUCCESSFULLY in Extreme Cold Weather

Bu'li in three sizes—20, 30 and 40 H.P.



It is true that some tractors are better than others, and there is a reason for it. The "Flour City" practically swept the field in the 1911 Winnipeg Contest, this was due to its design and construction. The fact that it swept the field in two previous Winnipeg Contests adds weight to this statement.

The "FLOUR CITY" is equipped with a four cylinder vertical motor, which has many advantages. It gives more impulses to the revolution of the crank; it does not require the heavy fly-wheels to store power; it can be built of less weight; it gives a steadier motion, and can be condensed into a small space—**THIS IS COMMON SENSE.**

TO INSURE RESULTS—Its compression chambers must be proportioned to give the charge the proper density; the valves must open direct into the cylinders to insure proper ignition and economy and to avoid excessive carbonization. Cranks, connecting rods and pistons must be accurately balanced to avoid vibration. Mechanically opened valves and a good carburetor, actuated by a good governor, insures steady motion.

ALL THESE POINTS are embodied in the "FLOUR CITY" Motor, which mounted on our tractor frame, equipped with the **HIGH DRIVERS**, insures easy travel and greater traction in comparison to weight. It is provided with High Carbon Steel transmission gears, properly hardened and securely enclosed in a cast-iron case, free from dust or dirt. Its simple method of reversing (no throwing in and out of mesh of gears) makes a compact and rigid construction throughout and constitutes the **HIGHEST TYPE** of general **FARM TRACTOR.**

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A Chat about the Country Boy's Education.

By A. H. G.

You farmers have many difficult problems to solve, and to satisfy yourselves, if not your advisers, no doubt taxes to the utmost both your time and your ability.

Agricultural journals and professors urge you to exterminate weeds, to prepare your soil with greater care, to procure the choicest seed, to produce nothing but the best grain. They cry out that you are exhausting your soil, that you have no regard for future generations, that you are selfish miners, not farmers at all. They would have you practice rotation of crops, raise live stock, feed the soil, and conserve the fertility that the Almighty has bestowed upon this land. They appeal to your reason, you know they are in the right, and so, for the sake of your purses, for the sake of your children, if you are blessed with any, and with the pride and confidence of westerners, of Canadians, of lovers of the British Empire, you are doing your best to beat all creation in your particular line of business.

But What About the Boy Crop?

Should a teacher now get after you to remind you of a few more difficult problems, he would surely hear your "Good Lord, deliver us." Nevertheless, if your conscience does not allow you to skip this page you are, in spite of wry face and impatient shrug, at my mercy, and in all seriousness I ask: What about the crop of boys and girls? Especially boys?

The Salt of the Earth.

Now I shall not accuse you of altogether ignoring or neglecting your duties towards them, guilty as many of you may be, for I believe it can be demonstrated that boys and girls from the country are the salt of the earth and win out in comparison and in competition with their cousins from town and city. In fact, knowing how large a proportion of successful artisans and business and professional men were bred in the country, I know that city parents might wisely look to the farm to discover the secret of some few educational methods that have proved successful.

As a teacher, observing for a quarter of a century the development of boys and girls from all kinds of homes, I feel inclined to record a few observations and suggestions, if not for your approval, at least for your consideration.

An Incident of Youth.

To begin, let me relate an incident from my own experience. Fortunately or unfortunately, I can scarcely decide which, I was brought up in a village. One summer when I was about twelve years of age, a farmer hired me to thin out turnips; that is, he plied the hoe too rapidly to do the work well enough, and I crawled along on hands and knees to pull out the weeds and superfluous plants left behind. Just imagine how my muscles ached at the end of two days at that work! I could hardly move and after supper lay down in the yard. The farmer told me to drive a cow about half a mile down the road to meet her lusty lover at a neighbor's, but I refused, remarking that he had hired me to weed turnips. I felt that he, knowing my condition, was unjust and cruel. He promptly paid me two days' wages at the rate of twenty-five cents a day, and sent me home as unfit to be a farm hand. Possibly he did right, though not in my estimation. At any rate, in spite of aches and pains and the coming darkness, I set off at full speed for home, about three miles away, and not for years did I find myself again on a farm.

Danger of Overshooting the Mark.

If I had been that farmer's son, what would have happened? Well, long before the age of eleven my body would have been broken in to hard work, my will power would have been trained to rule my body, aches or no aches, and I should have become obedient to authority. Whether I should have admired my father is quite another matter. How

ever, no better opportunity for sound training in such essentials can be found than on a farm; but he must be a wise and considerate farmer who can train his boy thus and not overshoot the mark by leaving in his heart a feeling of injustice, that he is getting too much work, too much slavery, and not chance enough to learn the things about which the town boy seems to know so much.

Love for Country Life—or Otherwise.

In addition to receiving a good training, the country boy has abundance of time to think of the life and conditions about him. His many varied occupations, developing in him initiative and executive ability, leave him largely free to let his imagination roam at will and his intellect to puzzle out a philosophy of life from the materials at hand, and if life in the country is to him unreasonable, or slavish, or narrow as compared with life in the neighboring village, he will soon see it, and, when he becomes a free agent, the farm will lose him. If on the contrary, farm conditions, in spite of hard labor, are attractive, he will develop into a lover of country life, and nothing will induce him to give up its freedom from conventional restraints and its opportunities for a prosperous and useful life.

Right Development to be Encouraged.

Boyhood, however, requires something more than judiciously planned work. That is to say, a boy needs some leisure to utilize as he likes, some opportunity to exercise his own activities in ways pleasing to himself, and some materials to arouse, to stimulate and to nourish his intellect, his emotions and his imagination. Body, mind and spirit are intensely vigorous and seek relief in action. He needs to be wisely directed without being made aware of it, and to be brought into contact with those things upon which, or by means of which, his abundant energy can be expended.

Let him, then, in addition to public holidays have definite respite from labor, either daily or weekly. Get him a good kit of tools and a few books on popular science, handicraft and machinery. With the right kind of books and tools and the native curiosity God has given him, a boy will of himself learn as much chemistry, electricity and physical science in general as in any good school. In fact, you could not keep him from learning.

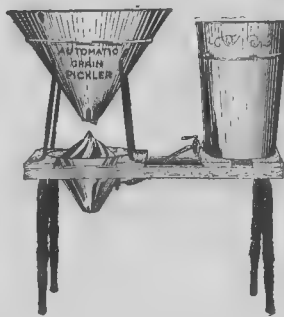
Moreover, have books of general literature in the house and give him time to read them; books of travel, of adventure, of history, of biography, romance and poetry; such books, in short, as will bring him into touch with great characters, other nations, and other modes of life. Through contact with them his own intellectual and spiritual life will be quickened and developed, and he will unconsciously prepare himself to take his place in the community in later years as a man of keen insight, of unusual intelligence and of broad sympathies.

Worth the Cost.

But, you say, that will cost money! Of course it will, but not quite all you have, and it will not be needed all at one time. Anyway, isn't your boy worth it? And would you not be a proud father of such a son? Possibly your boy might not turn out to be such a paragon of manhood as expected. Well, in any case, give him a chance to develop, and he will, I warrant, be better than if he had a more foolish father.

A Christmas Suggestion.

This chat is about long enough. I should like to talk about country schools, but home training is of vastly greater importance, and the editor may think I have used enough space. One suggestion more, however. If you have not yet bought a Christmas present for some boy, your own or another's, choose one that will help to educate him. If you have already bought one, buy another, and a Merrier Christmas will be yours.



If you **COMPARE THIS PICKLER** with others

You will be Sure to Buy This One.

This Pickler is self-operating, supplying its own power by the weight of the grain falling on the turbine which is situated in the lower hopper, causing quick revolution of the turbine, the liquid passes through the pipe up into the interior of the turbine where it is forced out by gravity through small openings at the lower outer edge of the turbine, thoroughly spraying every kernel.

EVERY PICKLER GUARANTEED.

Every Pickler we manufacture is guaranteed to pickle thoroughly any and every kind of grain and we will cheerfully refund your money if you are not perfectly satisfied. Its capacity can be regulated as desired up to 135 bushels per hour, while the solution can be regulated so as to merely spray the grain or to thoroughly soak it. Hundreds of users testify that this is the only thing in Picklers and we know that once you see it in actual operation you will never want any other. It is simplicity itself, and does perfect work. These machines are built for using both Formaldehyde and Bluestone and the price is so reasonable you should not neglect to order at once. Call at your local dealers and ask him for a Catalogue and to show you how the Pickler works. In case he does not handle it write us, we will cheerfully give you full particulars about this wonderful little machine. Do it to-day.

DOMINION SPECIALITY WORKS,

820 UNION BANK.

WINNIPEG. Man.

Great Popularity!

In less than three years over 1,000 Underwood Typewriters have been sold and delivered in the City of Winnipeg. There are now over 1,600 Underwoods in use in Winnipeg—more than the total of any three other makes.

In Regina there are over 350 Underwoods in use against 150 of all other makes combined.

The Underwood sells for more than any of the others, which proves that the wise buyer prefers to save much in the long run rather than little on the initial outlay.

United Typewriter Co. of Manitoba, Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

REGINA, SASK.

Mount Pleasant Clydesdales AND SHORTHORNS

From our long list of prize winning Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies, we are offering animals of A 1 breeding and conformation.

Primax, Gartly Ruby, Crowned King and Gartly's King

are among our stallions The two Show King mares, **SHOW QUEEN** and **ROYAL PRINCESS** are also for sale. Some choice **Shorthorn** females can also be bought at right prices. Write

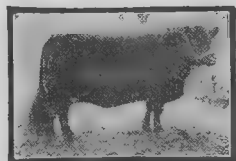
McKIRDY BROS. - - NAPINKA, MAN.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

HERD HEADED BY ELM PARK KING.

YOUNG STOCK, BOTH SEXES, FOR SALE.

PRICES REASONABLE.



CHAS. ELLETT

Sandy Lake, Strathcona P. O., Alta.



Above is a picture of what Sawyer-Massey Machines and intelligent effort will do for you.

There is no doubt
the quick, safe sure
way to permanent
success is

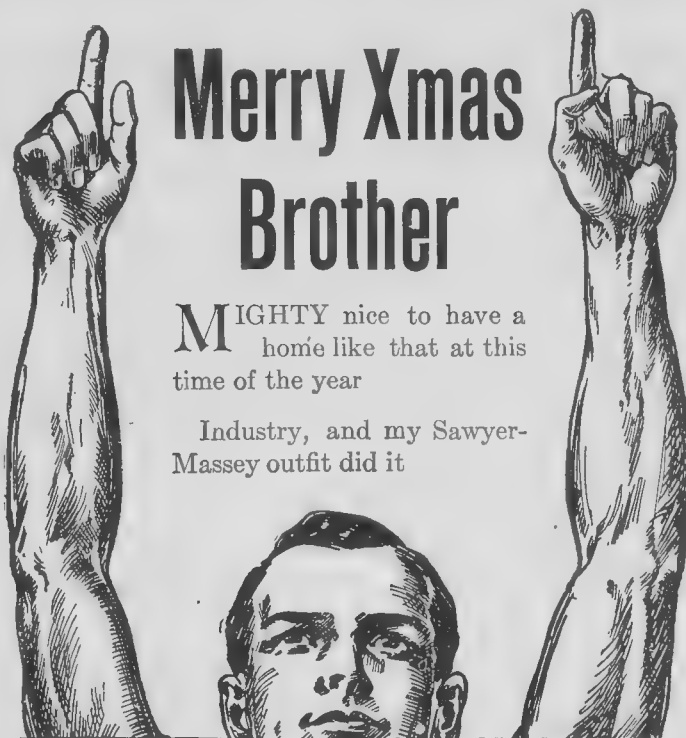
THE
Sawyer-Massey

way. Its the Saw-
yer-Massey service
that tells.

**Merry Xmas
Brother**

MIGHTY nice to have a
home like that at this
time of the year

Industry, and my Sawyer-
Massey outfit did it



Their machines
satisfied me, they
have satisfied
many others, they
will satisfy you.

THE
Sawyer-Massey
COMPANY

stand behind their
machines to the
very limit.

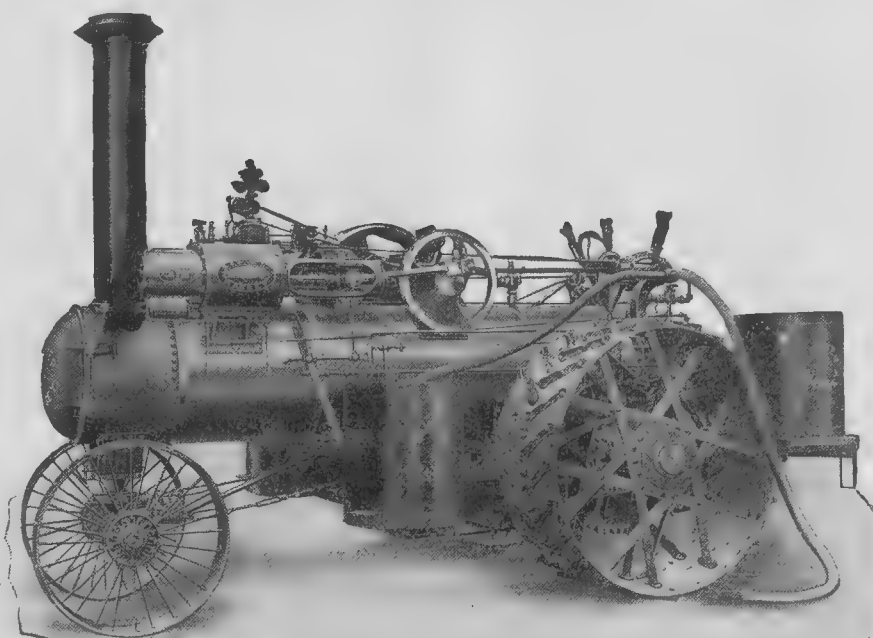
You will be convinced they have the machines you need if you read carefully what men have
to say, men who, from practical experience, know what their goods are, and what they can do.
Read the following letters:

LOCKWOOD, SASK.,
March 9th, 1910.

SAWYER-MASSEY CO. LTD.
Winnipeg, Man.

Gentlemen — Through the persis-
tency of your agents, Messrs. James &
Bell, of Lockwood, we were induced to
purchase one of your 26 h.p. Engines
and a 36 x 60 "Great West" Separator
last year. We were prejudiced against
these makes of machines, but at last
consented, and now beg to say that we
are greatly pleased with the outfit,
and can confidently recommend it to
any thinking of purchasing. It is
simple to operate, and does first-class
work, and our customers were well
pleased.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) MESSRS. BICE & LARER



OSAGE, SASK.,
June 23rd, 1911

THE SAWYER-MASSEY CO., Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs,—I wish to say regarding
my 24 h.p. Sawyer-Massey Steam
Traction Engine purchased of you
last fall that I am now ploughing. It
gives entire satisfaction and is posi-
tively the easiest steamer on the mar-
ket to my knowledge. It uses three-
quarters of a ton of coal on 19 rounds,
one mile to the round, and 3 10-bbl.
tanks of water per day. I am pulling
6 14-in. plows in heavy land at pre-
sent, it is very dry. Also wish to
recommend your "Great West" Sepa-
rator as being a good one suitable for
Western threshing. I have threshed
25 years, and this outfit is the best I
ever owned or worked on.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) WM. AINSWORTH

Built in 5 sizes—22 and 25 h.p. simple cylinders, 27, 30 and 32 h.p. compound cylinders.

THAT IS THE KIND OF SATISFACTION THAT TALKS FOR A FIRM ALL THE TIME

Last year large additions were made to their factory. This year another storey is being added. They were compelled to do this to enable them
to fill their orders.

Smart men, keen up-to-date buyers of machinery, want their goods because they see and know it is to their own interest to have them, and
are placing their orders early. Be the smart man of your district, get the smartest, best working outfit built, and let the people know you are
going to be the man on top of the job next year.

NOW IS THE TIME TO DECIDE — But before you do, WRITE for particulars to

SAWYER-MASSEY Company
Winnipeg, Manitoba
LIMITED

To Obtain Better Types of Clovers and Grasses.

Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa, tells of a Useful Line of Work Undertaken by Seed Branch.

Preliminary work for the improvement of grasses, clovers and fodder plants in Canada was started this season by Dr. M. O. Malte, of this Branch, who came to Canada from Sweden about a year ago.

The work this season has consisted largely in making an accurate survey of the flora of Canada which might be utilized for producing improved strains of cultivated plants, especially grasses. Dr. Malte has been able to spend a short time in each of the provinces and much material has been collected that promises to be very useful.

A number of samples of timothy and clover seed from Sweden and other countries are being tested at the different experiment stations. Some of these seeds represent distinct strains or varieties and are being tested to see whether they will breed true to type and remain uniform by seeding and what value they possess from an agricultural standpoint. The two methods through which improvement of fodder plants may be expected are the introduction of new sorts and the improvement of old ones by selection. Western rye grass is one of the plants which appears to offer great possibilities for breeding new strains. It is what is known as a collective species, consisting of hundreds of strains of very different practical value. A number of these will be isolated and it is hoped that an improved strain for commerce will be developed.

An interesting collection of red clover seed, gathered from individual plants growing along railways, waste places, etc., throughout British Columbia and parts of Quebec, was secured. This collection, which contains over 250 samples, shows an astonishing variation in color, shape and size of seed within the species called red clover. It also clearly demonstrates the fact that seed within each individual plant is very uniform in color, shape and size, which apparently is of great importance from the plant breeding standpoint. The almost phenomenal differences existing in the seed of different plants growing side by side must necessarily indicate that the variation of seed is not due to different climatic and soil conditions. It seems evident that the variation is simply an illustration of the fact that innumerable strains of red clover exist, each of which might be characterized by a special type of seed, and that it might be possible to fix these characters by breeding. Samples of alsike and alfalfa demonstrating similar facts as to the variation of seed from different individual plants have also been collected, although the range

of variation is more limited than with red clover.

The same could be said about timothy, of which about 450 samples of seed from individual plants have been secured. The majority of the timothy plants thus represented were growing on the railway banks between Edmonton and Clover Bar, Alta., and under exactly similar conditions. The astonishing differences between the seed from different individuals, growing side by side, could not have been established by the influence of external conditions, as, for instance, climate, differences in soil, and so on. Neither could the extreme variation of the individual plants as to leafiness, character of tuft, earliness and lateness, and so on, be due to the influence of outer conditions. It must be explained by the existence of distinct types, the special character of which might be transferred to the progeny by breeding. The breeding of valuable clover and grass strains with seed of definite color, shape and size would be of great practical value, and it is hoped that with the material secured some valuable results along this line will be accomplished.

Short Courses for Saskatchewan Farmers.

Extension Department of Saskatchewan Agricultural College will hold Farmers' Short Courses in Different Parts of the Country.

The Saskatchewan College of Agriculture will hold short courses of instruction in agriculture and domestic science at eight places in Saskatchewan during January and February. These courses have been planned to meet the needs of the rural communities in which they are to be conducted and will cover a number of practical subjects. Farm crops, live stock, forestry and other important agricultural topics will receive attention. Any person interested in agriculture or homemaking may attend, and there will be no fees to pay for the privilege of attending. The staff of lecturers includes Dean Rutherford, Prof. Bracken and Prof. Willing, of the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon; J. Cochrane Smith, manager of the Sutherland Farms, Saskatoon; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, A. F. Mantle, and W. A. Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, Regina; and Norman M. Ross, Chief of the Tree Planting Division, Indian Head, will also give addresses at a number of the short courses.

For the women a programme of addresses and demonstrations is being arranged. These will occupy the afternoon of each day. The College of Agriculture will supply two lecturers, and local speakers will be secured to contribute extra numbers.

The dates of the short courses and

the places where they are to be held are:—

Prince Albert, Jan. 9-10-11-12.
South Battleford, Jan. 17-18-19-20.
Wilkie, Jan. 23-24-25-26.
Kindersley, Jan. 30-31, Feb. 1-2.
Yorkton, Feb. 13-14-15-16.
Wolseley, Feb. 20-21-22-23.
Estevan, Feb. 25-27-29, Mar. 1.
Gull Lake, March, 5-6-7-8.

The annual agricultural societies' convention and short course will be held for the first time at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, on Feb. 6-7-8 and 9. The provincial grain show will be held at the college at the same time but exhibits must reach the college by January 27.

New Dominion Weed Bulletin.

The Dominion Seed Branch have compiled a bulletin on weeds and their eradication that will be distributed to the farmers of Canada free of charge. This bulletin contains illustrations of 81 weeds and 96 different kinds of weed seeds, together with a reprint of the Seed Control Act, 1911, and of the regulations of the governor-in-council, also other material relating to seed growing and testing work. The illustrations and descriptions are largely taken from that excellent bulletin, entitled, "Farm Weeds," which right along has been sold by the Government Printing Bureau at \$1.00 per copy. The new bulletin is to be known as No. S.—6, and, as we have indicated, it will be distributed free of cost. Anyone desiring a copy should apply to the Seed Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Investigating Seed Grain Conditions.

Geo. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, in a recent government publication, says:—"The extent to which the grain crop in the prairie provinces has been injured for seed by frost is being made a subject of special investigation. Letters were sent to about 700 farmers, widely scattered throughout the three provinces, requesting samples of wheat, oats and barley representing the grain likely to be used for seed next spring. These samples are being tested for germination as received. Owing to the very wet season threshing has been greatly delayed so that accurate estimates of the injury cannot yet be made. Results of the tests and reports from the district representatives in the West indicate that while the injury has been quite severe in some districts, there is likely to be a supply of good seed within comparatively short distances, as there seem to be many small, widely-scattered areas that have

almost totally escaped frost, even in the general districts most seriously affected."

The Joys of the Threshing Crew.

Interesting Letter by a Correspondent to the Moosomin, Sask., World-Spectator, that is Well Worth Passing on.

The crop of this year was harvested under weather conditions unparalleled in the history of farming in this district, and perhaps the majority of districts in this vast province.

The task of threshing from the stook with the stubble coated with snow, the thermometer hovering about zero and below, was, to say the least, unique. However, it brought out two admirable traits of the character of the farmers and their helpers, which are courage and hardihood. It certainly does require a good deal of courage to crawl forth from a bunk in the frozen caboose and complete a not too elaborate toilet, which, for the most part, consists in putting on one's overcoat, cap and mitts (for, as a rule, threshers sleeping in a caboose do not carry nightgowns or pyjamas) and then to meander out after breakfast to the frozen fields, before sunrise, is not enthralling; but herein lay the courage of the men. They knew it had to be done, and were equal to the task. But the strenuous work had its comic side, as most things have in this world, fortunately.

After supper a good fire is started in the caboose by one of the good-natured ones in the crowd, who receives ample praise and thanks from the men, but I am afraid his blushes are unseen on account of the dirt on his face and the poor light in the "palace car," as it is sometimes ironically called. It was my good fortune to be with a gang who did not use bad language. For the three weeks I was with them I heard never a profane word, which was a revelation to me; also never a murmur when anything went wrong with the old "tin pot" machine.

I sincerely hope the farmers who own the machine will get full value for their grain, for they have certainly earned it; and not only they, but all farmers, good, bad and indifferent, have earned all they can get from this year's crop.

Unfortunately, many farmers have not the gift of using decent language while at work, like my friends, who own the "tin pot" machine, but that is no reason why they should not have their just reward for their labors. More evil is wrought from want of thought than from want of heart.

There are some people who do not farm for a living, who have an idea that farming is the ideal life, and plenty of money to be made at it. Both ideas are perfectly correct; but then, like all other good things in this world, they cannot be attained without



The Bee Ranch of C. Stewart, 10 miles south of Gladstone, Man. Bee keeping in this country, if carried on in the right location, and by one who understands the habits of the Bee, is quite profitable. Mr. Stewart finds that his hives averaged from 100 to 150 lbs. honey per season. During the 1911 season the working swarms increased from 37 to 100, and 8,700 lbs honey was extracted, besides 115 sections and 500 fullcombs built from foundations. We have a good climate for Bees, but there is much for the novice to learn about the business.

constant and unremitting toil. Let those who think the life is easy go and work for three months for a successful farmer. How great will be the disillusionment! More especially if they were out working this harvest.

There was one thing I noticed in the wheat that was threshed from the stook this fall, which I thought rather remarkable — the wheat was a good color, though standing out so many weeks exposed to rain and snow. In former years wheat in the stook has been exposed to less rain and snow than fell on it this year, but about the half of it was bleached. There are the usual complaints about the grading of wheat at this point, but those I am not prepared to solve. I think the solution is to be found in the conscience of the large grain dealers, who, as far as my experience goes, are not going to help the farmers any. Fortunately, the large grain growers have, to a certain extent, a remedy by shipping their own grain.

Linseed Mill Opened in Medicine Hat.

The industries of Medicine Hat have been increased by the opening of the large new linseed oil mill there. It is claimed that the engine installed by this concern is the largest of its kind in the world. Of what kind it is, however, we do not know. There are large areas in close proximity to Medicine Hat that ought to give excellent results in flax seed production, and there seems to be very good reason for hoping that an up-to-date linseed oil mill at Medicine Hat would meet with a large measure of success.

Get Ready for the Seed Fair.

The season is close at hand when the majority of our seed fairs in Western Canada will be held. The period of harvesting and threshing has not been such that we can expect to see either a large number of exhibits or many of very high quality at the majority of our shows. Here is a splendid opportunity for the man who has been successful in getting his crop cut early and getting it threshed before the heavy rains.

We can scarcely realize the demand there will be for good seed grain next spring. Those who have been specializing in the growing of pure seed grain tell us that this year they are able to dispose of much of their grain locally while other years their market was usually found at distant points, and they also state that much more grain could be disposed of, if it were available.

There may be farmers in some localities who have never exhibited grain even at a local show, that could clean up a good sample this year. Our advice is to try it this year, as there is every indication that thousands of bushels of seed grain will soon be called for.

Clean the Grain.

It is one thing to exhibit a sample of grain and another to clean it up and have it win the prize. A good sample may be out of the money on account of dirt and small grains that could easily be screened out in the fanning mill, while an inferior sample, yet well cleaned, could get well up in the prize money. This was proven at one of our local grain shows held recently in Manitoba. The judges awarded first prize to a sample of oats that were only medium oats in individuality, but the sample was perfectly free from weed seeds, other grains, broken kernels and chaff. A superior sample, so far as seed oats were concerned, had come direct from the threshing machine, and thistle tops, weed seeds, chaff and damaged grains were so plentiful that it was scored down. Even one cleaning might have won the owner the prize, but two cleanings would have placed him at the top with a good score. A little cleaning always pays and an extra time through the fanning mill may make the difference between a second and first prize.

A Theatre
at Home



\$39, \$58, \$80, Etc.

The 1912 Model Hornless, latest and best.

Wonderfully Loud and Good Tone.

Why Pay \$100?

We want you to compare.

Look for the famous Watch Case Concert Grand Reproducer and other Columbia Patents.

Old Machines
Taken
in Trade

"COLUMBIA"

Beware of
Imitations

Nordica, Bonci, Garden, Alice Nielson, Constantino, Cavaliere, Bispham, etc., sing for the Columbia only.

The Disc style is the best. Out of every thousand machines we sold last year when we were selling all makes, 934 were disc, and of these 887 were Columbia disc.

Be sure it's a Columbia

The Living Voice of the Artist.

Double disc records, two different selections, **85c**. Imported English Irish, Scotch Records now ready. Once try the new Columbia Records, you'll never buy other makes. Perfect surface, finest tone, longest life guaranteed.

30,000 Records in stock, including, all your favorite songs, etc.

These prices include a liberal supply of genuine Columbia Records of your own choice.

Terms—Pay \$5 down and

\$3.00 Monthly AND UP



\$29, \$58, \$75, Etc.

For Those Who
Still Like The Horn Style of

**TALKING MACHINE
SPECIAL BARGAINS**

In Cylinder Machines and Records.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

295 Portage Avenue - - Winnipeg

Biggest, Busiest and Best Piano and Graphophone House.

Booklets Free
Satisfaction
Guaranteed.

Less Fall Wheat Sown in U.S. than a Year Ago.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report:—

"Adopting the census statement of the acreage of winter wheat harvested in 1909 as a basis or starting point, and taking into consideration the estimated abandonment before harvest, it is estimated that the acreage planted for the crop of 1909 was 29,301,000 acres; for the crop of 1910, 31,656,000 acres; and for the crop of 1911, 32,648,000 acres.

"From reports of correspondents and agents of the Bureau, it is estimated that the area sown in the fall of 1911 for the 1912 winter wheat crop is approximately 1.3 per cent. less than sown last year (fall of 1910); this would be equivalent to a total of 32,213,000 acres, on the revised basis indicated above.

"The condition of the crop on December 1 was 86.6 per cent. of normal, against 82.5 and 95.8 on December 1, 1910 and 1909, respectively, and a ten-year December average of 89.9."

In Favor of Farm Experts.

The following is an extract from an address recently delivered before Pincher Creek Agricultural Society by F. W. Forster:

"No country on earth stands so much in need of agricultural help as does ours. This may be regarded as an extraordinary statement when we look at our Canadian farmer and understand the qualities of the man. No one will question his intelligence and industry, yet judging by average results he has still got to prove himself an agriculturist; for if you look up statistics you will find that our crop averages in Canada are only half that of western Europe, and the European yields are upon land that has been under the plow for upwards of a thousand years.

"The most efficient factor in the establishment of this new system of agriculture was the sending of trained demonstrators to the actual farm homes. The result was an immediate improvement along all farm lines, which went on from year to year until the yield was doubled. Our experimental stations are getting two or three times as large a yield upon their lands as the average farmer, simply because their methods are

better. The information sent out from stations, however, is, as a rule, too technical, and does not apply to all varied soil conditions. Very few, if any, of the farmers can understand them and the bulletins are seldom read, and the advice very seldom put in practice.

"The first step in agriculture is to send into every agricultural district a trained farm demonstrator to study the local conditions and then help the farmers to apply it to their respective farms. This plan has been tried in the south to a considerable extent, and has made good in every instance.

"I figure in this respect the actual cost of such a person in each farming community would incur an expense of about one cent per acre, and this would be one salary cheque that our government could sign monthly without the writer's hand shaking, and it goes to help and improve one of the largest and most noble industries to be found anywhere, more particularly in our fair province."

Alberta Seed Fairs.

Lacombe	January 15th
Innisfail	January 16th
Bowden	January 17th
Olds	January 18th
Milnerton	January 19th
Trochu	January 20th
Munson	January 22nd
Vegreville	January 15th
Innisfree	January 16th
Vermilion	January 17th
Lloydminster	January 18th and 19th
Viking	January 22nd
Provost	January 23rd
Killam	January 25th
Sedgewick	January 24th
Daysland	January 26th
Granum	January 9th
Stavely	January 10th
Okotoks	January 11th
Strathmore	January 12th
Taber	January 15th
Cardston	January 17th
Magrath	January 18th

The Dominion Census and Statistics office at Ottawa has estimated that there is almost three per cent. less acreage devoted to fall wheat this season than there was a year ago. The acreage this year is put at 1,097,900 acres, being 797,200 acres in Ontario and 300,700 acres in Alberta.

Armstrong, British Columbia, LAND

This year produced without irrigation;—
\$260.00 worth of potatoes to the acre,
\$600.00 worth of celery to the acre,
\$500.00 worth of fruit to the acre,
\$400.00 worth of cabbage to the acre and
other products accordingly.
Splendid schools, good neighbors, pure water
and the best climate in Canada.

THE BEST PART OF THE FAR FAMED
OKANAGAN VALLEY.

"The Land of the big, red apple."
Write for booklet today.

FISHER & SAGE
Armstrong, B.C.

Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Nectarines

Apricots, Cherries, Quinces and all small fruits are profitably grown in perfection at Summerland on the Okanagan Lake in a delightful climate amidst beautiful scenery. All grades of Orchard Property are sold there by F. D. COOPER, of Summerland, B.C., who invites your correspondence.

SEND 10 CENTS

WE WILL MAIL YOU A
SAMPLE PACKAGE OF
ERZINGERS CUT PLUG No. 2

BEST \$1.00 PER POUND TOBACCO IN THE WEST
JOHN ERZINGER
McIntyre Block Winnipeg

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PROCURED IN ALL COUNTRIES

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO
PATENT LITIGATION

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IF IT LEAKS
Get **MENDETS**
They mend all leaks instantly
in granite ware, hot water bags, tin, copper, brass, cooking
utensils, etc. No heat solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use
them. Fit any surface. Perfectly smooth. Wonderful invention.
Household necessity. Millions in use. Send for sample package, 10c.
Complete pkg., asst. sizes. 25c postpaid. Agts. wanted
COLLETTE MFG. CO., Dept. M Collinwood, Ont.

When writing advertisers please
mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



Spraying to kill beetles in a Manitoba potato field.

Money in Potatoes.

From different sources information has come to us this fall regarding the unusually high prices being paid for potatoes. While no farmer would be justified in looking for a continuance of such prices during seasons to come, still it is a practical question to ask if farmers generally are not overlooking an opportunity of securing first-class returns through neglect to grow potatoes in larger areas.

There are very few parts of this continent that will grow potatoes more satisfactorily than the prairie sections of Western Canada. With good treatment, very large yields may be obtained, and there never fails to be a good demand for the product. Of course, there are many farmers so situated as to make the marketing of potatoes a rather difficult matter. But there are many others who live close to large consuming towns, and who also are within reasonable distance of the railway, yet who are neglecting this opportunity just as much.

For proof that enormous yields of potatoes may be grown we have to go no further than to make reference to the reports of our experimental farms. The report of the Brandon Experimental Farm in this issue will show the yields obtained there. The report of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, which appeared in our issue of Nov. 20, showed an average yield of potatoes running somewhere in the neighborhood of 700 bushels to the acre. This yield, we must remember, is much higher than that which is grown upon the average farm, but there is no reason at all why, with better cultivation of the ground, and a more liberal use of manure on the potato patch, these yields cannot be equalled on any other farm. Possibly 200 bushels to the acre may not be far from the yield usually obtained.

The best way, we believe, to grow potatoes on a large scale is to plant them on land that has been summer-fallowed the year previous and heavily manured. This land should have been deeply plowed and treated in such a way as to conserve as much moisture as possible.

By giving good treatment to the land the year before planting potatoes, the labor of keeping the crop free from weeds will be reduced to the minimum. Also such previous treatment will have a very direct effect in the way of enlarging the yield. In many countries, potatoes are used as a cleaning crop,

being grown upon weedy land with the expectation that the hoeing given to the potatoes will free the land from weeds. It is a mistake to follow any such programme in this country, as the weed killing can be done so much more cheaply by summer-fallow, and on the average farm it is impossible to secure labor to keep clean a large crop of potatoes in which the weeds are growing freely.

Another very important point in connection with potato culture is the use of up-to-date machinery, both for planting and for digging. Especially is this the case in connection with digging the potatoes. Digging potatoes by the old method is a long, laborious task, but with a really good potato digger the work is so greatly reduced as to make it possible for any farmer to grow a much larger area with the same amount of labor employed. A good sized potato patch and an up-to-date potato digger would be a good combination on many a farm where both are at present unknown.

A Potato Famine.

In quite a large number of parts of Western Canada a potato famine has developed this fall. This has been partly due to the state of the weather, which in some cases prevented the farmers from getting them to market. The Moose Jaw Times, dealing with the situation at that place, in an article about two weeks ago, says:—

"Potatoes, always in great demand, appear to be the scarcest kind of staple vegetable in the West. All through the year the scarcity has been noticeable, and at the present time the situation, instead of becoming better, appears to grow worse. In the early spring, before this year's crops were available, potatoes had to be imported from far away Virginia at almost ruinous expense to the housekeeper. Enquiry of some of the merchants by a Times representative led to a variety of reasons being advanced for this state of affairs. The supply from local growers, it was said, was restricted this year just now because of the arrival of winter taking the farmers by surprise. Owing to the lateness of threshing operations, growers of root crops in many instances were unable to bring in to market this particular portion of their crop and as a protection against the ravages of the cold weather, pitted them. They are loth at the present time to take up



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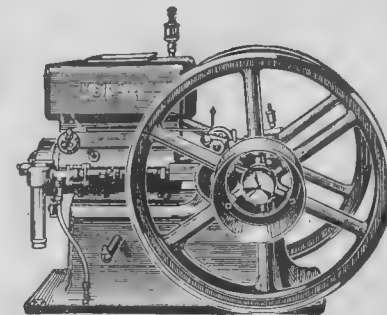
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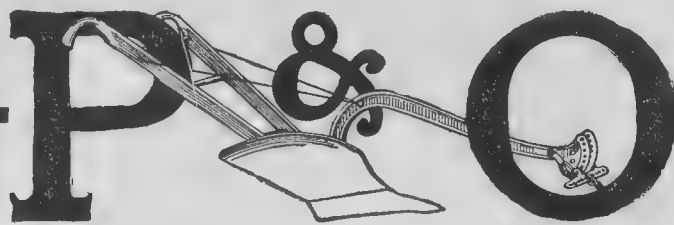


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their root crops, because of the danger they run of having them frosted while en route to market. One farmer, a few miles from the city, is said to have lost 10,000 bushels through being delayed in his threshing and thus being prevented from taking up the potatoes. Only when potatoes are brought in carload lots can refrigerator cars be used; and the small shipper has to send his product away on an ordinary car exposed to whatever may come along. This, while it has affected the local supply, is not altogether the cause of the shortage; the main cause is deeper seated. It has been found impossible to purchase at country points potatoes in quantities large enough to be of much use. The crux of the whole trouble, then, has been the failure, through their own fault or through unfavorable conditions, of the farmers to produce a sufficient amount. As a consequence, dealers have to bring in supplies from outside and the price has risen to its present high level. Potatoes now, we are informed, hover around \$1.50 per bushel as compared with about half that amount at this time last year."

B.C. a Good Potato Country.

British Columbia has come somewhat into the limelight through its having

Canada. Some years ago the potato crop of the eastern provinces was almost ruined, even after a large amount of money and labor had been spent in combating the pest.

Tariff Commission will Investigate Implement Duties.

A press despatch from Ottawa a few days ago said:—

"The first task to be undertaken by the tariff commission after it has been named by the government, will be an inquiry into the agricultural implement industry, with the idea of ascertaining what basis there is for the contention that the time has come when duties should be reduced. Western members, irrespective of party, have claimed that the duties on agricultural implements should be reduced to a lower point than the 17½ per cent. now collected. W. F. Cockshutt in the House the other day, asserted that the United States manufacturers were still able to sell implements cheaper than the Canadian makers, and that the time had not yet come when the duties should be reduced. The duty of the tariff commission will be to get at the facts and report its findings to the government.

"In view of the request recently

Good Barley Crop.

The following is from the High River Times:—

"D. Morrison, Tongue Creek, Alta, is busily engaged in hauling his barley to the elevators here and he is eminently pleased with the past year's results so far. He had 65 acres under barley, and the threshers' returns show that the field averaged exactly 65 bushels to the acre. Unfortunately, early frost reduced the grade from malting barley to feed barley and received only 42 cents per bushel. However, even at that price he made \$27.30 cents on every acre, which is about the price paid for land in that vicinity. Soil that will produce such results is worth bragging about and should convince outsiders that they are losing golden opportunities in not getting possession of land in this district at prevailing prices. There is no better or safer investment than Alberta land."

Rusted Wheat for Seed.

A subscriber in one of the newer districts of Saskatchewan asks us if the use of rusted wheat for seed next spring will be likely to cause rust in the wheat crop next year. We would not advise the use of rusted wheat for

Clean pots and pans with

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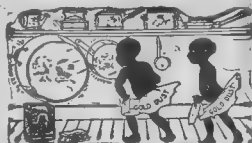
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In the Glens of Scotland

won the \$1000 trophy at New York for the best display of potatoes. It is claimed that potato growing pays well in that province, and the B. C. Commercial Review, boosting the possibilities of the province along that line, says:

"There is no province of Canada, better suited to the growing of potatoes, nor any province where they can be raised with greater profit to the grower. A good many Chinamen in British Columbia are becoming wealthy by growing potatoes. Hundreds of acres of the best farming land of the Fraser Valley are rented to Chinamen at a yearly rental varying from \$20 to \$40 per acre, a price which they can well afford to pay, as with an average crop it leaves them a good margin of profit. One of the large potato growers of Ladner informed us a few days ago that he would harvest about 12 tons per acre, for which he could get, at least, \$20 per ton, or \$240. per acre. He stated that the cost of growing and harvesting would not exceed \$40 per acre, thus leaving a net profit of \$200 per acre. This, you will notice, is equivalent to a 20 per cent. dividend on \$1000, which would be an exorbitant price to pay for one acre of farm land. The potato growers of British Columbia are exceptionally fortunate in not having to contend with the Colorado potato beetle, or what is usually spoken of as the "potato bug," which has been so destructive to the potato crops of Eastern

made by representatives of the steel companies, it is probable that the commission will make a study of the steel industry as soon after it is named as possible and the government will decide as the result of the data laid before it whether the steel industry is entitled to more encouragement in the way of the renewal of the recently expired bounties or an increase in the tariffs."

Thick on Thin Seeding.

One of our subscribers writes us from Star City, Sask., stating that he wishes to give his experience with thick seeding in that district, as follows:—"Most farmers in this part of Saskatchewan sow about 8 or 9 pecks of wheat, treated for smut, per acre. For summer-fallow or well prepared breaking this is not thick enough to have it escape the early fall frosts. Last spring I seeded 12 pecks, of treated wheat, per acre on my summer-fallow and cut a frozen crop of feed which yielded 37 bushels to the acre and took 5 pounds of twine per acre to bind it. For heavy clay land I believe that we require about 9 pecks of treated wheat, 8 pecks of barley and 12 pecks of oats."

Don't delay your renewal.

seed if high grade wheat can be obtained in its place. However, we have sown rusted wheat on different occasions and had a very good stand in return. Of course, the shrivelled grains do not contain nearly as large an amount of plant food as would be found in plump, sound grain, but under favorable conditions one may have a reasonably fair stand of wheat from rusted seed. It would be a good plan, however, to make tests with this seed in boxes during the winter time, sowing rusted seed alongside good seed, and noting how they would compare. Then one would have an idea of how much seed to sow to the acre.

There is no need to fear that the use of rusted seed will cause rust upon the crop next year. Rust in a crop is connected in only the remotest way, if at all, with the amount of rust that infected the parent plants the year before.

Birtle G.G.A. Re-endorse Platform of a Year Ago.

At a meeting on Dec. 2 the Birtle branch of the Grain Growers' Association passed the following resolution:—"Resolved that we wish to reaffirm the farmers' platform as presented at Ottawa in December, 1910, and that we would urge the Central Association to keep pressing the farmers' demands."

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CORRESPONDENCE

While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of our contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give us his name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

A Case for Government Assistance.

A Ponokaite, Alberta, writes: — "In reading your issue of October 20th, I was very much impressed by the article contributed by your correspondent, Mr. O. King. I would like here to relate another case, just as evidence that there are cases of hardships really existing and where help of some kind would be very much appreciated, but I would not—as Mr. King did—suggest that the Nor'-West Farmer should care for them.

"This case, which is under my notice, is that of a man who had been induced to come to Alberta by reading literature concerning the salubrious climate and bright sunshine of this province, which, to a certain extent, is quite true. His health had not been the very best previous to that. He took up a homestead and found employment, but had to give up, as his health did not improve. He moved to his homestead, along with his wife and baby, and commenced doing what little duties he could, building a shack, etc., and after a time he tried to work out again, but again had to abandon the attempt. Then, for want of cash to provide warm clothing and proper heating appliances (which are two necessities, even in Sunny Alberta), his wife was frozen. She had to be removed to the hospital. He knew then that it was a case of work to cover the expense or die in the attempt. He found employment again, and after working five days he also had to be removed to the hospital, suffering with rheumatic fever. After ten weeks stay there, they went onto their homestead again, more dead than alive. Then the neighbors came to the relief whereby he was able to purchase a cow, which had always to be kept on a rope, as he was not able to go after her. Any moving around that he did was with the aid of a stick or whatever tool he was working with. He used it as a support when walking. He also had to walk nine miles to his nearest store, which occupied two days, and all he could carry home was not much, and all he could pay for was less. He had to run an account—tea, coffee and sugar would have been luxuries to this family, as mentioned by Mr. King, and decent apparel was never thought of. On more than one occasion they have been without bread, or anything to make it with, for two reasons—he couldn't buy it, nor yet could he carry it home. Later a friend in the Old Country came to the relief, whereby he was able to purchase a saddle pony, which made things a little easier. This friend also helped on more than one occasion since. This state of affairs kept on for a year and a half, when he began to recover, and this spring he went out to work with a market gardener on shares, but with cut-worms in spring and a wet, backward season and early frost, he has been anything but successful. He thought to be able to pay at least part of the hospital's and doctor's bills with the results of this year's labor, and also to return a little to this friend in the Old Country, but to do so would be liable to mean want before this winter is over.

"Now, I would suggest that the government help in some way or other in such cases, and not The Nor'-West Farmer. In Scotland when a poor man takes sick he can get admission to a hospital free and have medical attendance free, also medicine. In Ireland they have dispensary halls all over the country and also in towns, where the poor can have free medicine and medical attendance on production of a certificate

that they are entitled to it under the laws of the country. Could Canada not adopt some of these systems? What has The Nor'-West Farmer to say about this case?"

Editorial Reply. — The Nor'-West Farmer has just this to say—that if this case is described to us aright, and it has not yet been reported to the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton or to the municipality where this man lives, with application for relief, then it is high time that such was done. And, in support of that view, we have already written the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton suggesting that they look into it.

As we pointed out in our reply to Mr. King, our governments do undertake to give relief in needy cases, but, of course, they cannot be expected to exercise occult powers to ascertain where there is need. They require a direct, tangible appeal, written on white paper with black ink. That's the business way of going about it.

We also have this further to say—that at this end of the country there is free admission to public hospitals for people who cannot pay, also free medical advice. As to whether there is any at that end of the country, we cannot say. There is not enough of that sort of thing here, and quite probably not enough there. Our hospitals should be guaranteed enough government support to enable them to take in, free of charge, all really needy and deserving cases, and our relief work, municipal and provincial, should be so well organized that suffering and hardship on the part of the deserving poor should be reduced to the minimum. Hospitals should be supported by public funds, not dependent on charity, and should be open to rich and poor. This is one direction in which a little more government relief would be a good thing.

Dunrea Grain Growers want Cars and Better Elevators.

C. T. Watkins, secretary of the Dunrea branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, in reporting their annual meeting a few days ago, says:—

"The following resolution was signed by 42 persons: 'Whereas at this point the elevators are all full, 61 names on the car order book, no empty cars left over at this point since November 14th, and navigation is now closed, causing a loss to all of us who have wheat stored, some for six or eight weeks, and the extra storage we will have to pay meaning a total loss of from six to eight cents per bushel, we consider it is high time something was done to relieve this very serious situation.' The secretary was instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the Railway Commission, also to the Manitoba Elevator Commission, R. L. Borden, R. P. Roblin and Dr. Schaffner.

"A resolution was also drafted to the Manitoba Elevator Commission, asking that no extra storage be charged us while the car shortage continues, as it is certainly not our fault that the wheat does not go forward.

"Another very strong petition was got up to send to the Elevator Commission to have the grain elevators at this point in proper shape, in fact to have them fixed according to the original plan, that is, for special binning, a good, up-to-date cleaner installed, and a machine for weighing; and I might say that in order to get anything like a fair price for wheat we have to draw it to Minto on the G.N.R., as well as the C.N.R., as we get from 13 cents to 14 cents more for street wheat at Minto than we can get at our own point. Does it not seem a shame that a man must punish himself and his horses by having to draw so much farther in order to get justice? They told us reciprocity would not increase the price of our wheat; anyway, the extra price at Minto is due to the fact of the G.N.R. being there, and the G.N.R. takes all the wheat it can get into the States, and you can bet it gets the most of it."

The Manitoba live stock associations will hold their next annual meetings at Brandon on March 4, 5 and 6, during the winter fair week.

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Colds often herald their coming with a warning cough.

This warning demands instant attention. The health is in danger, the body is attacked, the risk is terrible.

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The difference between seasoned second growth hickory and culled elm, mortised and iron joints and glued joints; five coats of paint and one coat, besides the priming, is just the difference between **GLENGARRY** Cutters and the "sell 'em cheap" kind.

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In any case, we shall be pleased to send you our new Cutter Catalogue. It is free. Ask for Catalogue C-12.

CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO. - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Advocates Special Measures to Ship Grain over American Railway.

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, writing us under date of Dec. 15, says:—

"The inadequacy of transportation facilities furnished for the moving of the crop of the western provinces is creating a situation that is alarming and one in which the whole of the Canadian people are interested. The abnormally unfavorable conditions for threshing the crop this year have left a great deal of grain not threshed. Yet in the face of this fact there is supposed to be millions of bushels of grain lying in the fields with nothing to protect it but a little straw thrown over it. In addition to that, there is millions of bushels of grain, in granaries that has been threshed since the snow fell which has in it a mixture of snow and ice.

"Much of this wheat is of good milling quality, and if it could be placed where mills could use it for milling purposes and where it could be disposed at terminal elevators before the warm weather sets in, the grower would be subjected to a comparatively small loss. If, however, as seems probable now, large quantities of grain will not be handled before the warm weather comes, it will be a total loss.

"All the elevators in the West are filled to their utmost capacity. In some of the newer districts the farmers cannot realize sufficient out of their crop to buy necessary fuel and groceries.

"Loan companies, business men and implement manufacturers are pressing for payment of their accounts. It is now currently reported that orders have gone forth prohibiting western banks to loan any money to farmers after the new year.

"The warehouse commissioner is giving orders for cars to be placed out of their turn at some points so as to enable elevators to take in grain hauled

by the farmers from forty to sixty miles (not more than two loads for each farmer), so as to secure fuel and groceries for their families.

"The only outlet for grain product for winter shipment is over the C.P.R. to the sea-board. It will take only a comparatively short time for the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur to be filled to their utmost capacity. What then is to be done with this large amount of grain that is on the western farms out of condition and will not stand the warm weather?

"This is a case where it seems absolutely necessary for the Dominion and Provincial Governments to take a hand. The Canadian railroads have demonstrated that they are not able to take care of the traffic. Cannot our authorities now step in and compel our railroads to make special rates to reach markets over the American railways? Is it not a colossal folly to prevent the Canadian farmer from taking advantage of a market at his door for his products and force him to seek markets thousands of miles away over a transportation system that admittedly is not keeping pace with the development of the country?"

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Wishes To Buy Horses.

F. W. Brown & Sons, Portage la Prairie, Man., write us as follows: "If you want to do some of the breeders of grade agricultural and draft colts a good turn, also breeders of registered Clyde and Percheron colts the same service, you will let them all know, through your valuable paper, that F. W. Brown & Sons are prepared to buy for cash in car or half car lots, from half a car up to five car loads of good quality colts or fillies (fillies preferred), either registered

or high grade, nothing lighter wanted than what will make a good heavy agricultural horse. Parties who can secure half a car or more will do well to write, stating price, quality, etc.; ages four months to eighteen months old. Must be sound. Address F. W. Brown & Sons, Box 58, Portage la Prairie, Man."

Gone to Buy Shetlands.

Robert Ramage, of Greenway, Man., passed through Winnipeg early in December on his way to the Old Country, where he has gone to buy an importation of Shetland ponies and Clydesdales.

Gaetz Valley Stock Farm.

On another page of this issue will be seen an announcement of the Gaetz Valley Stock Farm. W. T. Shuttleworth, Delburne, Alta., proprietor. Mr. Shuttleworth is breeding on the farm Shropshire and Lincoln sheep, Berkshire swine, Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle. He is a well known figure at our Western shows. In addition to being one of the largest of the younger breeders in Western Canada, Mr. Shuttleworth has succeeded in establishing a strong connection with eastern breeders. Annually he brings out large shipments of purebred stock — sheep, swine, cattle and horses. A few weeks ago a shipment consigned to Delburne passed through Winnipeg in which were included 121 head of purebred sheep, some Berkshire hogs, Shorthorn bulls and a few Clydes. The sheep shipment consisted of 34 Oxfords, 21 Leicesters, 45 Shropshires, 20 Cotswolds and one Hampshire ram. Special orders will be taken for stock of any kind for spring delivery. Another shipment will be made from the East early in the spring, so that any Westerners who may want good breeding stock from Ontario will have an excellent chance of placing their orders through Mr. Shuttleworth. Be-

cause of the scarcity of feed in the East this year it has been possible to buy stock at a figure so that they can be sold lower than last season, quality considered. We are informed that this last shipment includes some of the best bred animals ever brought to Gaetz Valley. Interested parties should write regarding these shipments without delay. Kindly mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

E. Pootmans & Sons have had Good Year.

Only seven head of stallions are to be seen in the stables of E. Pootmans and Sons, Regina, as the great demand for both Percheron and Belgian stock has enabled them to dispose of 82 out of 89 horses during 1911. They report an increased demand for mares this past year, and an effort is being made to import larger numbers of mares for the trade of 1912. The stallions now on hand are the big, thick-bodied fellows, weighing over the ton mark.

A five-year old bay Belgian, Chamberlain, has just arrived home after a heavy season in Southern Manitoba. He has shown signs of being a very sure stock horse, and has the weight, strength of bone and action to make him popular. He is broken to harness. Jovial, a four-year-old Belgian, that stood third in his class at the Regina fair, is also broken. He is a very blocky chestnut, with good strong bone. The pick of the lot is a well proportioned two-year-old Belgian, weighing over a ton. He has splendid bone and strong, straight action. He was an easy winner at the Dominion fair at Regina. Oranga, a dark chestnut, weighing over 2300 pounds, is the makings of a wonderful horse, but did not show in the best of condition at the time of writing. The three Percherons, Intrus, a gray three-year-old; Gigot, an iron-gray five-year-old, and Majestueux, a black five-year-old, are the big, quality kind, with good bone and action. The

latter two are broken to harness. Mr. Pootmans expects 60 head of Percherons and Belgians to arrive from France about the middle of January. These will consist of stallions and mares of the best breeding possible, and will all be between the age of eighteen months and six years. Note Mr. Pootmans advertisement on another page of this issue.

J. D. McGregor's Aberdeen-Angus.

The name of J. D. McGregor connected with Aberdeen Angus cattle stands for the best that money can buy or that breeding can produce in Canada. The herd have all arrived at their home near Brandon after a most successful season in the show ring, and all the young stuff has come along in good shape. The calves from Golden Gleam have made a splendid record for him in the show ring, and now the get of Le Roy 3rd of Meadowbrook, the unbeaten stock bull at Glencarnock Farm, are arriving and promise to be of great credit to this noted sire. The quality of the Aberdeen-Angus cattle bred by Mr. McGregor needs no more comment than their past records have shown.

In this issue they give their first notice of offerings for 1912. A number of choice, young bulls and heifers are for sale and prices are in accordance with the times. In addition to the Angus cattle, Mr. McGregor has 15 registered Oxford-Down rams for sale. These sheep were prize winners at some of the larger western fairs and the rams are a choice lot to select from. Catalogues will be issued by Jan 1st and interested readers should write Mr. McGregor for catalogues and prices. Note his advertisement on another page.

Jas. Bray's Sale.

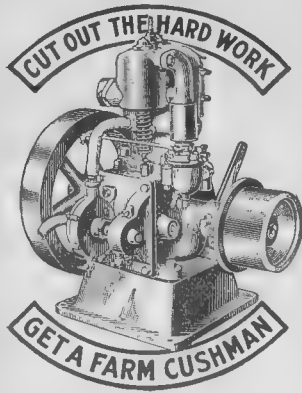
The fine weather on Dec. 15 brought a large crowd of interested farmers to the auction sale of pure-bred stock on the farm of Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie. Everything offered for sale was in good condition. The machinery was nearly new, the stock was in good fit, the management was all that could be desired, and this coupled with a hustling auctioneer made bidding brisk and prices good. The Berkshire brood sows brought an average price of \$31, the highest being \$37, paid by F. W. Brown. The young pigs, four weeks old, were sold to John Bray at \$4 each. T. McCartney bought a six months old boar for \$34, and J. Fulton bought a sow the same age for \$16.50. C. P. Wright bought an older sow for \$28.

The Oxford-Down sheep were bid up and sold almost as fast as the auctioneer could catch the bids. They were sold in lots of ten, and anyone wishing fewer than ten, went together with another buyer and divided the pen. W. Clifford, of Austin, was the heaviest buyer in sheep. He bought 40 at an average price of \$21.25. Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy; J. A. McGill, Neepawa; and J. Aikins were other buyers of sheep.

The Galloway cattle did not sell too briskly at first, but as the number became lessened, increased interest was shown and prices averaged over \$80 a head for the mature animals. The highest price paid was \$115, for a cow and calf. R. S. and W. Tully got some of the good ones including the pick of the females, Sonsie of Hope. H. Gaud, Swan River, A. Curtis, Macdonald, and John Bray were among the principal buyers of Galloways. The horses sold well. A 4-year-old team of fine bays, weighing about 3,000 lbs., brought \$600, and a matched pair of blacks, weighing about 2,900, were sold for \$577.50. Mr. Bray is leaving the farm and has every reason to be pleased that his work as a stockman has culminated in such a successful sale.

More Percherons for Glen Ranch.

Mr. J. C. Drewry, proprietor of Glen Ranch, Cowley, Alta., is to be congratulated upon the excellent Percherons that he has been able to purchase from some of the leading breeders of America while in attendance at the Chicago International Stock Show two weeks ago. Mr. Drewry writes us from Montreal, under date of December 13, as follows: "At the Chicago International I bought six stallions and five



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Easily produced by the New Farm Cushman—the high-powered, light-weight, fuel-saving engine for general farm work. Advanced 4-cycle type, 4 H.P. rating, but will actually develop over 5 horse power. Automatic throttle governor, with high-grade Schebler carburetor, measures out just enough gasoline to do the work required, whether it be a 1 H. P. or a 5 H. P. load. Uses less than **ONE PINT OF GASOLINE PER HOUR Run Per Horse Power.**

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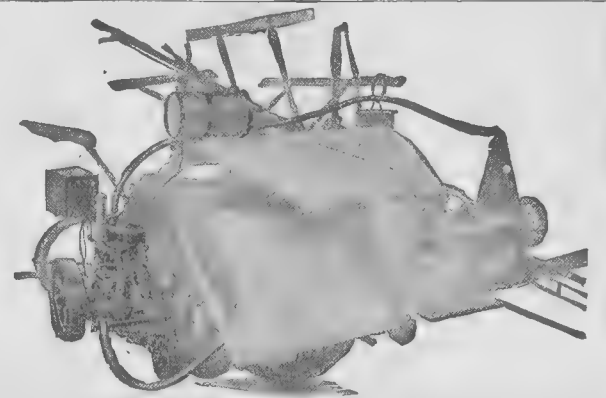
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fillies. My purchase included the first prize two-year-old stallion Jureur [85421] (79498), imported by Robert Burgess & Son. This colt won in a class of 156 which was admitted to be the best lot of Percherons ever shown at Chicago. I also got four Calypso fillies, one of them winning the junior championship. These purchases will arrive at Glen Ranch before New Year's Day. I also got a good filly from Mr. Corsa, proprietor of Gregory Farm, at White Hall, Illinois. She is safe in foal to Carnot (66666). You will see that I am still building up the Glen Ranch stud along strong lines."

Wm. Alison has made Good Sales.

Wm. Alison, of Meadowside Stock Farm, Deloraine, Man., in renewing his subscription, requests us to keep his address before our numerous readers, as his past year's advertising in this paper has brought him buyers from all parts of the Dominion, and, having made several additions to his breeding stock, he is better prepared than ever to supply pure bred stock at live and let live prices. Amongst his new additions he mentions the purchase of the champion ewe lamb at the Dominion Exposition this year, which was also first at Winnipeg and Brandon. A. Cooper and Nephew's yearling, shown at last year's International, and the highest priced sow from Ontario ever unloaded at Deloraine, besides having secured a grand-daughter of Perfect Sally, with a record of 19 pigs in one litter, making up the best bunch of breeding stock ever carried over at Meadowside.

Knickerbocker's Percherons and Belgians.

In this issue of the Nor'-West Farmer appears the card of E. H. Knickerbocker & Son, Fairfield, Ia., breeders, dealers and importers of Percheron and Belgian horses. They have on hand at present a number of imported and home-bred horses. A cordial invitation is extended to Canadian buyers, when making their trip to the States to visit the Knickerbocker stables. The senior member of the firm has long been identified with the draft horse industry, this being his 27th year in the business. Twelve years ago he made his initial importation. It is not the object of this firm to keep large numbers on hand—they hold quality above quantity. Fairfield is in southeastern Iowa and easily reached either from St. Paul or Chicago.

A. de Montbel & Sons Percherons.

At St. Rose du Lac, Man., the above firm have established a very substantial

foundation for a large trade in Percheron horses. Their horses are mostly imported direct from France, where they have large breeding farms of their own, but a few prize-winning mares from the U. S. are also on the farm at St. Rose. These men report splendid results from their last year's sales and they have now a choice lot of Percheron stallions, mostly 3-years-old, to supply the increasing demand for these horses in 1912. In order to make room for more Percherons that will soon arrive from France, they are offering some choice stallions at lowest prices. The prices range from \$1,300 up for horses of the right type and quality, weighing 1,800 pounds and over. At the recent horse sale at Brandon some of the horses from this farm brought the highest bids. If you think of buying Percherons, write A. A. de Montbel, and tell him that you saw his advertisement in the Nor'-West Farmer.

Sinton Reports Good Sales.

Since his importation of Clydesdales arrived in September, Robert Sinton, Regina, has made some splendid sales, and reports a good demand for the class of horses he is offering. It will be remembered by those who made note of Mr. Sinton's importation that they were an exceptionally well-bred bunch and include prize winners from many of the larger shows in Scotland. They are all in the pink of condition, and some 28 stallions and 10 mares between the ages of two and five years are still left to select from. Mr. Sinton promises extra inducements to those desiring such high-class animals and anyone thinking of procuring same will do well to make early enquiries. Among the recent sales are a team of brown 2-year-old mares, Cecilia Kerr, by Revelanta, and Polly, by Prince Thomas II., to Herb. Roiston, Tregarva, Sask.; three mares, Marigold, by Baron's Pride, 5-year-old; Argosy Rose, by Argosy, 3-years-old; Gretna Bride, by Prince Lawrence, 3-year-old, to Benj. Gordon, Regina. These made a beautiful trio and were all in foal to Ormston, by Marmion. Thos. Howe, Rouleau, Sask., got three mares, 2 five-year-olds, Kate of Morton, by Breadalbane, and Glorina, by Pride of Blacon, and a 3-year-old, Rhoda by Sir Evan. These were all in foal to Ormston. A yearling colt that will be heard from later is Scottish Time, by British Time. He stood fourth in a class of thirty at Dumfries, Scotland, this year. He was sold to Bert Michelboro, Tregarva, Sask. Another good horse, Josephus, by Prince Shapely, went to John McFayden, Parkbeg, Sask. Look for Mr. Sinton's advertisement on another

page of this issue and mention the Nor'-West Farmer when writing for prices.

Successful Aberdeen-Angus Sale at Chicago.

The Aberdeen-Angus fraternity, especially the committee who manage the international sale at Chicago, is to be congratulated on the substantial success that scored the 1911 International sale. The sale was in every sense of the word, International. There were buyers from Canada in the north to Mississippi and Tennessee in the south, and from Ohio in the east to Nevada in the west. James D. McGregor, of Brandon and Medicine Hat, bought a carload of the tops of the sale. He becomes more enthusiastic every year. Eastern Canada sent forward several buyers and Col. Robert McEwen, London, Ont., secured one of the top bulls of the sale to head his herd. W. W. Pierce, Trimble, Tenn., was a liberal bidder and one of the most substantial buyers. He secured some of the top-notchers. Mr. W. H. Hurdle, of Holly Springs, Miss., and also J. M. Aldrich, Michigan City, Miss., were good bidders and go a few good ones. The sensational features of the sale reached their climax in the contention for the tops by J. D. McGregor and the University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, represented by Gordon H. True. Professor True came prepared only to buy the good ones and it was conceded by all present at the sale that his selections comprised the top of the offering. The Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association made a strenuous effort to make the sale a success, and the outcome of it and the distributions of the cattle over such a wide territory has fully justified their efforts. The average price of the sale was \$153.00 on 27 cows and \$191.25 on 24 bulls, or an average of \$171 on a total of 51 animals. The American Aberdeen-Angus Association has appropriated \$500 for premiums for Western Canada for next year and \$150 for Eastern Canada.

The annual meetings of the Manitoba live stock associations will be held at Brandon, March 4, 5 and 6.

The Knight Sugar Co., of Raymond, Alberta, has been considering the proposition of establishing a branch of their sugar factory at Medicine Hat. The advantage offered them by the natural gas at Medicine Hat seems to be of considerable importance, and it is said that if arrangements can be made for the growing of beets in the Medicine Hat district the company is prepared to build a factory there next year.

The Holstein-Friesian Cow at Home.

(Continued from page 1478.)

one to the other, and when we told him how we dreaded this terrible disease, and what stringent measures we took to prevent it he simply smiled, and said, "If they are to get it, they will get it whatever I may do. There is no use bothering about it." In one pasture he showed us one of his most valuable cows, that had this disease. He put his finger over the ulcers under the upper lip, and, after showing us the discharge he had removed on his finger, he coolly wiped his hand on the grass, thereby leaving the germs of infection to continue their deadly work in the next unfortunate animal that grazed on that pasture.

After looking over the herd the farmer took us to see his herd bull across the road. He was a magnificent prize-winning animal of great value, and the owner was much surprised when we objected to go near the animal for fear of carrying the infection to it from the other pasture, but he merely said, "He's pretty sure to get it." We, however, contented ourselves by looking at him from the road.

A Differently Marked Breed.

We saw several herds of cattle, all black, with the exception of their heads, feet, and tails, which were white. These had been selected in the same way as the Dutch Belted, and take their name from the Province of Grovingen, where they originated. These vary little in their productive power from the Friesians.

The photographs accompanying this article were taken in Friesland. The cow I was examining, though not a registered animal, is a heavy persistent milker of the right dairy type. She was giving over seventy pounds of milk per day at that time on grass alone.

Fine Residential Grounds.

Wherever we travelled—and we visited every province—dairying was the main feature of agriculture. But in no other province did we find such cattle as those we saw in Friesland. Near the large cities, of course, truck farming was followed, and also bulb growing. A large number of large nurseries are found also in Holland, as the well-to-do Hollander takes a pride in his grounds, and plants trees freely. Some of the best kept avenues of trees on the continent are found here.

A Quaint Island.

Never have I enjoyed a trip better than that through *Island*, though the time spent in Denmark was very enjoyable and largely on the dairy farms—everything is so quaint, so old-world looking. On the Island of Marken one feels as if one had slipped back a few centuries, for here the inhabitants are just the same as they were hundreds of years ago, wearing similar costumes to those worn then—the men, peculiar baggy bloomers, the women still have their heads shaven, excepting two long curls, worn outside a close fitting cap. The women work with the men, and take their full share. When we visited the island they were shipping hay to the mainland, transferring it from small boats (in which it was gathered from the fields) across an elevated road way to the vessels, and the women carried the hay in hand barrows, about 100 pounds at a time, up one side of the bank, across the road, and down the other to the vessels, which was by no means easy work. Fishing is the principal occupation of the inhabitants of this island, outside agriculture. The people on the Island of Marken are of fair complexion, and are said never to marry outside their own community.

A Conservative People.

The Dutch people, excepting those in the large cities, are, in my opinion, very conservative, and much too content with their own ways, compared with the more bustling people of Denmark or Switzerland, and especially those of the American continent.

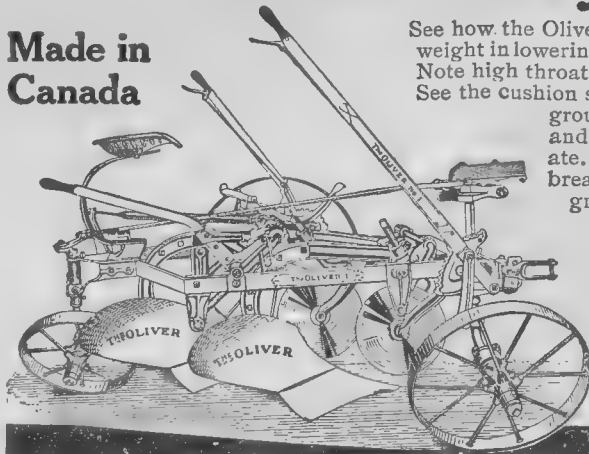
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It's to your interest to see Oliver Plows for horse or tractor use. They are sold in Canada exclusively by the International Harvester Company of America. I H C local agent will tell you all facts, or, write nearest branch house for information.

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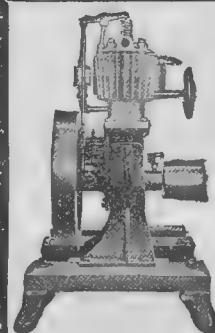
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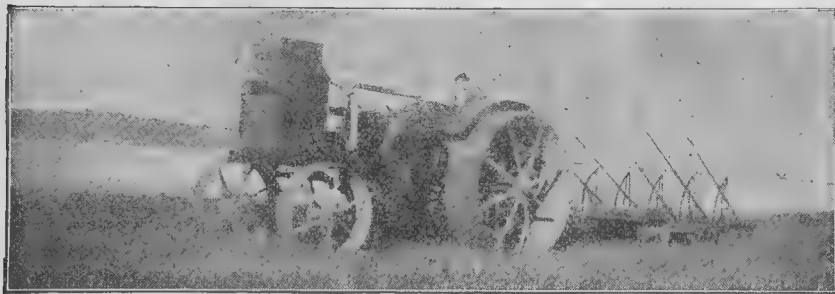
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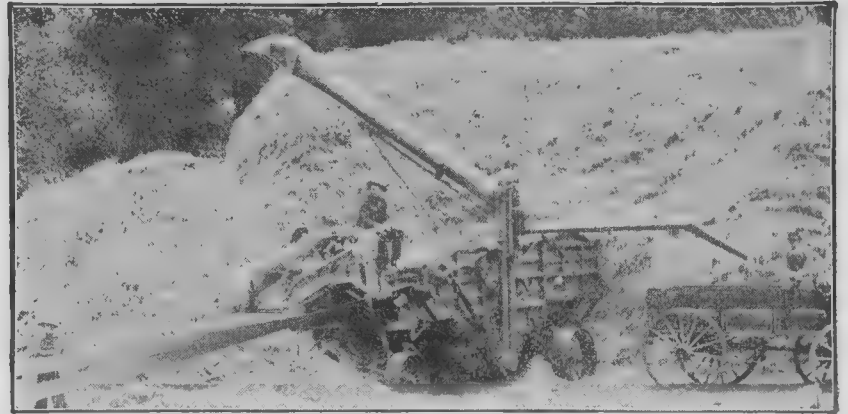


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International Live Stock Exposition.

(Continued from page 1482.)
main feature of the Percheron show. There is little doubt but that American breeders are emphasizing these points more at present than has been the case in the past. American judges and the market demands require a big horse, but along with size they are also insisting, perhaps more strongly than in the past, that a high degree of quality must also prevail.

If there has been any lessening in the demand for horses in the States this year, this condition was certainly not reflected at the International Stock Show. It is true that importations during the past season have not been quite so large as they were a year ago, and it is also equally true that it is generally conceded that they have been better. All through that country there is a disposition to learn of the demands of Western Canada for the Percheron, and it will not be surprising if more attention is given to this trade in the future. Canadian are now large buyers of American Percherons, and there is no doubt that the trade will largely be increased within the next few years.

By no means the least important part of this show was the students' judging contest. This year ten college teams, seven from the United States and three from Canada, participated, with Canada taking three prizes out of the first four. On page 1458 of our last issue we made reference to this contest and to the proud place taken in it by the students of Manitoba Agricultural College.

Okanagan Valley wins Best Prizes at U. S. Apple Show.

The Okanagan Valley in British Columbia has won new laurels as a prize fruit growing district. Ever since the fruit growing possibilities of the Pacific slopes were discovered, the superior quality of apples grown at Hood River, Oregon, and in the Wenatchee and some of the other valleys of Washington, has been generally acknowledged. In fact, Oregon has obtained for itself so proud a name as the producer of the best apples sent to the British market, that Oregon apples are generally regarded as being in a class by themselves.

Of late years, however, an American national apple show has been held in the western States and the list of prize winnings has been beginning to suggest the idea that, just as prize wheat production has been shifting from the southern districts to the northern ones, so it may be in the case of apples.

The last one of these shows was recently held at Spokane, Wash., and Messrs. Steuart and Nelson, of Summerland, B.C., went over there, taking fifteen entries of apples. These came into competition with the very best that the leading fruit growing districts of the western States were able to produce, but the British Columbia fruit easily came out on the top. With the fifteen entries, Messrs. Steuart and Nelson were able to capture 10 first prizes and four seconds, their second prizes in some cases being beaten only by their own entries.

The high quality of the fruit may be inferred from the fact that three of the entries scored 98, 99½, and 97 points out of a possible 100. The head judge of the show exhibited to the agricultural college students five boxes of Jonathon apples which captured the first prize, and pronounced them the best packed and most perfect boxed fruit at the exhibition. This fruit was sold to J. J. Hill, the well-known railway magnate, at \$10 per box.

Additional interest is lent to the incident through the fact that some of the first prize fruit at the Spokane Exposition secured only second and third prizes at the local fall apple show at Summerland, and that the real pick of the fruit at the Summerland show had been secured previous to the selection of this lot for Spokane by the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

Flax Among Wild Oats.

One of our subscribers at Morris, Manitoba, writes us as follows: "I want to put flax on some land that is bad with wild oats. I was figuring on plowing the land shallow in the spring, then when the oats were sprouted, cultivate them out, harrow, seed, and then harrow and pack the land. Would this be a good plan to follow?"

We would advise our correspondent not to do as he intends. It would be absolutely impossible for him to have a complete germination of the wild oats that are in the soil, and so he could not kill out the wild oats before time for seeding flax. The result would be that he would have a heavy stand of wild oats in his flax crop, and these would ripen their seeds and deposit them on the ground before the flax was ready for cutting.

By all means the most effective way of eradicating the wild oats from this piece of land would be by a thorough summer-fallow, and as there is now so much moisture in the ground, if next summer should be a normal one, there would be no doubt that it would be an excellent one for summer-fallowing of land, as so large a proportion of the seeds that are deposited in the soil would be sure to germinate.

However, if our subscriber is anxious to grow a crop on this land, we would advise some such system as this: Disc this field early in the spring, and set the discs in to a fair depth. This would stir up the surface soil and cover any seeds that are lying on the top of the ground. By discing again, somewhat deeper, about May 24, the plants that have grown will be mostly killed and a new lot will be started into growth. Then about June 5 or June 10 plow this field, harrowing well at once with a drag harrow, and seed immediately to beardless barley or some early kind of oats. It is likely that this will produce a good stand of the crop sown, as well as of wild oats. These could be cut before the wild oats had begun to ripen sufficiently to shell their seeds, stored in sheaf form, and used as feed during the coming winter. This would be excellent feed for dairy cows.

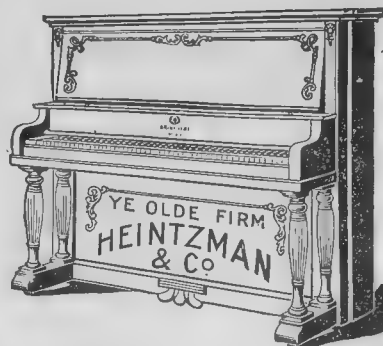
Such treatment as this would, without doubt, cause the germination of a very large proportion of the wild oats that are now in the soil and would prevent another lot from seeding on the land. Of course it would be very easy to let this crop stand so long that the wild oats in it would shell and fall to the ground, and in this event the work of the season would be in vain. Even if carried on as we have outlined, this treatment would not by any means entirely free the ground of wild oats, as there would remain still buried in the soil a sufficient number to give a fair crop the year following.

It would be very much better if the work of 1913 could also be carried on in some way to finish the eradication of these wild oats, but in the event of its still being desired to sow flax on this piece of land, the number of wild oats showing in the flax crop would likely be a great deal smaller than would be the case if flax were sown as our correspondent suggests.

Don't delay too long before being sure of good seed for next year.

The following is a list of Canadian patents, recently issued through the agency of Messrs. Ridout & Maybee, Manning Chambers, Toronto, from whom further particulars may be obtained:—H. Brune and H. Horst, band press for drying vegetable and mineral substances; T. Gillies, G. Currie, and A. L. Stenson, filters; George Thompson, horse shoe calks; V. H. Jennings, woven fabric pistol holsters; A. L. Goss, transposing attachments for pianofortes; A. W. Tor-kington, vehicle tires (cushion); G. C. H. Ohrstron and E. H. Wallgreen, locking devices for sheet metal boxes; Wm. Murphy, machines for weaving tubular goods; W. S. Sprague, prepayment mechanism; Thorston von Zweigbergk, dynamo electric machines; Wilson Barr, Jr., account files; W. S. Simpson, distilling apparatus; Mrs. Bertha Moore, stove pots (caveat).

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That En-
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Until you get our catalog, it is Free. Look at the specifications of this 6 H.P. engine: 6in. bore, 8in. stroke, 34 in. fly-wheel, 360 R.P.M. All this information you should have before buying. Price only \$185.00, shipped complete ready to run, mounted on hardwood skids, 60 years of successful manufacturing behind it.

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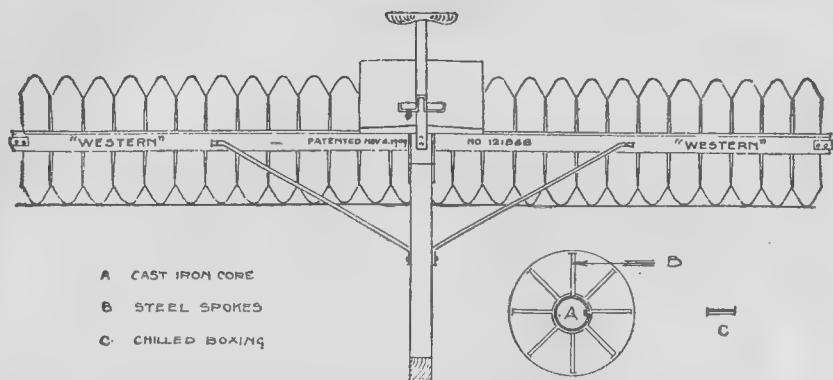
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Name
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If Your Land had been well Packed This Year

You would probably have had your Crop **CUT** before it got **FROZEN**.

All successful Farmers agree that packing the land makes the crop mature earlier,
which means a better grade and less danger of Frost.



IF a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing **WELL**. This applies to land packing as well as anything else.

Measure up any cast-iron Packer on the market and you will find that it only packs about **one third** of the surface.

The shape of the rolls on the "**WESTERN**" ensures the whole surface being thoroughly packed, so that the "**WESTERN**" is just **three times as good** as any other Packer.

In the "**WESTERN**" we have a new departure in land packers. The Frame is strongly built with heavy angle steel all round. The Rolls are composed of a very high grade cement, reinforced with steel spokes, so that the whole machine is practically indestructible.

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Saskatoon, Sask.

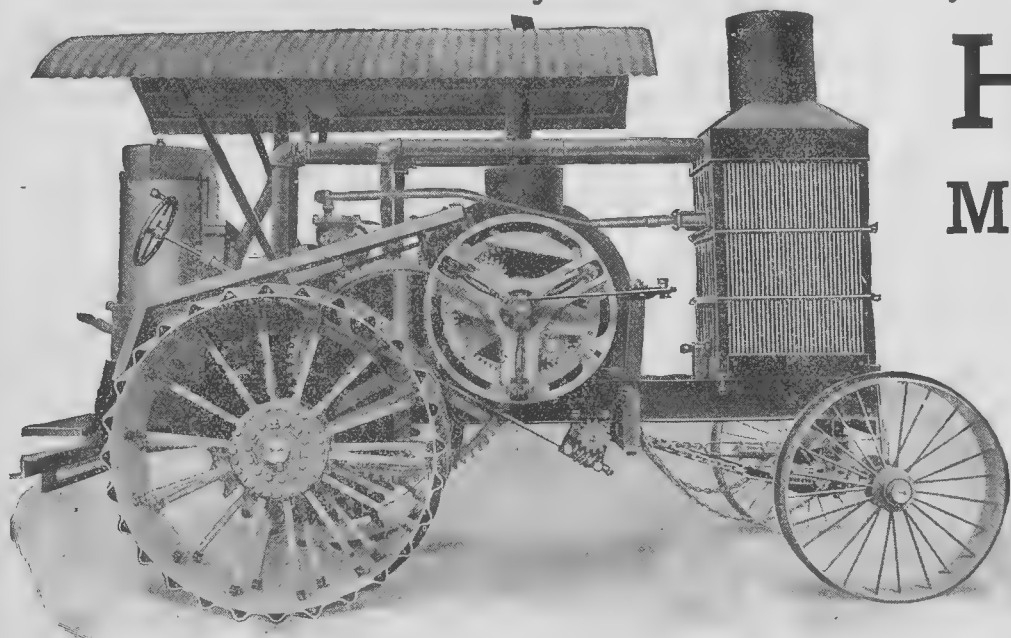
Farming for a Living—Or for a Fortune?

You may scrape up a living with a two-horse sulky; but to reach every dollar the land contains you must work with a

Hart-Parr

Modern Farm Horse

in place of the old nags



DO you know that the result of your farming operations for 1912 will entirely depend on **how you handle your field work**. Whether a quarter section or ten thousand acres—horse flesh cannot overtake the work and horse-power is insufficient to get the plowing depth—to do the drill, disc work and packing to time, and so well done that every kernel sown shall have its fair chance to germinate, with the soil moisture secured against drouth.

THINK OF THE SAVING! The Hart-Parr takes no longer to start its day's work than it takes to win up the alarm clock. No flues to clean, no ashes to rake out, no steam to get up and broken or leaky pipes to fuss with. **No fire risks**, as there are no sparks to set fire to stacks or stubble or the outfit itself. You don't need a fireman with a **Hart-Parr** and you do away with water and fuel wagons, water boy, fuel boy and the horses. Every item of expense stops the moment the engine stops.

The daily feed of the **HART-PARR** is the cheapest grade of Kerosene, costing 9c. to 10c. a gallon less than gasoline.

Send a postal card for full information about this **WORLD'S GREATEST WORK HORSE** to the

HART-PARR CO. 28 Main St. Portage La Prairie, Man.

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THE CHAPIN CO., Calgary, Agents for Alberta.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to our subscribers, advice is given free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written and facts stated clearly and briefly.

Division of Property.

Sunny Alberta.—“My father died ten years ago, leaving a farm and chattels, horses and cattle. The stock was bought with mother's money. The farm was a homestead. 1. What part does mother own, half of the land or one third? 2. The title has not been changed. The farm has been rented ever since. How should it be fixed up, as we wish to get it settled now, for I am of age and the only child?”

Answer.—This can only be attended to through a lawyer. You should consult him immediately.

Payment for Binder.

Enquirer, Sask. — “I bought a new binder from a local agent, and it did not work right. They came for settlement before I was through cutting. I pointed out the defect, which was easily repaired, or rather set right, and the agent promised to come out in a few days and bring the necessary fitting. He did not come; I do not think he intends to. I would not settle when he came, and said I would not until the binder worked right. This is not caused through a break or negligence, proved by the agents saying that the defect was in the making of the part. 1. If I refuse to keep the binder, can they make me pay for the use of it (I have cut about 80 acres with it), or can they make me keep it? I have not paid anything on the binder nor have I signed anything for it. 2. Is a seed lien any good if not registered? It is two years old. Can I sue on it? The person whom it is against is the owner of the land.”

Answer. — 1. Under these circumstances we think that you would be compelled to keep the binder, although you might be allowed a credit for the cost of replacing the defective part. 2. The lien as such is of no effect, but the debt can be sued upon.

Misrepresentation Regarding Land.

A. E. B., Leslie, Sask.—“A owned a Saskatchewan homestead and offered it for sale through an agency, stating number of acres under cultivation, that it had been cropped twice, would sell for small payment down, rest from half crops, with interest, described buildings, number of wells, etc., giving as reason for selling old age. B, liking description, not situated so as to see place, offers through agency to buy, putting down a sum of money as security. B then writes to A, asking for description of soil. A replied “he thought there was none better,” and otherwise gives the impression that the place was first class. Articles of agreement were signed, etc. B moves to Sask., finds the farm mostly alkali flat, that it had never grown one quarter average of what a crop should be, only once had the crop been worth threshing, and that after all had been summer-fallowed. Other evidence proves it had been seeded three times with no profitable returns. It had been sold for less money the previous year, the purchaser defaulting, being unable to make payment of interest. B seeds all the cultivated land, and indications at present show that crops will not pay interest. B accuses A of misrepresenting place to make a sale, charging for first class land when it was very inferior. A defends himself by saying he gave no description of

soil until after offer to purchase. 1. Is not B entitled to rescission of agreement? 2. To return of first payment with damages for lost time? 3. Is there a limited time for bringing action?”

Answer.—It would, of course, be necessary before giving a definite opinion to see all documents relating to the transaction, but under the circumstances, as outlined, we are inclined to think that B would be wise to commence an action to have the agreement rescinded. His position is rather weakened by the fact that he went on to the property and put in a crop, after he must have known that there had been misrepresentation as to the quality of the soil. The best time for him to have acted would have been immediately upon his seeing the land and ascertaining its poor quality.

Cruelty To Animals.

Homesteader, Saskatchewan.—“One of my neighbors is guilty of cruelty to animals. He clubbed an ox until the flesh separated from the animal's bones, and the ox died from the effects. What is the law regarding punishment for such treatment? How could I get in touch with the Humane Society in connection with a matter of this sort?”

Answer.—Such a man is guilty of an offence under the criminal code, and may be summarily convicted before two justices or a magistrate. The maximum penalty is \$50, or three months' imprisonment.

Wage Dispute

Subscriber, Swift Current, Sask.—“A hires B to work on farm at \$42 per month. B gets sick in harvest and A has to hire a man to take his place for three days. It costs A \$6. Does A take \$6 out of B's wages, or does he take out the wages B would average per day?”

Answer. — The contract for hire is necessarily subject to the health of the man hired. The most that could be deducted in this instance is three days at B's average wage.

What goes with the Land?

Subscriber. — “I bought one-quarter section of land with some improvements, shack and stables. The shack is papered and wainscotted around bottom with linoleum nailed on. The former owner wants to take this off when he is vacating. Can I stop him? I have thought everything put on with tacks and nails was part of the building and should remain there.”

Answer.—Generally speaking, linoleum or carpet on a floor would not be a fixture which the former owner would be compelled to leave, but linoleum put on the wall in this way, much in the same way as wallpaper, would, we think, pass with the real property.

Stallion fees Dispute.

Subscriber, Strongfield, Sask.—“1. C owns a registered Clydesdale stallion and he has a stand at B's farm. B wanted C to breed three mares at \$10 each. C breeds two for B at \$10 each. A dispute arose and C gives up his stand at B's farm. 1. Can B make C pay for mares not in foal? 2. If so, can C make B pay for two season mares, as B did not return his mares to C's stallion?”

Answer.—The answer to these questions depends largely upon the terms made by C. He doubtless issued bills or posters, in accordance with the terms on which he travelled his stallion. Without seeing this bill, we are not in a position to advise you.

The Saskatchewan agricultural societies will hold their annual convention at Saskatoon from Feb. 6 to 9.

One of our correspondents, commenting upon the characteristic optimism with which each crop disappointment in this country is forgotten in the expectation that there will be a “bumper” crop next year, says: “Really, this is the best ‘next’ year country I ever saw.” Happily put!

Questions Regarding Cereal Crops.

Old Subscriber. Gainsboro. Sask.—1. “Would it be advisable to plow for wheat in the spring, the land only having had one crop of wheat on it since it was summerfallowed 2 years ago; or would it do to give same a good double disking and harrowing before sowing to wheat; or would you advise just sowing on stubble without any cultivation whatever? Land is infested with pigweeds and fowl seed. What is the best way to procure a good clean crop of wheat on said land, which is a sandy loam? How late can a person sow wheat to ensure a crop?”

2. How early should oats be sown to escape the spring frosts and how much per acre?

3. Is old land as good as fresh breaking to grow a good crop of flax? What is the best time to sow flax to escape the spring frosts and also the fall frosts? How much is advisable to sow to the acre?

4. How much wheat, oats, barley and flax should be sown to the acre?”

Replies by Prof. S. A. Bedford, Manitoba Agricultural College.—1. If your land is perfectly free of perennial weeds, such as thistles and couch grass, it will be possible to grow a crop of wheat without spring ploughing, but generally speaking it pays to plough land intended for that grain. It is advisable in the average season to sow wheat not later than the 20th of May. April seeding usually gives better results than any time in May, but of course seasons vary a great deal.

2. Usually it is not safe to sow oats before the first of May. Best results are generally obtained between the 1st and 15th of May.

3. If old land is free of weeds it usually gives a good crop of flax. One of the reasons why flax is sown on breaking is because such land is generally free of weeds. Flax can be sown any time between the 5th and 25th of May. June sowing of flax is often too late and April sowing too early.

4. Western experimental farms generally recommend 1½ bus. of seed wheat to the acre, 2 bus. of oats, 2 of barley, and about 40 lbs. of flax per acre. When the oats are a non-stooling variety, a larger quantity than this should be sown.

Storing Flax Seed.

D. A., Saskatchewan.—“Will you please give me information on the advisability of my selling a crop of flax that I have just threshed. Am I likely to obtain a better price for it if I hold it until spring?”

Answer by Prof. S. A. Bedford, M.A. C.—Flax seed, unless it is perfectly dry, is a difficult commodity to store. Judging from the time that you threshed your crop, I should be afraid that it is not in very good shape for storing. I would, therefore, advise you to sell it as soon as possible. Of course if your flax is perfectly free of noxious weed seeds and quite dry you may be able to command a much better price for seed purposes next spring, but I would strongly advise you not to run any risk in keeping damp flax over until spring.

Unusually Good Seed and Winter Fair at Roland.

One of the best local seed and winter fairs held in Manitoba is the one at Roland. The dates chosen for this year were Dec. 1 and 2. The following report has been sent us by the secretary, George Parkinson:—

Roland Agricultural Society held its fifth annual seed grain fair and winter show on Dec. 1st and 2nd, and it was a very successful event. The weather was favorable and a large number of exhibits were brought out, also a great crowd of spectators was present.

It has been the custom of this society to combine with their seed grain show an exhibition of field roots, dressed poultry, dairy produce, domestic manufactures, all kinds of ladies' work, fine

arts, and work of pupils attending the schools within the territory of the society. By this means we have succeeded in maintaining a growing interest in the work of the society; we also hold a live stock show in the spring. Thus far we have never resorted to any questionable attractions, such as are in vogue at many agricultural fairs throughout this country; in fact, we have never needed such, as the people of the community go to an agricultural fair to see the produce of farms and farm homes.

The show of all kinds of grain and field roots this year was simply a sight to convince the most sceptical that this district can produce as good as the best in agriculture. The exhibits of wheat, of which there were 18 entries, were of a very uniform quality, so much so that Prof. Bedford said it was the most difficult lot of wheat he ever saw to award prizes on. The four prize exhibits were all within one point, and six samples within two points.

Roots of all kinds were plentiful and of prodigious size.

LEAKING GRAIN CARS

The Nor'-West Farmer publishes particulars of every car of grain seen leaking in transit and reported to this office. The owner of the car so reported can obtain information from us as to the party who observed the leak, thus assisting him to collect loss from the transportation company. In every case where the car so reported belongs to one of our subscribers, we forward one dollar to the party reporting the leak.

Information regarding the following case has just reached us. Car No. 74578, C.P.R., leaking flax while shunting in the yards at Grenfell on Dec. 11th.

Will shipper kindly write us.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

R. W. Bradshaw has Percherons for Sale.

At Rosedale Horse Ranch, Magrath, Alta., R. W. Bradshaw has a strong collection of Percheron horses, both imported and home-bred, for sale. Mr. Bradshaw is among the largest of the Percheron breeders in Alberta and has established an enviable reputation both as a breeder and dealer. Our readers will remember that at the head of this stud is the unequalled stallion, Pink, twice champion at the Chicago International, first and champion at the Iowa State fair, champion at the Minnesota State fair and champion at the Illinois State fair. This year he was champion Percheron stallion at the Lethbridge summer fair in competition with most of the champions of the other western shows. This sire now weighs 2150 pounds and shows wonderfully well for a horse of his age. He is certainly one of the greatest individuals and sires that the Percheron breed has produced to date.

The sire is in keeping with the other Percherons at Rosedale Ranch. Mr. Bradshaw announces, on another page of this issue, that he has his barn full of first-class Percheron stallions for sale. With these he is prepared to meet all competition and will make prices right to intending purchasers. Look up Mr. Bradshaw's advertisement, and in writing for prices, kindly state that you saw his ad. in the Nor'-West Farmer.

Saskatchewan farmers should look up the list of short courses to be given in that province, as published on another page.

F. H. H. Lowe, Ninette, Manitoba, in renewing his subscription to the Farmer, writes:—“Dear to the farmer's heart is the publisher who gives him value for his dollar.”



The market situation is very carefully reviewed in the following special letter written for these columns at the close of the markets of Dec. 16:—

Wheat.

During the past two weeks there has been a better tone to trade in the wheat markets, but any tendency to advance prices has been curbed by the influence of the continued increase in the United States visible supply and the exceedingly large receipts of wheat at the spring markets of Minneapolis and Winnipeg. As is well known, the advance or decline of prices in the American speculative markets has an important influence on grain prices in all other markets over the world, and it is the case that for some time speculative trade has been more or less in a rut. In the two weeks under review prices on these markets have had spurts and re-actions from day to day, but at the end of this period there is very little change in prices from what they were at the beginning. We have explained in previous papers how the farmers in the United States marketed their last crop of winter wheat very freely and heavily as soon as it was harvested and threshed. And in the spring wheat country there has been the same heavy marketing, although for different reasons, the principal of which is that the North Dakota crop, like a great deal of our own western crop, experienced very unfavorable weather at the time of ripening and harvesting, there being a large percentage of low grade and in poor condition. Farmers, therefore, have pressed it on the market to get it off hand; and another reason is that owing to the considerable failure of crops in North Dakota last year the majority of farmers had to market wheat freely for financial reasons. While farmers in the United States, both north and south, thus marketed their wheat freely, the millers and merchants have been slow to buy, always looking for prices to go lower, and they have only bought about what they needed to keep them going from day to day, or at least for a very short time ahead. Thus between the free selling farmer and the slow buying miller the wheat has landed in the terminal centres of storage and a great deal of it is owned by the investor and speculator. The visible supply in the United States has now reached 70,388,000 bus., the largest total for many a long year, and it compares with 46,352,000 bus. a year ago. This large visible, however, means so much less in the invisible supply, that is farmers will have so much less to sell and millers so much more to buy, and as what are called the primary receipts have now begun to daily run much below what they were a year ago, it is expected that millers will have to draw largely on the visible supply and liberal decreases in

the visible supply will be a strong influence in advancing prices.

To our mind, one of the chief signs of a strong undertone to the wheat markets during a time of comparative dullness, and an encouraging sign to expect a better market and higher prices, is the standing of prices in the American markets in face of the immense visible supply and the big receipts at Minneapolis. There is no doubt that there has been a very bearish feeling in Chicago and other markets, and a condition of things which invited and encouraged large professional speculators to work the bear side of the market and sell wheat for future delivery on a large scale. We are confident that practically all these professional operators believe in higher prices for wheat later in the crop year, but with the United States prices too high to permit of a liberal export trade, which would take the wheat out of the country, and prevent the steady piling up of a large visible supply, they no doubt considered that there was a safe chance for selling largely short for future delivery, and by doing so cause prices to decline, and when prices declined, as they have done, they would buy back the wheat they had sold, and reap a substantial profit. May wheat in Chicago was 107c. on Oct. 21st.; on Nov. 21st. it was 100½c. In the last two weeks it has held around 97c. to 98c., but below this level it has not been possible up to the present time to force it, notwithstanding the big visible supply, and a daily surfeit of bearish advice and suggestions from many of the leaders in the American speculative markets.

The time is now getting past when wheat prices for the current crop year can be further depressed to any important extent. There is a great likelihood of a more urgent demand springing up for flour at almost any time, as flour merchants, dealers and bakers have been for quite a while working on small stocks, only buying for nearby requirements, but whenever certain signs of advancing prices develop there will be an increase in volume of flour buying that will send the millers after the wheat and turn the speculators all to the buying side, and then, of course, prices will advance.

The development of the prospects for the Argentine crop is being keenly watched by the grain trade, and recent weather changes in that country have had a strengthening influence on the markets. Up to the end of October the Argentine crop had come along very favorably. The acreages under wheat had been increased one million acres, and there had been no drawbacks to the growing crop, and of course a record bumper crop was freely predicted, just the same as usually happens with our western crop in any year up to the beginning of July. In that country, however, they are liable to have a good deal of rain in November and December which corresponds with our May and June (the Argentine wheat is winter wheat), and this year there has been a lot of rainy and stormy weather which has done a good deal of damage, besides delaying ripening and harvest. Cutting is finished in the early northern parts, but the wet damages the grain on the fields. Further south the crop is

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax

Owing to so much unfavorable weather, many farmers over Western Canada have gathered at least part of their crop touched by frost or otherwise weather damaged. However, through the large shortage in corn, oats, barley, fodder, potatoes and vegetables by the unusual heat and drought of last summer in the United States, Eastern Canada and Western Europe, there is going to be a steady demand at good prices for all the grain Western Canada has raised, no matter what its quality may be.

So much variety in quality makes it impossible for those less experienced to judge the full value that should be obtained for such grain, therefore the farmer never stood more in need of the services of the experienced and reliable grain commission man to act for him, in the looking after and selling of his grain, than he does this season.

Farmers, you will therefore do well for yourselves not to accept street or track prices, but to ship your grain by carload direct to Fort William or Port Arthur, to be handled by us in a way that will get for you all there is in it. We make liberal advances when desired on receipt of shipping bills for cars shipped. We never buy your grain on our own account, but act as your agents in selling it to the best advantage for your account, and we do so on a fixed commission of 1 cent per bushel.

We have made a specialty of this work for many years, and are well known over all Western Canada for our experience in the grain trade, reliability, careful attention to our customers' interests, and promptness in making settlements.

We invite farmers who have not yet employed us, to write to us for shipping instructions and market information, and in regard to our standing in the Winnipeg grain trade and our financial position; we beg to refer you to the Union Bank of Canada and any of its branches; also to the commercial agencies of Bradstreet's and R. G. Dun & Co.

THOMPSON, SONS & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants

703a Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

YOU LOSE PART OF YOUR CROP

If it isn't sold right! Let us do the selling and you get the top values every time. Sixteen years handling grain shipments have taught us how.

EXPERIENCE---ENERGY---ABILITY

do the work for you. Our strong financial standing protects you. Write to-day for market quotations and shipping directions.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LIMITED
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GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

This season it is imperative for the farmer to get every cent possible out of his grain, and as we have been in the grain business since 1882, we should be able to offer the farmer the best advice possible on the subject of marketing his grain to advantage. The closing of navigation is no argument why grain should be lower in price. Write us for full particulars how to ship grain, and also why we contend that markets should not go lower.

Send us 6 or 8-ounce sample of your grain, and we will grade it and advise you its real value. You will then be convinced when you make comparison with street prices that this is the only proper way to market grain. We are licensed and bonded, and we UNDERSTAND this business THOROUGHLY and that COUNTS.

Reference: Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, Man.

NOTE.—Farmers who are near enough the Great Northern Railway to load cars with barley should write us for particulars about shipping to Minneapolis. We are netting our farmer customers, who can ship barley on this road, from 10c. to 15c. per bushel more than by shipping to either Fort William or Port Arthur, besides paying the 30c. per bushel duty.

McBEAN BROS.
GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG. MAN.

Donald Morrison & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1904

GRAIN COMMISSION

711th Grain Exchange,

WINNIPEG

WE handle Wheat, Oats, Flax and Barley on commission, obtaining best possible grades and prices. Our work is prompt, accurate and reliable. Let us handle YOUR shipments this season. Daily or weekly market letter on application.

References: Bank of Toronto, Northern Crown Bank and Commercial Agencies.

heavy, but not all ready to cut yet and in several districts rust damage is bad. It will be difficult therefore to estimate the yield until after threshing has made progress, and in the meantime the early large estimates are being reduced. Our present opinion is that the Argentine will probably have at least 20 to 25,000,000 bus. more for export than from the last crop, but as Australia is going to be about that much short of last crop, owing to drought, the two countries will not be able to export together more wheat in 1912 than they are doing in 1911.

Recently, Mr. Broomhall, of the Liverpool Corn Trade News, an experienced and reliable authority, put out his estimate of the world's probable wheat yield for the current crop year. He makes it 3,448,000,000 bus. compared with 3,592,000,000 bus. last year, a decrease of 144,000,000. This shortage is not large in itself, but it comes on the back of two record world's crops in succession, in fact two immense crops, which have not left any unwieldy surpluses behind them, either visible or invisible, and which have experienced during their production and consumption a fairly steady line of comparatively high prices. Moreover, instead of a lessened production, the world needs an increase, because of the natural increase in the consumption of wheat caused by the increasing bread-eating population of the world, and the activity of the large new milling companies in the seeking and making new markets for their products.

Added to these, we have this year a large deficiency in corn, oats, barley, potatoes and vegetables, more especially in the United States, western Europe and Russia.

In our Winnipeg market, trade has been wonderfully good considering the comparative quietness of the world's markets, the large supplies we have to dispose of, and the depressingly inferior grade of the bulk of our wheat. The better weather over the west during the past two weeks has allowed of more threshing being done than was expected, and especially has enabled the railways to do immense work in the way of hauling grain eastward. When mentioning the large work the railways have been doing, we do not forget that thousands of farmers over the west, especially in Saskatchewan, are suffering grievously for lack of shipping facilities, nor do we forget the hundreds of cars stuck in sidings along the lines, while later loaded cars go whirling past. In this connection we commend to the attention of every farmer the timely and well written leading article on reciprocal demurrage which appeared in the last issue of the Nor'-West Farmer. This is a practical matter that the Grain Growers' Associations should bring before the Railway Commission in a forceful manner.

Lake navigation is now closed for the season at Fort William and Port Arthur after the greatest shipping season on record, so that in spite of the immense movement from the west, the stocks of wheat, all grades included, at the head of the lakes at end of last week were only 4,453,726 bus. against 5,101,143 bus. at same date last year. In this market the demand for cash wheat of all grades has been steady and continuous and everything bought has been shipped eastward from Fort William on the way for export to Europe. There is bound to be a little quietness around the present time in our market, owing to the close of lake navigation and the cleaning up of the fall's shipping business, but the prospects for future trade are excellent and any slackening in demand will be temporary. The small percentage of the 1 and 2 Nor. wheat in this season's crop is bound to enhance the value of these grades as the season advances, for our home millers can use all that has been produced, and besides there will be a large quantity of good seed that will have to be provided for tens of

thousands of farmers who have no grain of their own fit for seed. Now that lake navigation is closed, and prices are down to all rail basis, there is no need for farmers who have grain in their own good granaries on the farm to hurry hauling it out unless they need to turn it into money. Their advantage will be in holding it back until March or even until summer if the grain is in safe keeping condition, and this advice will hold good more especially on the grades of No. 3 Nor. and upwards, for in our opinion there will be an active demand and perhaps larger demand for all kinds of wheat in spring and summer.

To-day's cash prices are: 1 Northern, 94½¢; 2 Nor., 91½¢; 3 Nor., 84¾¢; No. 4 wheat, 78½¢; No. 5, 69½¢; No. 6, 60¢; Feed wheat, 56½¢; No. 2 Alberta Red, 82½¢; No. 3 A.R., 81½¢; No. 4 A.R., 73½¢. Futures closed December 94½¢-7½; May 98½¢.

Oats.

The oat market has been decidedly easier since the first of the month, but it is doing better the last few days. Oats are good property at present prices, and good property to hold till spring. Owing to shortage in crops of corn in the U.S., and oats, hay and roots in the U.S., Great Britain and Western Europe, all feed grains and fodder are in demand at stiff prices and the shortage will be more keenly felt as the season advances. The demand from eastern Canada for oats is the best that has been for some years, owing to the short crops by the drought of last summer. To-day's cash prices are: No. 2 Can. West., 37¾¢; 3 C. W., 35¼¢; Extra 1 Fd., 35½¢; 1 Fd., 35¢; 2 Fd., 33½¢. Futures closed December 37¾¢; May 40¾¢-7½¢.

Barley.

The barley market is featureless and we regret to say there is practically no demand at present. Prices are nominal at No. 3, 58¢; No. 4, 48¢; Rejected, 44¢; Feed barley, 42¢.

Flax.

The flax market is strong again and prices 12¢ up from the beginning of the month. Damage to the flax crop in the Argentine is the cause of the advance. To-day's cash prices are 1 N. W., 182¢; 1 Man., 180¢. Futures closed December 182¢; May 188¢.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.—Thompson, Sons & Co.

Live Stock.

Receipts for the past week have fallen considerably below those of the previous two weeks, but this usually occurs each year as the holiday season approaches. The supply of cattle has been fairly liberal for this season of the year, but much of the choice stuff has been consigned direct to the packers and through to eastern points. The offerings on the Winnipeg market consisted largely of common and medium grades of mixed butchers, causing a great drop in prices and a general slump in the market. The packers on all hands are plugged up with inferior stuff and the demand for Christmas beef is practically supplied, making it difficult to market anything. One of the large abattoirs has 2000 steers in the Winnipeg stock yards waiting slaughter. There is no advice to offer shippers, other than to hold their cattle until the first of the year as there is nothing to warrant any increased demand before that time. Receipts for the past week are:—Cattle, 1549; calves, 106; hogs, 1203; sheep, 411.

Rice and Whaley, live stock commission dealers, quote the following prices, delivered, fed and watered:—
Choice butcher steers and
heifers \$ 4.50 to \$ 5.00
Fair to good butcher
steers and heifers.... 4.25 to 4.40
Good to choice butcher
cows 3.75 to 4.00

Don't Give Your Low Grade Wheat Away

Get the Highest Market Price for It

We are making Splendid Sales of Number 4, 5, 6, and Feed, as well as tough and rejected smutty wheat. There is a good market for all of these low grades. Let us sell your wheat to the highest bidder, and get you all it is worth in any of the world's markets. Write for full particulars, and send your Shipping Bills to

W. S. McLaughlin & Co. Winnipeg, Man.

Branch Offices:

5 Chubb Block, Saskatoon, Sask., Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alta.

Members of
Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Phones: Oak Lake No. 29
Winnipeg—Main 4326

LEITCH BROTHERS FLOUR MILLS LTD.

MILLERS AND GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Head Office:— Oak Lake, Manitoba
Winnipeg Office:—240-244 Grain Exchange

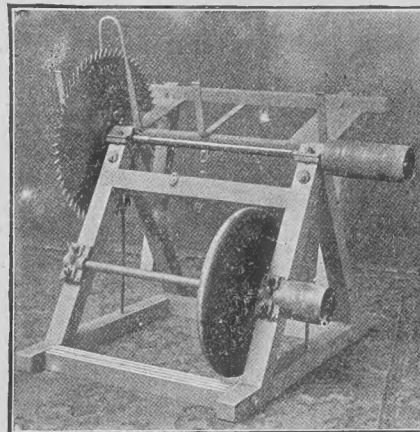
References: Any Bank

H. MOODY, Winnipeg Manager

We solicit farmers shipments of any kind of Grains. All business entrusted to us will receive careful personal attention—including looking after inspection, dockage, outturns, etc., rendering full particulars of all sales and PROMPT SETTLEMENTS.

Consign your Grain to
LEITCH BROTHERS FLOUR MILLS LTD.

Write for Particulars to either
OAK LAKE or WINNIPEG Offices



Watson's Pole Saws SAW BEST.

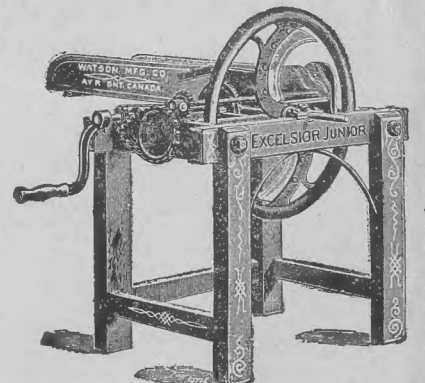
Strong, rigid frame, stands firmly and evenly on the ground. Heavy steel shafts and boxes, solid flywheel, three pulleys. "They just slip through the work."

.. Watson's Cordwood Saws, specially made for the purpose, are equipped with ratchet pulley. Regularly furnished with 26 inch saw.

WATSON'S SAWS are easiest and safest to operate, strongest made, and have finely tempered, quality blades that **stay sharp.**

Watson's Feed Cutters Set the Standard

They cut cleanest, fastest and most economically. Our **Excelsior Jr.**, as illustrated, will cut up to **half a ton of hay in an hour.** Knives are of specially tempered finest English steel. **Watson's Feed Cutter** has start, stop and reverse lever. Can be driven by hand, horse, wind-mill or engine. Made in all sizes and known all over Canada as "good for lots of hard work."



**WRITE US FOR
PARTICULARS & PRICES**

John Watson Mfg. Co.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO PETER JANSEN CO.

Licensed and Bonded Grain Commission Merchants

PROMPT RETURNS. BEST GRADES. LIBERAL ADVANCES. HIGHEST PRICES

References—Canadian Bank of Commerce or any Western Branch Manager. Write for shipping forms. Mark your bills of lading "Advise PETER JANSEN CO." GRAIN EXCHANGE. WINNIPEG.



Brandon, Man. Weston, Ont.

J. B. HOGATEPROPRIETOR
DIRECT IMPORTER

My barns at Brandon and Weston are full of **PERCHERON STALLIONS, MARES and FILLIES, and CLYDESDALE STALLIONS** the best that money could buy. Percherons in greys and blacks. Ages from three to six. Weight 1700-2200.

A few reasons why I can sell you a better stallion than anyone in the business.

- 1.—I buy in Europe from the breeders, no middle men.
 - 2.—Do not have to employ an interpreter.
 - 3.—Have no partners to divide profits.
- Now if it is of any use to you to buy a stallion from \$1,400 to \$1,600 that someone else will ask you \$1,800 to \$2,400—perhaps not as good—come to my barn and see what I can show you before you buy.
- It is always a pleasure to show you what I have, whether you purchase or not.
- For further particulars write

F. L. HOGATE,
719 13th Street, Brandon, Manitoba

Medium cows and heifers	3.35 to	3.50
Common cows	3.00 to	3.25
Best bulls	3.35 to	3.50
Common to medium bulls	3.00 to	3.25
Choice milkers and springers	45.00 to	60.00
Common to medium milkers and springers	25.00 to	35.00
Choice veals 5.50 to 6.00, good fat heavy calves 5 to 5.50.		

The hog market this week has been on a basis of 7.25 with a liberal cut on roughs and stags. Unless the receipts should be very liberal we look for this price to hold steady.

The sheep and lamb market continues very slow and draggy. The best sheep are selling from 4.25 to 4.50 and the best lambs from 5.25 to 5.50.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

The holiday trade is likely to be well supplied, so far as dressed poultry is concerned. The market is pretty well filled up and consequently no increase in prices can be realized before Christmas, in fact, a decline may be expected. Very little live poultry has been shipped in, and very little demand has been found for same.

Eggs are very scarce and the past few days have brought a great demand for fresh ones. Prospects point to a raise in price if more eggs do not arrive on the market during the holiday season.

Butter is also very scarce. With the hope of getting in some packed butter, the Empire Meat Market offer the same price for crocks and pound prints.

The above named firm quote the following prices as we go to press:—Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 20 to 22 cents; chickens and ducks, 18 cents; geese, 15 to 16 cents. Eggs 35 cents with bright prospects for an increase. Butter, 27 cents either in crocks or pound prints.

Red Fife or Marquis---Which?

L. W., Saskatchewan.—“Kindly give me your views on the relative merits of Early Red Fife and Marquis wheats, as I am thinking of getting one of the two. I have been growing the ordinary Red Fife successfully for three years. Even this unfavorable season I threshed over thirty bushels per acre. I understand Marquis is very dear. Do you consider a germination of 90 per cent. good enough for seed?”

Reply by Prof. S. A. Bedford, M.A.C.—Seeing that you have had such good success with the ordinary Red Fife I would strongly advise you to continue using that very excellent variety. You might, however, try a small quantity of Early Red Fife which I think is in every respect equal to the common kind and ripens a few days earlier. In districts liable to injury from frost I am strongly advising that Marquis wheat be sown because it certainly ripens earlier than Red Fife, and so far it is equal to it in other respects. You certainly have had excellent crops this year. Ninety per cent. is excellent germination for any seed grain.

Brome and Wheat Together.

A subscriber at Blue Hill, Sask., asks us: “Can I drill wheat on a six acre plot and then broadcast brome grass, covering with drag harrows? This on summer-fallowed land. Will the wheat choke out and kill the brome grass?”

It is impossible to say definitely what the result of such a method of sowing would be. After the rains we have had it is likely that well summer-fallowed land will be well stored with moisture and if timely showers should come next spring and summer it is possible that a really good stand of brome grass might be obtained along with a nurse crop of wheat. However, general experience in this country has been that brome is not a sure crop along with a nurse crop of grain. As a usual thing, it takes one season, with no other crop on the land, to get the brome well started, but under the present circumstances we would scarcely like to advise that it could not be done while growing a wheat crop at the same time.

To remove paint from window panes rub briskly a few minutes with baking soda, then wash in clear water. This will remove paint if it has been on the windows for years.

There can be nothing but approval of the intimation recently given in the House of Commons at Ottawa by Hon. Robt. Rogers, Minister of the Interior, to the effect that homesteaders would be given the greatest possible freedom from residence upon their homesteads this fall and winter in order to enable them to work on threshing gangs. The Department realizes that every possible effort should be made to assure homesteaders who are engaged in threshing against the fear of homestead cancellation. Because of the circumstances of the case the minister is prepared to allow the greatest possible amount of freedom to any homesteader working upon a threshing gang, whose entry in other ways is in good standing.

BARRED ROCKS

WOOD BREEDS HIS WINNERS

and will win this year again with home bred birds. Cockerels and Pullets for sale, also a few Black Rose Comb Bantams.

G. Wood, Holland, Man.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE—A pure-bred registered Ayrshire Bull. Also wish to buy a Black Langshan Cockerel. Morley Wilson, Creelman, Sask.

TRAPPERS—We want shipments of mink, weasel, fox, wolf, muskrat and all furs. We pay highest prices. Ship by mail. Send for price list. John Carter, Dunara, Man.

CARRUTH & BROWN, R.M.D., No 1, Portage la Prairie have a choice bunch of Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale, from such sires as Montravel Ronald (100 77), Clan Chattan (1224), King's Crest (4764), British Chief (8491) and Ruby Pride (7201). Two prize-winning stallions, Colonel, (10952) 3 years old and Royal Shapley (8721), 2 years old, are the stallions offered in addition to a number of mares and fillies of all ages. Write us or come and inspect for yourself.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising. **TERMS**—TWO CENTS per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

POST CARDS—Agents wanted. Good profits. V. B. Glenbryan, Sask.

SHOES—All kinds felts \$1.60 prepaid, Catalogue free. V. B., Glenbryan, Sask.

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPS FOR SALE—Apply to W. H. Thomas, box 191, Hartney, Man.

WANTED TO BUY—Steam traction engine, about 20 h.p. W. W. Kennedy, Magyar, Sask.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Russian wolf hound puppies, from fast good killing stock. A. Marshall, Wellwood, Man.

BROTHER—Accidentally discovered root will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. A. C. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

FOR SALE—2000 bushels Abundance oats for seed, perfectly clean, 45 cents per bushel. Sample on request. M. P. Mountain, Solgirth, Man.

FOR SALE—Threshing Machine. For price and particulars apply to W. L. Barker, Box 1714, Calgary, Alta.

FOR SALE—Twenty-five Berkshire boars and twenty sows. Bulls and females in Shorthorns. W. N. Crowell, Napinka Man.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Plymouth Rock pullets, \$2.00 each; choice cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Wm. Gardiner, 1108 18th Street, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE—S. C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels, price \$5.00. Also Pekin ducks, price \$1.50 each. Mrs. Mat Nichol, Hanlan, Man.

PERCHERON BROOD MARES FOR SALE—Imported Stock, Young and very Fine, holding Medals. Apply C. M. J., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

YOUNG BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—The long bacon type, registered in purchaser's name, pairs not akin, ten dollars each. Alex Porter, Alexander, Man.

FOR SALE—Or will exchange for stock, a seven horse power gasoline engine, perfectly new, scarcely used. Will sell at reduction. E. T. Hunter, Carnegie, Man.

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie puppies, sired by Coile Teddy, dam Weston Empress, both first prize winners last winter show. C. R. Taylor, Otterbourne, Man.

BARGAINS—About five hundred Leghorns, fancy pigeons, rabbits, cavies, ducks, &c. Prices from 50 cents to one dollar fifty each. A. Guilbert, St. Louis, Man.

WANTED—Careful, reliable farmers to grow new varieties of grain on contract. Full particulars on application to F. H., care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

FLAX FOR SALE—Choice clean seed from breaking that yielded 164 bushels per acre. Samples on request. \$2.75 per bushel. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask.

FOR SALE—Yearling hens, cocks, cockerels and pullets, S. C. Barred and White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Brown Leghorns, R. C. White Wyandottes. F. T. Armon, Basswood, Man.

THE MOLINE POULTRY YARDS HAS FOR SALE—Large Embden geese. Won at Brandon winter fair, 1911, 1st and 2nd gander, old; 1st and 2nd goose, old; 1st gander, young; 1st goose, young. Peter Kahler, Moline, Man.

MISSION DISTRICT—The garden of British Columbia. Excellent opportunities for industrial and agricultural development. Homes for small investors. Write for information to the Board of Trade, Mission City, British Columbia.

WANTED now, for Western trade, good men only to sell our well known lines of specialties, in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement, special terms for fall or winter months. Write Pelham Nursery Co. Toronto, Ont.

A BIG BARGAIN SALE OF S. S. HAMBURGS—150 cockerel pullets and one year old breeders. Closing out at once to make room for winter. All bred from my Regina prize-winners, scoring above 92, at the price of \$1.00 each. Some big white Langshan cockerels at \$2.00 each. W. L. Esau, box 42, Winkler, Man.

FOR SALE—Registered Aberdeen Angus bull calves, eight months, sire Lord Houghton. Registered Shire Colt, three years, winner of third place in aged Shire Class, Winnipeg, 1911. Registered Shire Colt, two years. Pure-bred Clyde Colt, rising two years, by Baron Bogton, he by Baron O'Buchlyvie. M. C. Weightman, Morden, Man.

DO YOU WANT A HOME—In British Columbia on the warm Pacific. We have homes for all, cheap and on very easy payments. Send your address and we will mail you a beautiful book free, full of pictures of British Columbia scenes, also maps. Address Vancouver Island Fruit and Farm Land Co., 315 Dominion Trust Building, Vancouver, British Columbia.

FOR SALE—30 miles from Winnipeg, 3 to 5 miles from station 240 acres, improved, with buildings, fenced, \$6,600; 160 acres, improved, no buildings, fenced, \$4,800; 400 acres, improved, 250 acres cropped, fenced, \$12,000. Also 480 acres in Saskatchewan, unimproved open prairie, 3 miles from town, \$15 per acre. Apply for particulars. Redyns, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

WANTED—Perfectly Clean seed. Full particulars and two pound samples to The Manufacturers' Distributing Company, 471 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—Bronze turkeys from prize-winning stock, Brandon and Regina poultry shows. Pullets \$4.00, cockerels \$5.00. Pekin drakes \$2.00 each. Mrs. Arthur Eskey, Carlyle, Sask.

WONDERFUL NEW INVENTION—Ten perfect tools in one. Sells on farm, ranch, in stores, offices, shops, shipping rooms, factories. Agents making \$10.00 a day and up. Investigate this. Write Manufacturers' Distributing Company, 472 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg.

STOCK FOR SALE—White Wyandottes at bargain prices: A number of nice, large, blocky cockerels of a heavy laying strain, excellent breeders, at from \$1 to \$3 each. Buff Rocks at half price: Year old cocks and hens, also cockerels and pullets, excellent quality. Eggs in season. All birds shipped on approval. Wm. J. Schenk, Dauphin, Man.

FOR SALE—My herd of registered Short-horns, consisting of seven cows, one imported, from three to eight years old, and one bull, coming three years old, roan, and one red, coming two years old, also three heifer and two spring bull calves. T. O. Hamre, Hanley, Sask.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Shorthorn bull calf, 8½ months old. This is a splendid large animal, beautiful dark roan, heavy set, very quiet, and one that will hold his own in any prize ring. The mother weighs 1700, and the sire, being a choice animal, weighing 2500. This is the makings of something choice and \$90.00 buys this lad. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask.

MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE—This wheat was purchased from the experimental farm, Brandon, Man., and has since been grown only on carefully fallowed land. The greatest of care being exercised in every way to maintain its purity. It took first prize and highest score of any wheat shown at the Neepawa Seed Grain Fair, 1911. Write for sample and price. Reference Bank of Commerce, Neepawa. Paul A. Homer, Neepawa, Man.

DOMINION EXPRESS Money Orders

and Foreign Cheques are payable all over the World.

They may be sent in payment of produce, tax, gas and electric light bills, interest on notes and mortgages, insurance premiums, subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, and in fact in payment of all kinds of accounts, whether in or out of town.

We give you a receipt and if the remittance goes astray in the mails,

we refund your money or issue a new order free of charge.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES ISSUED. MONEY SENT BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

When purchasing Goods by mail, ALWAYS remit by

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RATES FOR MONEY ORDERS:

\$ 5. AND UNDER	3 CENTS
OVER 5. TO \$10.	6 "
" 10. " 30.	10 "
" 30. " 50.	15 "

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

FARM LOANS

The CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. will loan upon Improved Farms upon favourable terms.

COSTS LOW.

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ROBERT YOUNG,
Manager INVESTMENT BRANCH
Winnipeg.

MANITOBA.

The Province has been enlarged so that now it embraces an area of 229,000 SQUARE MILES or 147,152,880 ACRES

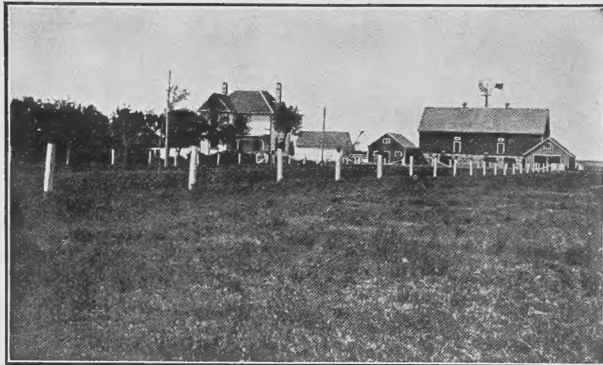
There are about 3,536,800 Acres for Homesteading.

The BEST of Soil and Climate.

Conditions Most Favorable

for the

Production of all kinds of Grain



Comfort is easily secured in the Manitoba Farm Home.

ALL KINDS OF GRASSES

GROW LUXURIANTLY.

Stock Raising, Dairying and Poultry

RAISING

YIELD HANDSOME PROFITS

ON THIS CHEAP LAND.

Most of the homestead area is in bush country, therefore homes can be cheaply constructed.



Farm Home in Morden District.

Cultivated grasses, poultry and live stock, and the total value of Manitoba farm products is \$107,924,086, or \$2,698 to each farmer.

In 1911, 40,000 farmers produced 160,262,360 bushels of grain valued at \$93,657,925. Add to this roots, potatoes,

We have a free Agricultural College which is second to none, free consolidated schools, most up-to-date railway facilities and the best home market for all products. There are great opportunities for dairy farmers on the cheap lands adjoining the City of Winnipeg, also splendid gardening opportunities in the same district.



Indian Corn Produces a Splendid Crop of fodder in Manitoba.

For particulars apply to:

Or JAMES HARTNEY, 77 York Street, Toronto

J. F. TENNANT, Gretna, Man.

JOSEPH BURK, 178 Logan Avenue, Winnipeg

} Immigration
Agents.

J. J. GOLDEN,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, WINNIPEG.

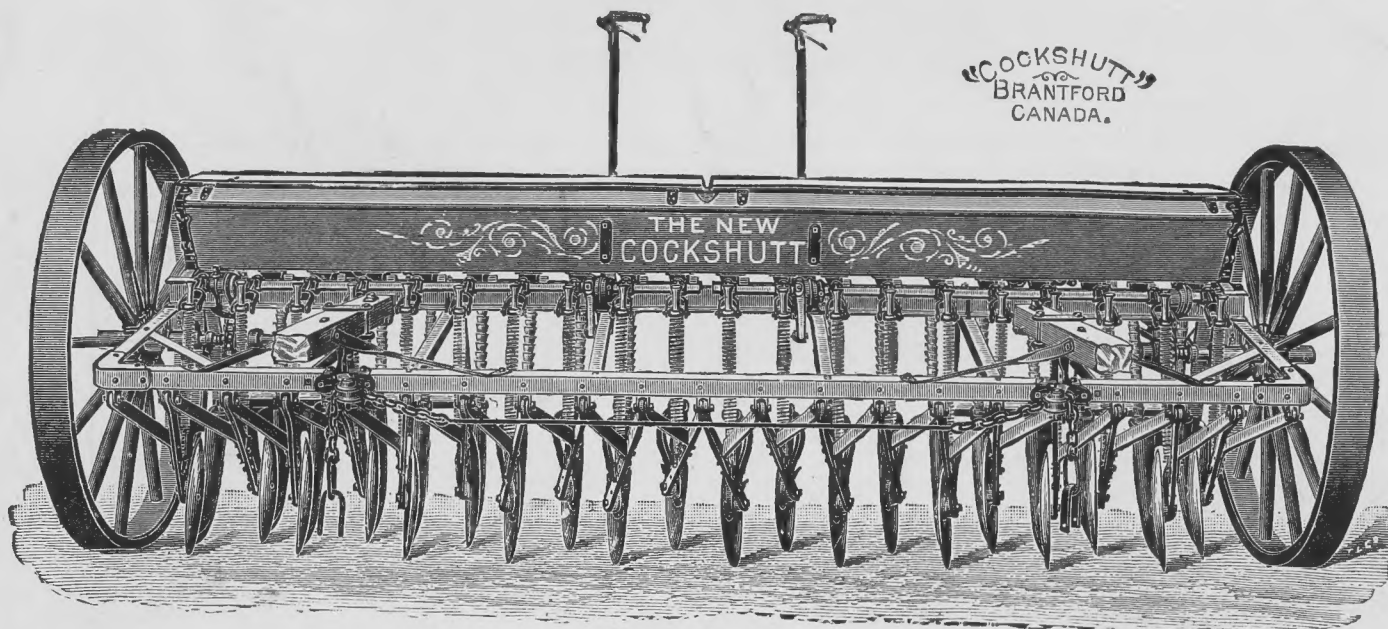
Send More Cockshutt Drills

Is the message coming from all sections of Western Canada. Farmers have learned that the **COCKSHUTT DRILL, WHEN IT COMES, MAKES GOOD.** Now the constant call is for MORE drills.

If the Drill YOU now have is nearing the end of its usefulness, or is disappointing to you in any way, get a COCKSHUTT. Then you are absolutely protected against mis-spending your money. Prove to yourself that the **COCKSHUTT DRILL is the exception:** masterfully efficient and without limitations. Lightening and expediting your seeding, it becomes your companion for years, always dependable giving the highest service, yet with none of the annoyance and disagreeable surprises ordinarily expected of a Drill.

Drills bearing the **COCKSHUTT** name are the result of years of persistent effort towards ultimate perfection; they are rigidly and searchingly inspected at every stage of the making, and when it leaves the factory we **KNOW** it will stand enormous wear and tear.

But even this is not enough for a prudent buyer;—there are many other points,—some big, some little,—some visible, some hidden,—but all playing important parts in the purchase of a Drill that **you ought to know about before you buy.** Go to the nearest Dealer, he will explain these points to you, or write for the Drill book. **It** bristles with facts of importance to every farmer.



COCKSHUTT DRILL
Fitted with Single Disk, Double Disk or Drag Shoes. (Interchangeable)

A GREAT SEED SAVER. A great Crop Increaser. A perfect Seeder in wet or sticky soil.

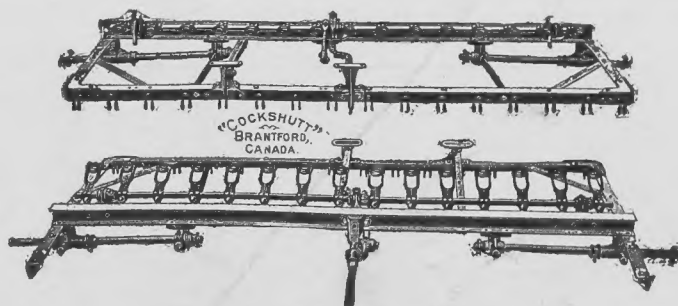
It plants the seed so that the grain will grow up firm and absorb the moisture and nourishment of the soil better. Frame built of high carbon steel, with re-inforced corners. Pressure bar, castings and axle-bearings all **riveted**—not **bolted**—to the strong I-Beam which runs the whole width of the machine and keeps it from sagging in the centre. Positive force feed, driven by a short steel chain from the axle.

Made with Single Disk, Double Disk, or Drag Shoes.

No clogging troubles with the disks. Each disk is six inches apart with seven inches stagger. Sods pass through without bunching, no matter how wet or sticky the soil. All important bearings are fitted with compression grease cups, a perfected oiling device which you do

not find in any other Drill. Wheels are bolted to the short axles, which run in self-aligning bearings and which are set at the correct angle to give proper pitch and gather to the wheels. This accounts for the light draft for which the Cockshutt Drill is celebrated.

The frame is without doubt the strongest in any drill. The I-Beam, a supreme feat in Drill building,—as you see it in the illustration—makes the Cockshutt Drill head and shoulders above the rank of other drills, with their common faults and drawbacks, and places it in a position altogether its own.



Frame of Cockshutt Drill, showing I-Beam.

Drill, and buy no other. offered for your benefit.

Reduce your seeding expenses, seed better, quicker and easier, save your grain; use the COCKSHUTT

Remember: a substitute is NEVER

SEE THE COCKSHUTT DE

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